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 3. Reviews, by authoritative reviewers, of all important new books that treat of Canadian affairs.
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EDITORIAL NOTICE

With this issue the second volume of *Social Science Abstracts* is completed. In the twelve issues of 1930 abstracts or titles of 16,980 articles and papers have been printed. By subject, these abstracts are distributed as follows: Cultural Anthropology 934, Economics 5,181, History 4,339, Human Geography 777, Political Science 3,110, Sociology 2,422, Statistics 217. These abstracts represent the result of systematic examination of the contents of 5,000 serials in 35 languages by the editorial staff and 1,500 collaborators.

The most satisfactory form of abstract (in terms of content and length) depends upon the reader's need. No rule can be laid down. Some of our subscribers who live near large libraries desire titles; and abstracts only of the very inaccessible materials. Others who can not visit large libraries desire abstracts; and titles of only the less important materials. The editors have tried to keep in mind the needs of these different groups. The trend in Volume 2 is in the direction of shorter abstracts and more titles. This is indicated by the fact that the number of abstracts printed per page ranges from 6.9 early in the year to over 10 at the end of the year.

In general, abstracts are made of important articles and those in less accessible journals; titles are printed of articles of very limited appeal, of articles in easily accessible journals, of articles of minor importance when the title clearly summarizes the contents, and of statistical or factual articles difficult to summarize.

Readers may obtain access to journals not in a local library by an inter-library loan. Wilson's *Union List of Serials* gives a nearly complete list of all serials in 225 large libraries in Canada and in the United States for the year 1927.

To make full use of any issue of the *Abstracts* attention is called to the statement, "How to use Social Science Abstracts" printed in the March, April and May numbers and to the editorial notices in the June, July and August issues.

By far the most complete tool for using the *Abstracts* is the Annual Index. Owing to the great amount of labor entailed in preparing an index to a volume of the size and scope of the *Abstracts* it is not possible to publish the Annual Index until some months after the completion of any annual volume. The editorial notice of the November issue describes the Annual Index of Volume 1, 1929. This index was published in September. The index for Volume 2, 1930 will be published early in 1931 and will be similar in plan and arrangement.

In this second volume, *Social Science Abstracts* has attained the status of a truly international enterprise of scholars. The number of languages represented in journals covered, the number of scholars cooperating, and the extent of organized collaboration by groups of scholars in 13 nations of Europe and the Far East, is noted in detail in the September and October issues as evidence of international intellectual cooperation.

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HISTORICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 12345)

15637. TELEZHNIKOV, F. ТЕЛЕЖНИКОВ, Ф. Е. Дюркгейм о предмете и методе социологии. [Durkheim's conception of the object and the method of sociology.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 30(6) 1928: 159-188.—Durkheim's sociology is influenced in many questions by Marxism but his ide-

alistic premises prevent him from creating a real scientific system of sociology. In his fighting against psychologism and mysticism he fell into an exaggerated rationalism. He overestimates the role of theory and attaches too great an importance to the comparative historical method. There is a complete absence of class materialistic conception of all social questions in his doctrine. Bouglé is right in saying that Durkheim is the successor of Comte and not of Marx.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HISTORY

(See Entries 905, 9481, 10912, 12542)

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 16706, 16719, 16933)

15638. CARR, LOWELL J. Experimentation in face-to-face interaction. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 174-176.—Since interactions occur as the unattended-to instruments of purpose, projects may be set up and normal interactions studied, for the participants will be attending to the accomplishment of their purposes and only indirectly to the interactions. Artificiality probably lies in the mechanisms for recording rather than in the project method itself. Paper and pencil records are useless; it is now hoped to hide the mechanism of the experiment through using microphone, amplifier, telephone, and dictaphone. Motion-picture photography may be used if the subjects become habituated to it. An attempt is also being made to develop a method of graphing the record of interactions through the use of a scaling chart based upon Guilford's simplification of Thurstone's method.—*Irene Barnes.*

15639. MURPHY, GARDNER. A review of current social psychology. *J. Philos.* 27(16) Jul. 31, 1930: 435-438.—Experimental work in social psychology has greatly increased recently, especially in the field of child psychology. Special researches are appearing at the rate of about 20 per month and there are now more than 1,000 available. About 60% of this work is being done in the United States, 25% in Germany and Austria, and 10% in Russia. British and Italian psychologists are little interested and the Swiss and French work chiefly in linguistics. The text book writers in social psychology as yet have given little attention to this experimental work, preferring the easier task of rehashing the old concepts of mobs, crowds, propa-

ganda, public opinion, instincts, etc. The growth of experimental material is so great in sociology and social psychology that the workers in those fields are not able both to interpret as teachers and to pursue work as investigators. The psychologists lack the broad background that is necessary for the service of interpretation. The experimental work is securing interpretation and incorporation therefore, not in the general treatises, but piecemeal in special treatises dealing with particular problems. These works are not called social psychology, but they belong essentially to that field.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15640. WHITELY, R. L. The observation of the problem boy. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(6) Feb. 1930: 326-340.—A study of the problem child should include a series of concretely reported behavior situations. Eight concepts are given for use in interpreting aspects of behavior observed. The discussion is supplemented with case material.—*Alice L. Berry.*

15641. ZIMMERMAN, C. C. Discussion of papers by Cooley, Nelson and Butt, Tylor, and Hawthorn. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Publ.* 23 Oct. 1929: 284-286.—Zimmerman agrees with Professor Cooley that more imagination and creative work are needed in all types of research, but believes that some problems can best be handled by statistics and others by the life study method. Age and experience within a given field of the investigator are also factors. Nelson and Butt should be cautious in applying conclusions concerning material culture to the non-material culture of a group. Tylor still has the problem of differences between vocal and overt attitudes. Since most of Hawthorne's analysis, dealing with the relationships between certain types of social organizations and the behavior of individuals, is limited to secondary forms of organization rather than the more primary groups, and since urbanites are specialists in secondary contacts, his system of analysis naturally shows the ruralite as lower and should be counterbalanced by the inclusion of the primary groups in his study.—*W. R. Tylor.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

15642. BIJLMER, H. J. T. De toepassing der statistische methode in de anthropologie. Beschouwingen naar aanleiding van Prof. Dr. Rodenwaldt's boek: "Die Mestizen auf Kisar." [The application of the statistical method in anthropology. Considerations referring to Prof. Dr. Rodenwaldt's book "The Mestizos on Kisar."] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 4(5) Sep. 1928: 425-455.—Professor Rodenwaldt in his book has applied the statistical method to the problem of race crossing on Kisar. Bijlmer offers a few objections to this application. (1) Rodenwaldt combines both Kisar groups, Marna and Boer, which show contrasts on many points, in a single group under the name of Kisarese. With this he compares the *mestizos* who, however, contain elements of both. (2) Rodenwaldt finds differences between certain groups of women. These differences are correct statistically, but he rejects them because in the case of corresponding groups of men these differences are lacking. (3) Different facts indicate that the number of test subjects (10-20) was much too small for his statistical conclusions.—C. Lekkerkerker.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 16282)

15643. SZTUM DE SZTREM, EDOUARD. L'application des méthodes statistiques aux recherches sur les indices du développement économique. [The application of statistical methods to studies on the indices of economic development.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 513-524.—The introduction of quantitative methods will give a truer and more accurate view of economic society, showing movements and changes taking place.—James D. Paris.

15644. WILSON, EDWIN B. Mathematics and statistics. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 1-8.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 16864)

15645. HULL, CLARK L. Quantitative methods in investigating waking suggestion. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(2) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 153-169.

15646. KIRKPATRICK, CLIFFORD. Statistical method in relation to personality and personality maladjustment. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 241-242.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 15678, 16736, 16747, 16932)

15647. BALL, ROBERT JAUDON. An objective measure of emotional instability. *J. Applied Psychol.* 13(3) Jun. 1929: 226-256.

15648. EDGERTON, HAROLD A. Measuring the validity of predicted scores. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(5) May 1930: 388-391.—A formula is presented for obtaining the root mean square error of estimation using predicted scores as an origin is derived. The use of the formula makes unnecessary the computation of any individual scores. The use of this formula takes into account the "constant errors" of estimation as well as the chance errors and hence is a better measure of goodness of prediction than the standard error of estimate.—H. A. Edgerton.

15649. JOHNSON, ELEANOR HOPE. Mental measurements. *Mental Hygiene Bull.* 7(8) Oct. 1929: 1, 4-5.

15650. JOHNSON, HARRY MILES. Science and sorcery in mental tests. *Forum (N. Y.)*. 82(6) Dec. 1929: 366-372.

15651. MCCORMICK, MARY JOSEPHINE. The measurement of home conditions. *Soc. Sci. Monog.* 1(1) Sep. 1, 1929: pp. 23.—This is a review of existing techniques for measuring home conditions, beginning with Engel's "Quet" and the Booth and Rountree methods of classifying families. A brief outline is given of early American studies, such as Van Denburg's use of the occupation and monthly rental, Perry's list of household articles, Kornhauser's selection of the telephone as an index, and the occupational scales of Counts, Taussig, and Barr. A more detailed description is given later studies as the Atwater and Sydenstricker scales, with the Heilman revision, of socio-economic status, based on "possessions." The F. Stuart Chapin scale is called "the first comprehensive definition of socio-economic status as 'the position that an individual or a family occupies with reference to the prevailing average standards of cultural possessions, effective income, material possessions, and participation in group activities of the

community.'" The Hartshorne-May Studies use of the Orr Good Manners Test and the Whittier scales which were constructed "to suggest means for standardizing the observations of social workers to the end that their reports might be evaluated" are also described. The author predicts the scales will be simplified to meet the needs of the social worker as a method of case work investigation. (Bibliography of 24 items.)—Alice L. Berry.

15652. MAY, MARK A., and HARTSHORNE, HUGH. Recent improvements in devices for rating character. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 66-77.

15653. MORLEY, CLYDE A. The reliability of the achievement quotient. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(5) May 1930: 351-360.—Reliability of achievement quotient increases with reliability of both the intelligence test and the educational test, and decreases with an increase in the correlation between the intelligence test scores and educational test scores. Achievement quotients are less reliable when obtained from educational tests which are more similar to intelligence tests (such as reading). The use of such quotients implicitly involves the assumption that accomplishment in a particular school subject and intelligence are distinct traits. Improved grade placement tends to be positively associated with increased achievement quotients. Finally achievement quotients sufficiently reliable for individual diagnosis cannot be derived from a single administration of present group tests, except for subject tests having a low correlation with intelligence.—H. A. Edgerton.

15654. VERNON, P. E. Tests of temperament and personality. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 20(2) Oct. 1929: 97-117.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 15673, 16352, 16809, 16840, 16977)

15655. GINI, C. Intorno alla portata e agli effetti delle false denunce di nascita per i nati denunciati al principio dell'anno. [Extent and results of falsification of year of birth in cases of delayed reports of births]

occurring at the close of the calendar year.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 3-10.

15656. PRIBRAM, K. Rapport sur l'uniformisation internationale des statistiques de l'habitation urbaine. [Report on the international standardization of statistics relating to urban dwellings.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 528-556.—The aim of statistics on dwellings and lodgings is to satisfy the needs of municipal and other governmental agencies in their efforts to control the housing situation. Pribram and his committee outline standards under which data should be gathered so that they may be comparable not only for different parts of the same country but also for different countries. Pribram calls for a decennial census of dwellings so that an exact picture of the housing situation can be obtained. The plan also calls for more frequent intermediate, periodic data based on samples and giving relevant information as to remodelings, new construction, changed conditions and the course of rents. Precise definitions of "household," "apartment," "dwelling," "lodging," etc. are given. Illustrative forms for collecting the data are shown and details on the enumeration and presentation of the data are carefully and fully presented.—*James D. Paris.*

15657. WOYTINSKY, WLADIMIR. Die industrielle Produktionsstatistik in Deutschland. [Statistics of industrial production in Germany.] *Arbeit.* 7(5) May 1930: 295-306.—A survey of German production statistics, a critique of the methods used, and proposals for better statistics.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

15658. GINI, CORRADO. Sul massimo degli indici di variabilità assoluta e sulle sue applicazioni agli indici di variabilità relativa e al rapporto di concentrazione. [On the maximum of the indices of absolute variability and its applications to indices of relative variability and to the coefficient of concentration.] *Metron.* 8(3) 1930: 3-65.—The calculation of the maximum values of the absolute indices of variability of a statistical series is of great importance for different reasons, and especially because in many cases it is convenient to calculate the relative indices of variability by referring the absolute indices to their respective maximum values. The author in his *Variabilità e Mutabilità* (*Studi economica giuridici della R. Università di Cagliari*, 1912) had already determined maxima for such indices (disregarding average and squared deviations from the arithmetic mean, average and squared deviations from the median, and average first and successive differences) on the assumption that the total amount of the variable (*carattere*) could be concentrated in a single term of the series. But such an assumption is not valid in many cases and in particular for variables the value of which cannot exceed a certain limit. For example, a mortality rate cannot exceed unity in value and therefore if a series is constituted of statistical terms each having the mortality rate as an element, it is not possible, even abstractly, to consider such an element as concentrated in one term of the series. The present article presents a solution of the problem of determining the absolute maximum of the indices of variability when the variable cannot exceed a certain limit, both for the case where the different terms of the series have equal weights and where they have different weights. Two possibilities only are considered: (1) when the total amount of the variable can be distributed exactly among a certain number of terms, to each up to the upper limit permitted; (2) when, with some terms "saturated" to the upper limit, there remains a certain value to assign to another term. For each of these possible cases a group of formulae are presented which give rigorously the maximum values of the different indices of variability. The article takes

up as a particular case and with identical results the problem, already treated by the author, of measuring by means of a relative index the inequality between two values of a variable which cannot exceed a certain limit. Two series of practical applications are included.—*Luigi Galvani.*

CORRELATION

15659. BANKER, HOWARD J. Correlation studies of the students' ability index. *J. Educ. Research.* 20(1) Jun. 1929: 31-37.

15660. WATKINS, RALPH J. The use of coefficients of net determination in testing the economic validity of correlation results. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(170) Jun. 1930: 191-197.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 15648, 15653)

15661. DE LAGUNA, THEODORE. On Keynes' theory of probability. *Philos. Rev.* 39(3) May 1930: 733-739.

15662. LORENZ, PAUL. Der Begriff der mathematischen Erwartung in Statistik und Konjunkturforschung. [The concept of mathematical expectancy in statistics and business cycle analysis.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 132(6) Jun. 1930: 832-843.—Can a price in a market at a given time, affected as it is by a multitude of factors, be considered a chance variable in the mathematical sense? Such an assumption opens the way to application of methods of the theory of probability, particularly the calculus of mathematical expectancy. This does not mean that the mathematical expectation of the price is to be interpreted as the natural price or real value. But as a hypothesis it should be tested by observational facts. Hitherto it has served in business cycle analysis only as a not very firmly anchored basis for a complicated mathematical procedure known as the method of differences.—*C. W. Hasek.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 16104, 16309)

15663. EBERSOLE, J. FRANKLIN; BURR, SUSAN S.; PETERSON, GEORGE M. Income forecasting by the use of statistics of income data. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 12(2) May 1930: 59-76.—The method of forecasting adopted is the application of graduated tax rates to the income by four specific sources, i.e., dealings in property, business and partnerships, dividends, and other sources. In this article the authors limit their projections to amounts of income by sources, deferring the forecasting of tax rates. Profits from dealings in property are estimated through an index of common stock prices multiplied by the volume of transfers on the New York Stock Exchange, with adjustments. The forecaster for dividends is the sum of (1) the cumulated increase in corporate capital from reinvested earnings and (2) the earnings available during the current year for dividends shown by net income (adjusted) of all corporations. For business and partnerships, four variables are combined: (1) net income of corporations, (2) the series (described below) used for projecting income from "other sources," (3) prices of common stocks, and (4) a downward trend in the number of these business enterprises. The projector for "other sources" is based on (1) the value of new life insurance business, (2) the gross income in all corporation income tax returns, (3) an index of building contracts awarded, and (4) bank debits outside New York City. Although the total tabulated income for most past years approximates the estimates made from these series the errors for certain sources are large.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

15664. METHORST, H. W. Avant-propos aux études sur la statistique des prévisions économiques. [Foreword to studies of economic forecasting statistics.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 219-220.

INDEX NUMBERS

15665. GINI, CORRADO. Indici e barometri economici in Italia. [Economic indices and barometers in Italy.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 240-264.—There is much discussion in Italy on the use and value of economic barometers but they still raise doubts either because the principles on which they are based have serious objections or because the facts have already belied the predictions. To make a forecast it would be useful or necessary to take account of other circumstances, symptoms, or surrounding conditions which are passed over in the construction of barometers. This is particularly true for a country predominately agricultural such as Italy where the course of the general economic situation is closely bound up with the quantity of harvest, which depends largely on climatic conditions. Rather than seeking to determine and utilize a barometer immediately it is preferred to collect a great number of indices; and from comparative examinations of these for a prolonged period it will be possible eventually to decide what series will permit the construction of a barometer more

sensitive than any which would now be possible. To this object is directed the work of the Committee on Indices of Economic Changes in Italy which publishes in a quarterly bulletin statistical curves representing 174 economic phenomena subdivided into groups: (1) money, 20 indices, (2) labor, 32 indices, (3) business, 80 indices, (4) consumption and production, 16 indices, (5) savings, 22 indices and (6) state finance, 4 indices. The same ideas are followed by a Commission for the Study of Economic Barometers operating in connection with the Central Institute of Statistics. The creation of such a commission constitutes official recognition of the importance which these indices and economic barometers are awakening in Italy.—*Luigi Galvani*.

15666. ŠAUER, LEOPOLD. K revisi indexu velkoobchodních cen. [Concerning revision of the indexes of wholesale prices.] *Ceskoslovenský Stat. Věstník*. 11 (3-4) Mar. 1930: 218-228.—From 1922 the general indexes of wholesale prices in Czechoslovakia have been calculated by using arithmetical means. In 1929 the geometrical mean was employed and the indexes for previous years were recalculated on this basis. It can be seen by comparison of both indexes, that as to absolute values, the index with the geometrical average is nearer to reality. But so far as the course of indexes is concerned, in the month-to-month changes, and in the dispersion of relative prices, the geometrical mean has no particular preference over the arithmetical average.—*Leopold Sauer*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

15667. HUBBARD, GEORGE D. More exact geography. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 28 (3) Jul. 1930: 174-178.—Commercial and economic pressure requires more exact geographic knowledge. This very pressure will furnish in a few years a large body of more exact quantitative data for the use of the geographer. Regional studies are assuming large proportions but this work lacks one quality, that is the uniform schedule upon which to set down the items. Quantitative values should be assigned to all factors. The geographer must study the group of active agents and processes in a region, then examine the group results and try to reason out the relations, compare and contrast regions with various combinations of geographic factors and thus reach conclusions. Careful description and interpretation should go forward at the same time. Resident geographers over the whole world should work in their own regions. More accurate graphic presentation of data is an aid to more exact geography. In many lines of activity data are being rapidly accumulated which will be valuable to the trained geographer in making the science more exact.—*L. H. Halverson*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See Entries 15699, 15960, 16038, 16872)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 16082, 16091, 16094, 16111-16112, 16309, 16324, 16860)

15668. ANDREWS, BENJAMIN R. Economics and education. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24 (2) May 1930: 246-248.—A synopsis of papers and discussion at the conference on this subject held at the Washington meeting of the American Sociological Society. The

speakers were Carl Snyder, Dr. Richard T. Ely, and H. F. Clark.—*H. S. Ellis*.

15669. BANDI, PRIMO. Insegnamento professionale agricolo. [Agricultural vocational education.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 55-80.

15670. FORMAN, LEWIS A. Graduate students in economics, 1904 to 1928. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 235-247.—The American Economic Association has published annually since 1904 a list of the students preparing theses for the degree of doctor of philosophy in economics as reported by the important institutions in the United States. An analysis of these lists reveals the following facts: the number of students preparing theses has increased approximately twelve-fold, beginning with 24 in 1904 and reaching 286 in 1927; the number has more than doubled in the last five years; five institutions (Columbia, Chicago, Wisconsin, Harvard, and Pennsylvania) have had nearly two-thirds of the students; the six outstanding fields of thesis subjects in order of decreasing importance are: economic history, labor problems, social problems, agriculture, accounting (including business methods, investments, and the exchanges), and public finance (including taxation and tariff).—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

15671. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. Propaganda by public utility corporations. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Univ. Professors*. 16 (5) May 1930: 349-368.—Statement of the conclusions of a committee of the American Association of University Professors, headed by Professor Seligman, which investigated charges that public service corporations were influencing colleges and universities to disseminate propaganda in favor of private as against public ownership. The committee found no improprieties involving regular professors of economics. On the other hand, certain technical men, subordinate or night school instructors, and other irregular members of university staffs abused their academic connections by giving utterance to economic opinions which they were not properly qualified to give. As a matter of principle the committee holds that all extra-academic connections should be open and above

board, that all retainers or other fees received by university employees from private business enterprise should be publicly known, that grants of money for research into controversial questions of public policy should be declined, and that above all the teacher of economics owes it to himself, to society, and to the science itself to remain an impartial judge of all economic questions.—*H. M. Gray.*

15672. UNSIGNED. Review of S. A. E. research activities. *J. Soc. Automotive Engin.* 26(6) Jun. 1930: 712-717.—Initiation, progress and results of programs that have kept pace with advancement of the industry.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 13851, 13857)

15673. ARNOLD, T. W. Collection of judicial statistics in West Virginia. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 36(2) Feb. 1930: 184-190.—A plan to collect information on all cases coming before inferior courts of West Virginia for two years, starting with the year 1928-29, is being undertaken through the cooperation of the law schools of Yale University and West Virginia University. Men who have had legal training are sent into the offices of clerks with a printed form upon which several hundred possibilities are listed. These have been compiled to include all the information which will be valuable for either a legal or sociological purpose. The statistics collected will show the results of the actual rules of law and procedure working upon the various facts of the cases. The proposed West Virginia bureau of statistics, an adjunct to a judicial council, would provide material and machinery for the use of a judicial council when it is organized.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

15674. AUMANN, F. R. The Ohio judicial council embarks on a survey of justice. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 416-425.—*F. R. Aumann.*

15675. AUMANN, F. R. The Ohio judicial council studies judicial administration. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2(2) May 1930: 44-57.—A comprehensive study of judicial administration has been instituted by the Ohio judicial council. The Johns Hopkins Institute of Law is directing the work and the state bar association is actively cooperating. An attempt is being made to devise a system of judicial statistics which in the future will provide automatically much of the material now unavailable. These records would center on the effective business organization and management of the courts; the compilation of data for the use of judges, legislators, judicial councils, scholars; the compilation of data which will show the legal process in its social setting. The study will be state-wide and include all the courts. It will attempt to enlist the help of every agency in the state interested in the human effects of the judicial process.—*F. R. Aumann.*

15676. BENNETT, H. ARNOLD. A new approach to the study of the constitution. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(1) Nov. 1929: 337-341.—An important function of the public school is to inculcate respect for law. Supreme in our law is the national constitution, several of the clauses of which are now violated. The method of approach to the study of the constitution today will in part determine the attitude of the adult of tomorrow. The meaning of each clause should be ascertained by noting the effects upon the original clause of each of the methods of constitutional growth. This method should suggest not only the general limitations of reform by law but also that constitutional amendment should be a last resort.—*H. A. Bennett.*

15677. BENNETT, H. ARNOLD. Government and teacher training. *School & Soc.* 30(774) Oct. 26, 1929: 553-558.—A course in American government

should be required of all students in teacher-training institutions. Many important problems are political in nature; respect for law is partly contingent upon an understanding of our political institutions; the limitations of law as a method of reform should be appreciated. The results of a questionnaire addressed to state teacher-training institutions in the United States indicate that less than half of them prescribe a course in government which is independent of the course in United States history. Required courses are often defective, the subject-matter is too elementary, the duration of the course is too brief, or too much time is allotted to matters having but a remote relationship to government.—*H. A. Bennett.*

15678. CRAWFORD, ALBERT B., and WIGMORE, JOHN H. Legal aptitude tests. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(7) Mar. 1930: 801-806.—Professor Wigmore's own data in his article in the December 1929 number of the *Illinois Law Review* [See Entry 2: 7279] show that the Stoddard-Ferson legal aptitude test, as applied to the class entering the law school of Northwestern University in 1925, yielded far more satisfactory results than he acknowledges. In examining correlations between test records and law school records he practically overlooks those students who dropped out without completing their law course, and gives disproportionate emphasis to the few cases in which the test predicted badly. Wigmore, in reply states that there is need for individual predictability, not mass criteria. In the absence of a fairly sure pre-legal test, a young man should be tried out on the first year of law studies.—*Margaret Spahr.*

15679. DICKINSON, JOHN. Making lawyers. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8(4) Jun. 1930: 367-387.—The law school gives a broader knowledge of the theory of the law than does a law office training. The case method is not enough. It has been suggested that the present division of the law into fields for study is illogical and arbitrary, and that it ought rather to be studied as business law, the law of family relations, etc. Such a change would involve excessive duplications. Moreover, the student should be concerned with legal, rather than social and economic categories. Law research should be confined to special bodies and conditions, and should not be made the prime objective of the law teacher and law student. If feasible, the "indispensable" courses, such as contracts, sales, and trusts should be compressed into a smaller allotment of time, and the saving devoted to a more thorough study of public law or effective specialization through elective courses.—*J. H. Leek.*

15680. FRANKFURTER, FELIX; LLEWELLYN, KARL N.; SUNDERLAND, EDSON. The conditions for and the aims and methods of legal research: a symposium. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(11) Mar. 1930: 663-681.—Law is as broad and deep as the social desires which are enforced at the coercive will of society: to understand these desires, their origin, intensity, means of satisfaction, the cost of the means, is the business of the science of law. Mere technicians and fact gatherers cannot be expected to bring forth the spark of illumination; the researcher must get his own fingers dirty with the documents. Llewellyn argues for research which looks to the building of a pure science of law along the lines of natural science. Much is to be gained by discriminating between policies and measures; in the matter of techniques for making policies effective the legal researcher may become an expert. Classification is necessary to make massed data manageable. Light will be gained through quantitative study of cases, as through the borrowing of information and hypotheses from the social sciences. Sunderland discusses legal procedure. The methods in research in legal procedure must be derived from a study of the process itself as a process, but not too

abstractly. Legal procedure involves functions of peculiar characters in the fields of medicine, business, psychology, politics, social relations, technology, finance, charity, private diplomacy, litigation. The inquisitorial system of continental Europe should not be dismissed too summarily.—*Lyman Chalkley.*

15681. GILDERSLEEVE, VIRGINIA C. Citizens of the world. *Century*. 120(1) Winter 1930: 81-87.—International work in the women's colleges.—*E. Cole.*

15682. GRANT, JOHN L. The single standard in grading. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(12) May 1930: 780-802.

15683. HANNA, JOHN. A modern approach to legal education. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(12) May 1930: 745-750.

15684. HIBBARD, B. H. Rural government as a field for teaching, extension, and research, as seen by an agricultural economist. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 224-227.

15685. HUTCHINS, ROBERT M.; POWELL, RICHARD R.; COOK, WALTER W. Modern movement in legal education. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(8) Mar. 1929: 402-414.—Honors courses with which Yale is experimenting have proved valuable as far as developed. This kind of study demands better and fewer students; the combined course open to seniors in Yale College should be abolished; the first year class should be limited to 100 selected men; degrees should be awarded only to men accomplishing creditable research work. These courses have also led to expansion of the faculty; all members are not engaged in instruction and research; each student's work is directed for him as an individual. Powell lists the dissatisfaction in legal education at Columbia and suggests remedies: (1) more knowledge and awareness on the part of instructors of the non-legal social background; (2) the grouping of materials in units corresponding to the chief cluster spots; (3) seminar work is to be stressed, and selective admission of students. Cook describes his experiment at Yale in presenting his course in legal method. Discussions led to consideration of syllogistic logic, unformulated premises, induction, proof, the nature of facts, classical experiments in physics, the use of words in reasoning, the classification of objects and events, and the concept of a common law of America.—*Lyman Chalkley.*

15686. MANNY, T. B. Rural government as a field for teaching, extension, and research, as seen by a rural sociologist. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 221-223.

15687. MOYLAN, HELEN S. Fundamental material for the law school library, with particular reference to the library of 7,500 to 15,000 volumes. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(12) May 1930: 751-764.

15688. REED, ALFRED Z. Legal education, 1925-1928. *U. S. Bur. Educ., Bull.* #31. 1929: publ. 1930: pp. 22.

15689. UNSIGNED. Notes: The teaching of Roman-Dutch law. *South African Law J.* 47(Part 2) May 1930: 210-215.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 16705, 16716-16717, 16849, 16940, 16957)

15690. BALZANI, NORA. Training for social work in Italy. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 5.—Although up to this time the only training for social work in Italy has been that afforded public health nurses, it is planned to establish two new schools. One has been organized in Rome on the initiative of Dr. Maria Diez Gasca by the Fascist party. It is to be modeled along the lines of the Women's University at

Upsala which conducts a school for domestic economy and social work. The proposed school will be open to women university professors and graduates. It will be a three year course with a diploma of professor of house wifery or of social superintendent. The other plan is for a school to be attached to the Bocconi University at Milan where students attending the Faculties of Law, Social Science and Economics would attend technical lectures on social work in their last two years. At the end of the theory courses they would take practical apprenticeship training under the guidance of a certificated professor of an Italian University or of a foreign school for social work.—*Anne F. Fenlason.*

15691. MANN, A. R. Relationships and needs in rural sociology from the standpoint of teaching. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 217-220.—Whatever justification rural sociology has in the school or college curriculum lies in its usefulness as a means of education. Doubt as to the extent to which it rests upon tested knowledge and gives the student a body of guiding principles frequently affects the enthusiasm of a college faculty for rural sociology. Its chief needs today are: organization of the findings of individual research, a clear delineation of its specific field, greater attention to the methods of teaching, a good foundation in general sociology, augmented research to secure a factual basis for the teaching. The applications of the findings of sociological research must come through an intelligent understanding on the part of rural leaders of the importance of research findings. The teaching program must give future rural leaders familiarity with and an appreciation of research findings, and build up an attitude of seeking facts as the basis for action in social situations.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15692. MERZBACHER, L. Von der Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft. [Emergency relief for German science.] *Phoenix: Z. f. Deutsche Geistesarbeit in Südamerika.* 15(1-2) 1929: 50-66.

15693. MILNES, NORA. The difficulties encountered in recruiting and training voluntary and professional workers in a social case agency. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 12.—Some of the ablest case workers can teach best by example. Others neglect to teach fundamental ideals either by the method of precept or by instructional methods. Success in recruiting depends on making the student understand the purpose of detailed inquiry both for case treatment and research by making her realize that it is all based on the aim and the development of the individual from an inadequate to an adjusted personality. It is only when the larger view of helping to develop the personality of the individual in the adjustment of his difficulties is made clear to the young recruit that her support and enthusiasm can be enlisted. The system of taking histories (the "case paper" method) by filling out questionnaires without explaining the end to which such information is sought and needed repels students from case work. Another deterrent in recruiting is that too little time is taken, due to pressure of work, to explain the aims and underlying philosophy of case work.—*Anne F. Fenlason.*

15694. RECKLESS, WALTER C. Case studies built around observations of individual foster-children in the playground of a receiving home. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 170-173.—This is a proposed methodological procedure in order to insure efficient placement of children ranging from 4 to 7 years of age. Case records are constructed in the receiving home, primarily through observation of the child's conduct in the playroom. The test itself consists of methods by which the accuracy of different observations may be checked.—*H. A. Phelps.*

15695. SPASOKUTSKIĬ, N. N. СПАСОКУЦКІЙ, Н. Н. Деятельность Гос. Института по изучению

преступности и преступника при НКВД. [The work of the state institute of the People's Commissariat of the Interior for the study of criminality and the criminal.] Проблемы Преступности. (4) 1929: 136-145. —This is a summary account of the activities of the State Institute from the time of its establishment (October, 1925) up to October, 1929. The Institute, the headquarters of which are in Moscow, is engaged mainly in research, and has been carrying on its work through the following subdivisions, or sections: (1) social and economic section; (2) penitentiary section; (3) bio-psychical section; (4) criminalistic section; (5) the Moscow Chamber in which the entire research connected with the Moscow crime situation is centered. Besides, there is in Moscow an experimental penitentiary unit

in which, on the average, 200 offenders are kept. The Institute has been conducting there all sorts of pedagogical experiments. In addition to the central apparatus, the Institute maintains branches in Petrograd, Saratov, Rostov-on-the-Don. Some topics, for instance, hooliganism, banditry, etc., were studied by all the sections and provincial branches of the Institute. During the four years of its existence the Institute has published 16 books and pamphlets on different criminological subjects.—*Boris Brasol.*

15696. UNSIGNED. Morris Fishbein, Jr., Memorial Research Fund. *Chicago Heart Assn. Bull.* 7(9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 5.—A Research Fund under the auspices of the Chicago Heart Association was created on April 11 in memory of Morris Fishbein, Jr.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

15697. KRIVTSOV, S., and RAZUMOWSKIĬ, I. КРИВЦОВ, С. и РАЗУМОВСКИЙ, И. Критика теоретических основ Бухаринской концепции исторического материализма. [Criticism of the theoretical principles of Bukharin's conception of historical materialism.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 35-36(5-6) 1929: 227-296.—Lectures delivered at the Communist Academy, followed by discussion.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

15698. OSTWALD, WILHELM. Grundsätzliches zur Geschichte der Technik. [Fundamentals in the history of technology.] *Z. d. Vereines Deutsch. Ingenieure.* 73(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 1-8.—History as the science of happenings in time is based on the Second Law of Energetics, which postulates a temporal "one-wayed-ness" for all occurrences. Viewed thus, all processes can be classed as uniform, periodic, asymptotically declining, autocatalytic or living. But science has not yet attained to such complete generalization.

In successive stages, it has achieved a power of generalization with respect to order, to energy, and to life. In the first stage the conquest is practically complete and in the second stage the great victories of the present day are being won; upon the third stage, satisfactory generalization has not yet been achieved. Where science can generalize, history is useless; but where generalization fails, history may serve an end. The history of technology, stated in evolutionary terms, has shown an increasing economy of energy and an increasing employment of new forms of energy. This progress, and the science of energy, indicate a direction for the evolution of technology, which historians have not yet been able to discover in world history. We can thus predict for particular fields an advance of efficiency, a separation of functions, and an elimination of dispensable components. Like considerations will be of value in social studies—administration, politics, and law—which are unaccustomed to consider their cherished ideas from the viewpoint of the energetic imperative; such studies may profit from the history and philosophy of technology.—*C. P. Wright.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

15699. MYRES, J. L. Notes on geography in relation to history and literature. *South African Geog. J.* 12 Dec. 1929: 23-25.—The particular aim of all specific curricula is to provide the child with selected typical data in departments of knowledge themselves selected in respect of their deeper significance, and consequently of their wider utility. From astronomy through zoology to archaeology, all sciences have their historical aspect in so far as they deal with successions of causes and effects; all alike, in so far as they deal with distributions of forces and events in space, are geographical sciences. In all sciences so soon as the attempt is made to communicate their results, their processes or their principles, problems of exposition arise and questions of literary, graphic, and tectonic style. All history is the history of some country and of the geographical distribution of people and events that have successively co-existed there; all geography is the geography of some period as well as of some region; even that ideal geography in the pure present tense, to which some geographers aspire, becomes unintelligible to one if it is abstracted from the geography of yesterday and the day before. Most of all is this relation between geography and history significant in the earlier and simpler stages of instruction, though people sometimes speak as if history only became geographical, and geography historical at their latter and more complex ends. At a later stage, when the special sciences, special periods of history, and special regions for geographical study take their places in the time table, co-relation of subjects is greatly facilitated by co-relation of teachers.—*L. H. Halverson.*

15700. WINKLER, HERBERT. Die Brücken als Problem der Geographie. [Bridges as a problem of geography.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76(5-6) 1930: 113-115.—Bridges are often a very characteristic component of the region, and the establishment of the distribution of several types of bridge forms is a worth-while geographic task. The author has worked on the basis of a thorough study of travel descriptions and has produced a map of the distribution of bridge types. He distinguishes, according to building material, three main groups of bridges: (1) such as are made of plant mate-

rial; (2) those of stone; (3) those of iron. These groups are further classified according to the method of construction. In this way he shows how the areas of distribution agree with climate and various forms of vegetation, since the geographic character of a country largely determines the material and the construction possibilities of bridges.—*Otto Berninger.*

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entries 15846, 15848, 15895)

15701. DIERCKE, PAUL. Georg Erlingers Karte von Deutschland von 1515 und die ältesten Sprachenkarten. [Georg Erlinger's map of Germany of 1515 and the earliest linguistic maps.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76(5-6) 1930: 127-128.—An undated map in the Liechtenstein Library, Vienna, may well be identified with Georg Erlinger's map of Germany of 1515 as described on a slip of paper pasted into a copy of Ptolemy's *Geography* in the Wolfenbuttel Library. The map is one of the earliest examples of the use of several colors on a printed map. It shows linguistic areas in colors, thus antedating by 200 years Homann's map which has been cited as the earliest linguistic map. The idea of a linguistic map, however, was not original with Erlinger, but was evidently borrowed from a map showing routes to Rome (1492) and from Etzlaub's map of Germany, 1501.—*John K. Wright.*

15702. M., E. L'undicesimo Congresso geografico Italiano. [The eleventh Italian Congress of Geography.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 7 Ser. 6. (6) Jun. 1930: 471-496. (See also *Riv. Geog. Italiana.* Vol. 37 No. 1-2, 1930: pp. 1-30.)—From the 22nd to the 29th of April, 1930, there was held in Naples the Eleventh Italian Congress of Geography, an important meeting in which many problems of pure and applied science were dealt with. Southern Italy in its economic, demographic, and social aspects received special attention. There were also many interesting geographic studies. This article contains merely a preliminary survey of the reports read, which reports will appear in full in the *Atti* of the Congress.—*Roberto Almagià.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

MAPS

(See also Entries 15701, 15705, 15889, 15895)

15703. BACH, JOHN. Philippine maps from the time of Magellan. *Military Engin.* 22(124) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 351-359.—The Philippine Islands first appeared on maps in a collection of seven sketches made by Pigafetta, the companion of Magellan. The results of Legaspi's explorations (1565-1572) are shown on Langren's map published in 1595, "the first to usher into the map world all the major islands of the Philippines in their approximate relations, with the exception of Palawan. . . ." The Jesuit Velarde's map of 1734 was authoritative for half a century. During the nineteenth century hydrographic charts were made by *La Comisión Hidrográfica* at Madrid and by the British Admiralty. In 1901 the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey inaugurated a wholly new survey, which is now nearly completed. Other outstanding maps are

described and there are reproductions on a reduced scale of fifteen maps.—*J. K. Wright.*

15704. ENGLISH, WALTER A. Use of airplane photographs in geologic mapping. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geologists.* 14(8) Aug. 1930: 1049-1058.

POPULATION

(See Entries 8771, 9179, 9943, 13947, 15427, 16800)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 14585, 14594, 16103, 16135)

15705. HARPER, ROLAND M. A drug map of the world. *Torrey.* 30(3) May-Jun. 1930: 74-77.—This is an analysis of the drug map published by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. The following are the main conclusions: (1) Drug producing plants are very unevenly distributed over the earth.

(2) There is a marked concentration of them in many mountainous regions either because such regions are apt to retain much of their original flora or because of the character of the soil. (3) Medicinal plants seem to be partial to climax vegetation with abundant humus and appear to be sparse in regions of acid soils. (4) Of the 225 standard drugs, 159 come from the North Temperate zone, 59 from the Tropics, and only 5 from the South Temperate Zone.—*Robert M. Brown.*

15706. NEWMAN, HARRY W. World trade in reclaimed rubber. Consumption continues upward despite low prices of crude—United States leads in production and exports—Increased trade in scrap rubber. *Commerce Reports.* (24) Jun. 16, 1930: 680-683.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 13947)

15707. VISHER, S. S. Geography of American mayors. *Sci. Monthly.* 31 Jul. 1930: 40-42.—From

the facts given in *Who's Who*, data regarding one hundred mayors from 27 cities, representing every section of the United States, are analyzed as to birthplace, education, time of service, and politics. Of the 100, 12 were foreign born, 23 were born in another state than that of their mayorship, and 38 were born in the city they afterwards served. Only one stated that he had been born on a farm, although a few others gave town or county locations. To a great degree the mayor is city bred. Chicago with 30% of its population foreign born in 1920 has had no recent foreign-born mayor; Boston with 32%, and New York with 35% have had one each; while Philadelphia with only 24% foreign-born has had two. Forty-one of the 100 mayors graduated from college and six others attended without graduation.—*Robert M. Brown.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

15708. TOEPFER, D. H. Russische Kulturarbeit in hohen Norden. Nach Berichten und Mitteilungen der Iswestija. [Russian culture work in the far north.] *Geog. Z.* 36(4) 1930: 212-223.—The article gives an example of how New Russia intends to work out the Russian Polar Sector from a scientific and an economic viewpoint. Dog-sledges, reindeer, and motorcars are of secondary importance in comparison with ships, aeroplanes, and airships. Especially ships of the type of the icebreaker "Krassin" (well-known for her work in helping the Italian Nobile Expedition) will have great importance for future explorations and for bringing civilization to the Russian north. In connection with the general five year plan of the Soviets, Russia has inaugurated a plan for the polar sector including continental regions and the polar islands, Novaya Zembyla, Wrangel Island, and others. The network of radio stations will be increased for meteorological purposes, for weather-forecasting and for air navigation. Furthermore, the five year plan provides for an exploration of the Taimir Islands with help from the Academy of Science of Moscow in connection with maritime departments. In addition, Russia intends to bring its new civilization to the tribes of the far north. They will become part of Soviet Russia with its socialistic and communistic ideas. Individual work will be transformed into collective work. State farms will be inaugurated. Sanitary help will be given to these people, and 80,000 women will have a new worthwhile life to live. The new expedition of 1930 will be made by icebreakers with the help of aeroplanes. It will be a commercial expedition. The little harbor of Ingarka at the mouths of the rivers Ob and Yenisei was fitted out by the expedition of 1929 with materials for sawmills and for a high tension plant. This harbor now will have a rail connection with Norilskoye about 150 miles distant. Here about 350 million tons of coal can supply coal enough for all the ships which visit this region in summer. The plan is to make this harbor of Ingarka a base point and an outlet for Siberian wood and furs.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

15709. UNSIGNED. The British Arctic air route expedition. *Geog. J.* 76(1) Jul. 1930: 67-68.—Plans for 1930-1931 expedition to Greenland.

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

(See also Entry 14563)

15710. MADIGAN, C. T. An aerial reconnaissance into the south-eastern portion of Central Australia. *Proc. Royal Geog. Soc. Australasia, South Australia Branch.* 30 Session 1928-29. Publ. 1930. 83-108.—The report of a journey of seven men in two planes with photographic equipment. The expedition occupied nineteen days from Melbourne and covered 4,300 miles in 43½ flying hours. A rapid résumé of the achievements of Sturt, Barclay, David Lindsay, Winnecke and T. E. Day, (the present Surveyor General of South Australia) puts before the reader the state of knowledge up to 1916 of that waste land of Central Australia. There still remained 28,000 square miles which no white man had seen. The work was carried out in nine flights chiefly to the west and southwest of Alice Springs, but included observations of the Macdonnell Ranges, of Lake Eyre and Lake Frome. In his summary Mr. Madigan is satisfied that nothing lies within the borders of the Unknown Area other than what is seen around its margins; that there are no ranges or lakes, nothing but a continuation of everlasting sand ridges, with occasional clay flats between, and a gradual change from canegrass in the southeast to spinifex and mulga in the northwest. He recommends that no more human effort be expended on the region. (Fifteen photographic plates and four maps.)—*Dorothy R. Taylor.*

15711. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. Agricultural regions of Australia. Instalment II. *Econ. Geog.* 6(3) 1930: 213-242.—Three-quarters of Australia is probably too dry and hot for profitable agriculture. Little study has been done on the soils of the continent except in New South Wales. There is an immense amount of land suitable for irrigation in western Australia, but the scanty supply of water in the rivers restricts irrigation to a few localities. The growing of sugar cane is confined to the well watered east coast. In Queensland (the only state where cotton is raised to any noteworthy degree) the cotton production will possibly expand to become a factor in world supply. Optimum conditions for maize occur to the northwest and south of Brisbane; this crop, however, constitutes only 2% of the total agricultural produce of Australia. The land devoted to the production of wheat, the most important crop in the

Commonwealth, constitutes 63% of the area cultivated; there are obviously vast areas suitable for wheat growing which have not been developed. Australia as a whole is better suited for pastoral than for agricultural industries. The raising of beef cattle is widespread except in the desert center and central south; the largest number is in Queensland. Australia leads the world in the number of sheep; New South Wales contains nearly half of the total number. (15 sketch maps, 20 pictorial illustrations, 24 tables, and one graph.) (See also Entry 2: 11116.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

ASIA

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 16087, 16134)

15712. SCHMITTHENNER, HEINRICH. Der geographische Typus der chinesischen Kolonisation. [The geographic type of Chinese colonization.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (9) 1929: 526-540.—A discussion of geographic types of Chinese colonization exclusive of Chinese coolie emigrations over-seas. China has no colonies in the technical sense of the word. Schmitthenner distinguishes between direct colonial growth (*unmittelbare Anwachskolonien*): southern and central Manchuria, Jehol, Tsachar, Suiyuan West-Kansu, East Sinkiang, Chinghai, Chuanbien, and Hsitsang; and indirect colonization (*mittelbare Anwachskolonien*): northern Manchuria and the Amur region, outer Mongolia, Zungaria, the western Tarim Basin, and Tibet. In addition to this continental colonization there has existed (1) an old Chinese over-seas activity in the form of migration and (2) various forms of economic enterprises in maritime southeastern Asia. Formosa, although a Japanese colony today, is adduced as a maritime parallel to the continental colonies because of its close relationship with Fu-Kien. Schmitthenner designates the Chinese colonization of Malacca and of several portions of French Indo-China (parallel to China's infiltration in southeastern Siberia), regions which are connected with the mother country by the South China Sea, the sea colony type (*thalassische Kolonie*). Schmitthenner considers the distant over-seas colony to be the third type. This is the common type of colonization among western European powers but China today does not possess this type. Finally, there is the colony created by economic imperialism in which type the economic and military power without political occupation is sufficient guarantee for colonial activity, e.g., United States in Central America.—*Günther Köhler.*

Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet

15713. LÜDERS, HEINRICH. Weitere Beiträge zur Geschichte und Geographie von Ostturkestan. [Further contributions to the history and geography of Eastern Turkestan.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preussischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (1) Jan. 9, 1930: 7-64. Lüders has previously edited a number of manuscripts from Eastern Turkestan (*Sitzungsber. d. Preussischen Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.*, P. 243ff., 1922). Here he adds several paper manuscripts from the Berlin collection which manuscripts date from the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th century. He adduces proof that the scene of action of the *Udrāyānā-vadāna* is not in Eastern Turkestan but the Indus region. The purely Indian legend gradually developed into a local Turkestan legend. If there existed an Eastern Turkestan Rauruka as well as the Rauruka of the Sauvīras (the credibility of Hsuan-tsang's authority is not certain) this is further evidence of a colonization of Eastern Turkestan by settlers from western India.—*Günther Köhler.*

15714. SCHOMBERG, REGINALD C. F. Three journeys in the Tien Shan, 1928-1929. *Geographical J.* 76 (1) Jul. 1930: 25-38.—The area of the Tien Shan roughly bounded by Ili, Kucha, Urumchi and Toqsun is poorly surveyed and the passes imperfectly known. Glaciers, precipitous gorges, and open valleys are all present, the latter being the home of numerous nomadic tribes. The climate of the spring and summer is most uncertain, with rapid and capricious changes. Driving rain, hail and thick haze are frequent. Both the northern and southern slopes of the Tien Shan are characterized by deep fissure-like canyons which effectively limit communications between Dzungaria and Sinkiang.—*George B. Cressey.*

15715. TOEPLITZ MROZOWSKA, EDVIGE. Viaggio nei Pamiri. [A journey in Pamir.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 7 Ser. 6 (4) Apr. 1930: 251-269.—A report concerning a journey made together with G. Capra in eastern Pamir in 1929. From Osh the travelers went on to Lake Karakul. They came to the Ak-baital River and the region about Post Pamirski where, after many windings around the Alichur and the Roshan chains the river joins the upper branch of the Amū Daria (Pamir Daria), and finally to Lake Zor-Kul where the Amū rises. They returned by another way to Post Pamirski and then to Osh. The article contains many observations on the inhabitants of the region, for the most part Tagichi, with 16 good photographs and a sketch of the itinerary.—*Roberto Almagià.*

India

(See also Entries 16075, 16088)

15716. DESIO, ARDITO. Itinerari percorsi durante la spedizione italiana nel Karakorum. [A brief sketch of the Italian expedition in Karakorum.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 7 Ser. 6 (3) Mar. 1930: 163-181; (4) Apr. 1930: 277-300.—The author accompanied, as geologist, the Italian geographic expedition led by the Duke of Spoleto to Karakorum (March to September 1929) which made important researches, especially in the region of Ghiacciaio Baltoro in the Shaksgam Valley and in the Gasherbrum. These researches were concerned above all with problems of geology, land morphology and glaciology, but the author also made observations on the inhabitants and other matters. This article is a sketch of the itinerary in advance of the definitive publication of the scientific results. (32 photographs and 2 maps.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

Western Turkestan

(See also Entries 7092, 7904, 10766, 16209)

15717. CROCKER, H. H. The trans-desert routes to the East. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16, Part 3. 1929: 359-363.

15718. LATTIMORE, OWEN. The desert road to Turkestan. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 55 (6) Jun. 1929: 661-702.

Northern Asia

(See also Entries 10013, 12528, 14009, 14019, 14023, 14671, 14695)

15719. ALACHEV, V. АЛАЧЕВ, В. Промыслы и промысловые угодья Березовского района Тобольского округа. [Industries and the use of industrial resources in the Berezov district of the Tobolsk region.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 28-30.—The author, an Ostiak, describes the systems of hunting and fishing, as well as the use which is made of the industrial resources.—*G. Vasilevich.*

15720. PARENT'EV, ПАРФЕНТЬЕВ. Рыбное хозяйство на Анадыре. [The fishing industry on the Anadir River.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 31-34.—The

author, a member of the tribe of the Chuvanzi from the Anadir River, discusses the regional fishing resources and describes the organization of the fishing industry and trade.—*G. Vasilevich.*

EUROPE

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entry 16067)

15721. RICCARDI, RICCARDO. La Romania: il paése e le genti. [Rumania: the country and the people.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 7 Ser. 6 (5) May 1930: 363-386.—Based on a knowledge acquired during a journey in Rumania in 1928, the author gives a general survey of the demographic, ethnic, and economic conditions of the new state within its present boundaries. The article emphasizes, though briefly, the conditions and economic possibilities of the various parts of the country. Rumania constitutes together with Poland a sentinel of western Europe over against the east. It has all the conditions and prerequisites to become in the near future one of the great European powers, both economically and politically. (The map showing the various types of holdings in Rumania is important; likewise the photographs, maps, and sketches of typical villages.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

Low Countries

15722. BÖKER, H. E. Aachen: zum Kohlenbergbau in Holländisch-Limburg. [Aachen: Coal mines in Netherlands-Limburg.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (5) 1930: 163-167.—Until 1930 the Netherlands took only a very small part in European coal mining. Most of the country is a lowland. In the region west of the German mining district of Aachen one small coal field only was being exploited with an output of about 320,000 tons. Since 1900 two other coal fields have been discovered under a thick layer of gravel and sand. Both fields lie so far below the surface that with present methods there is no hope of an output. These large fields are situated in the region where the Rhine enters the Netherlands and in the landscape called "de Peel" near the Maas River. Only the field in the small region between Belgium and Germany in southern Limburg could be profitably mined. The increase in the output of coal from this field has been very rapid. From 1.8 million tons in 1913 the output has increased to 11.6 million tons. During the same period the German mines of the Aachen district increased only from 3.2 to 6 million tons. In addition, the by-product-industries, such as the coke-industry which started in 1924, yielded in 1928 an output of about 1.6 million tons. The total coal reserves in this region, considering only the coal layers of less than 1,200 meters depth, has been roughly estimated at 3,000 million tons.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

15723. FLEISCHER, LEO. Holland und seine fernöstlichen Kolonien. [Holland and her far eastern colonies.] *Z. f. Geopolitik.* 7 (6) Jun. 1930: 474-478.

15724. OTTO, THEODOR. Die Rheinmündungen im Wandel der Zeiten. [The Rhine mouths through the centuries.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (5) 1930: 144-147.—The Yssel now emptying into the Zuider Sea is supposed to be the first river bed abandoned by the Rhine. Since that time there has been a strong tendency toward the westward shifting of the river estuary. Today the Yssel carries only one ninth, the Lower Rhine two ninths, whereas the most southern branch, the so-called Waal, carries six ninths of the waters of the Rhine. The term Lower Rhine is a misnomer in that it does not carry the largest volume of the Rhine waters to the sea. The Waal in historical times has become the real estuary of the Rhine. Certain very remarkable changes in the

river system have occurred within the last century necessitating, in 1872, a new canal to connect the Waal-Rhine with Rotterdam in order to provide sufficient depth in the harbor at Rotterdam. In 1883 the Maas River was artificially made to empty into the Netherlands Diep.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entry 15701)

15725. BAUER, HUBERT A. Economic adjustments in Bavaria. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (3) 1930: 257-277.—During the Roman occupation (15 B.C.—450 A.D.), parts of the dense forests of Bavaria were first cleared for agriculture and the mineral resources exploited. The crusades and the early Italian trade stimulated the commerce and industry of Bavaria. But agriculture has been the backbone of economic life in Bavaria from the earliest times. A sturdy and diligent type of hereditary farmer, the intensive use of high grade and cheap fertilizer, and the aid and guidance of a government interested in agriculture have been important factors in its development. Stock-raising and dairying are concentrated in the mountainous districts, while the few areas of rich soils are devoted to crops, especially grains, hops, and tobacco. Bavaria is a country of small farms; forestry is an essential feature of the agricultural program. Bavarian industries, though small when compared with those of western Germany, are locally significant and varied. Flour-milling, brewing, lumber and paper manufacturing, porcelain and glass making, wood carving, and textile manufacturing are all important. The development of hydro-electric power has stimulated the industrial development of the entire country within the past decade.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

15726. RITTMAYER, OSKAR. Die siedlungs- und wirtschaftsgeographischen Verhältnisse des Odenwaldes. [The settlements and the economic geography of the Odenwald.] *Badische Geog. Abhandl.* (4) 1929: pp. 148.—This is a monograph on the Odenwald, the beautifully wooded forest which lies to the east of the upper Rhine plateau near Heidelberg. It is based on personal knowledge of the country and on pertinent literature. (Many instructive little maps partly taken from official maps and partly original sketches. 42 illustrations.)—*Otto Berninger.*

15727. SCHWEISGUT, MARTHA. Landschaftliche Veränderungen in der badischen Rheinebene und im Schwarzwald in den letzten hundert Jahren. [Geographical changes in the Rhine region of Baden and in the Black Forest in the last hundred years.] *Badische Geog. Abhandl.* (6) 1930: pp. 100.—It is extraordinarily interesting to make comparisons of present-day conditions in regions which possess exact cartographic surveys going a long time back. This study deals with a very limited region of Germany of which an exact cartographic study exists from the period 1838 to 1849 including the entire region, and several maps from 1800 of limited portions of this region. It is thus possible to see the changes which occurred in the last century. The region dealt with consists of two very different parts: the Rhine region in Baden is a very low and cultivated region in which the corrections of the Rhine which have been made occasion great changes in geographic conditions. The Black Forest, on the other hand, is a region of wooded mountains in which settlements were made only at a later period. It is interesting to see that in the Rhine region the forests were pushed far back in the period under consideration while in the Black Forest many regions which had been cleared are now again occupied by the forests because, owing to the unfavorable geographic conditions, the yield was very small. (14 maps.)—*Otto Berninger.*

British Isles

ENGLAND AND WALES

15728. POGGI, E. MURIEL. Devon: A study of rural England. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 28 (3) Jul. 1930: 161-173.

15729. POGGI, E. MURIEL. The Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (3) 1930: 309-320.—The Forest of Dean, situated in the angle formed by the river Wye and the Severn in Gloucestershire, is a small but complete industrial unit. It is underlain by a coal field and is enclosed by a rim of higher land which is broken only on the south by a gap through which transportation routes penetrate the basin. Industry is the keynote of the district; coal mines, stone quarries, lime kilns, iron mines, and lumber mills give character to the landscape. Coal mining has been carried on in the area for a long time and although production has rarely exceeded a million tons annually, yet coal is the most important product of the area. Sandstone quarrying has developed so greatly in the past twenty years that it may outstrip coal mining in importance. Iron mining is an old industry but of minor importance today. The area was at one time a royal forest which supplied charcoal for iron smelting as well as oak. Only remnants of the forest remain. The larger centers of population occur where iron and coal deposits were easily exploited. Since its resources are dwindling the industrial future of the area is not very promising.—Clifford M. Zierer.

AFRICA

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 16483, 16488, 16635)

15730. BRUNHES, JEAN. Algérie, trente ans après. [Algeria after thirty years.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (6) Jun. 1930: 316-319.—Brunhes visited Algeria early in 1930 in connection with the centennial celebration. He had not been in the country since the turn of the century, at which time he made his well-known study of the effect of environment on the life of the North Africans, and was amazed at the enormous amount of progress made in the interim. So thoroughly has France carried on her civilizing work that Algeria is no longer a colony in any sense but a bit of France itself on the southern shore of the Mediterranean.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

15731. CARACI, GIUSEPPE. Cento anni di dominio francese in Algeria. [One hundred years of French dominion in Algiers.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana*. 7 Ser. 6. (5) May 1930: 387-407.—On the occasion of the centenary of the French occupation of Algiers (opened on June 14, 1930), the author examines the composition of the population of the country in its European elements. According to official data the population of European origin was composed in 1856 of 92,638 Frenchmen and 66,544 others (non-French Europeans); in 1926, on the other hand, the proportion was 620,139 French and 175,718 others; but Caraci shows that those called French in 1926 comprise also the naturalized, and that the colonists of French origin represent at the most 40% while the others make up 55%, the other 5% being Jews. Among the non-French Europeans, the Italians and Spaniards make up a very prominent though little recognized element.—Roberto Almagià.

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entries 16487, 16669, 16675)

15732. ADAMS, HARRIET CHALMERS. Cirenaica, eastern wing of Italian Libya. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 57 (6) Jun. 1930: 689-726.—The northern promontory

possesses rich easily tilled soils, and Derna, where there is the largest supply of available water for irrigation purposes anywhere in the province, is known as the "Pearl of Libya." Between Barce and Cirene on this same promontory is the only strip of forest land and the most beautiful scenery on the northern coast of the continent. Italian agriculturists are giving instruction in modern methods of farm husbandry, schools and hospitals are being established, orchards and vineyards are being planted. Olives thrive along the coast and barley as an export is second only to sponges, which are gathered by Greeks as they have been for centuries. Tunny fishing is an important and growing industry. Overland routes are little developed. Especially difficult is communication with Egypt, shut off by parallel northwest-southeast ranges of billowy sand dunes. Salammoniac, said to have been named from the oracle Jupiter Ammon in the Siwa Desert, and made from camel's dung, is one of the oldest exports. Sulfur, barley, raw wool, carbon, and fagots, with dates and skins from Trans-Sahara, add to the camel loads. Some of our American shoes and gloves are made from these skins from the Sudan while Libya's civet cat contributes to the perfume bottles. Most of the southern trade finds its present outlet through Senegal or the Nile rather than the Libyan ports. Cufra in the south is the stronghold of the Senussi, a fanatical sect, deeply entrenched in tradition and a source of constant trouble to Italy.—W. O. Blanchard.

15733. AUGIÉRAS, CHEF D'ESCADRON. Chronique de l'ouest Saharien, 1900-1930. [A West Saharan chronicle, 1900-1930.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*, (4) Apr. 1930: 193-212; (5) May 1930: 275-294.—The Algerian Sahara and the Central Sahara are well known to geographers, and their history has been carefully studied. But the Western Sahara, a vast expanse of sandy waste without permanent inhabitants and eschewed even by nomads, remained for the most part a blank on the map up to our own day. Gordon Laing carried on explorations in 1826, René Caillié in 1828, John Davidson in 1836, Léopold Panet in 1850, Gerhard Rohlfs in 1864, Oskar Lenz in 1880, and Camille Douls in 1887 and again in 1888-89, but no attempt was made to coordinate effort or to correlate the scientific information gained by these several explorers. Systematic penetration of the country and its careful study began only at the turn of the century and it was not until 1920 that an expedition succeeded in crossing from Algeria to Mauretania. A detailed study of activities since 1900, with maps.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

Upper Guinea

15734. LUGARD, LORD. Present day problems in British tropical Africa. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (3) May 1930: 129-140.—British tropical Africa embraces a territory twice the size of India and possesses a population of over 40,000,000. The work (1) of discovery and exploration and (2) of the establishment of law and order and of the laying of the foundations for economic development, have marked the past, and Britain is now struggling with the problems of constructive administration. The impact of civilization upon barbarism has given rise to many perplexing questions, still further complicated by the presence in the country of settlers from Britain and British India and by the influence of a critical, but often ill-advised, world opinion. Among the problems are those concerning the (1) use of contract labor, (2) education, (3) type of government best suited for vast dependencies, (4) segregation of the races, (5) vast number of languages used, (6) absence of reliable maps of soils, relief, climate and population density.—W. O. Blanchard.

15735. MARTONNE, ED. de. Les résultats scientifiques de la mission de délimitation du Togo (Mission Bauché 1927-1929). [Scientific results of the work of the Togoland boundary commission (Bauché Mission 1927-1929).] *La Géographie*. 53 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 138-158.

East Africa

(See also Entry 16114)

15736. CASE, EARL C. The pastoral and agricultural industries of Kenya Colony and Protectorate. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (3) 1930: 243-256.—Kenya is divided into three agricultural regions—(1) the hot, humid coast (3-20 miles wide) adapted to tropical crops and to native farmers, (2) the Southwestern Highlands (35,000 square miles) where cultivation is increasing rapidly under European direction, and (3) the areas of intermediate elevation, which, due to excessive heat and drought, afford little agricultural land and poor pasturage. The Highland is the best watered part of Kenya, supports more than three-fourths of the country's population of two and one-half millions, and is the principal agricultural region. Establishment of plantation agriculture there followed the completion in 1901 of a railroad from the coast (300-500 miles away). In 1927, exports from European plantations were valued at \$10,000,000. Native agriculture supplies little surplus produce for export and is chiefly of a primitive subsistence type. In Kenya natives are urged or forced to work on European plantations, which is in contrast to the condition on the lowlands of tropical Africa where natives are encouraged to till their own land and sell surplus products to European merchants. The difference in policy is related to the fact that the Kenya Highlands are suited to white settlement while the equatorial lowlands are not. Coffee, sisal, and cereals (maize, wheat, and barley) are the leading commercial crops. Two-thirds of Kenya's ten million domestic animals, chiefly cattle, sheep, and goats, also are found in the Highland where pastures are most reliable and where injurious insects are least prevalent.—Clifford M. Zierer.

Southern Africa

(See also Entry 16146)

15737. WELLINGTON, J. H. The Vaal Limpopo watershed. *South African Geog. J.* 12 Dec. 1929: 36-45.—The Karoo is a region chiefly of horizontal rocks, with a slightly rolling, subdued and homogeneous topography: the beds of the pre-Karoo surface are greatly disturbed and tilted, producing a surface complicated and diverse, contrasting markedly with its adjacent area. It is the contact between these two that is of greatest interest, the eastern part of the divide lying on the former, the western and middle parts on the latter. Depth of soil and its responsiveness to fertilizers give this region certain agricultural advantages lacking elsewhere in the Transvaal. The gentle slope and undefined contact with the old granite in this locality also contribute to more even distribution of the water supply, with lower condensation, so that crops and pastoral industries find it one of the most favorable sections of South Africa, with promise of further extension since the introduction of drought resistant grass. The presence of coal affords some basis for industrial life. Very abruptly this surface passes into the broken, complicated topography of the pre-Karoo. Here the escarpments formed by the limbs of the Pretoria anticline are flanked by dolomite which has been of greatest significance in the human geography of the region. Since, with one exception, those rivers not rising on the limestone are undependable for water supplies or for irrigation purposes, the river system has

provided the key to the distribution of population, and the agricultural prosperity of the region. The location of Johannesburg and Pretoria and the choice of the latter as capital afford examples of this influence, over half a million souls being grouped in these two centers. The Magalies valley with its irrigated crops of wheat, barley, and oats in winter, and tobacco, lucerne and fruit and other crops in summer, illustrates the response to natural conditions and human demand. The western section of the watershed changes radically to an indefinite zone with two outstanding features: (1) though at present the drainage is entirely marginal there are evidences that streams formerly occupied the surface; (2) the presence of stretches of river gravel, mostly diamiferous. Finally, the blockhouses on the ridges marking the margin of the dolomite suggest the part played by the rough terrain in the military history of the region.—W. O. Blanchard.

Madagascar and adjacent Islands

(See also Entry 14574)

15738. FRANÇOIS, EDM.; and CHAUFFOUR, P. Les riz de Madagascar. [Rice in Madagascar.] *Bull. Écon. Madagascar et Dépendances*. 26 (1) 1929: 80-95.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 14587, 14606, 14688, 16218)

15739. CHAMBERS, ERNEST J. The barren lands of Canada: their mineral possibilities. *Canad. Mining J.* 50 (9) Mar. 1, 1929: 187-191; (10) Mar. 8, 1929: 210-213; (11) Mar. 15, 1929: 241-243.

15740. FORBIN, VICTOR. La pêche aux bélugas. [Belugas fishing.] *La Nature*. (2835) Jun. 15, 1930: 543-546.

15741. MUNDAY, W. A. DON. Historical sketch of Mt. Waddington region. *Canadian Alpine J.* 18 1930: 98-106.

15742. OTTY, MARIANNE GREY. Grand Manan—An island gem of the Maritimes. *Canadian Geog. J.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 239-251.

United States

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entry 16083)

15743. APPLETON, J. B. A field map for a geographic study of an urban industrial area. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci. Macomb, Illinois, May 3 and 4, 1929*. 19 Apr. 1930: 308-314.—An outline is presented of the method used in making a map of land utilization for the Calumet Industrial District. Ten classes of land utilization are recognized: manufacturing establishments, residence areas, potential residential areas, business sections, storeyards, recreation areas, railroads, navigable waters, non-navigable waters, and vacant land. Some of the geographic relationships brought out by the map are discussed.—Clifford M. Zierer.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

15744. CARLSON, F. A. Reconstructing the geography of Alabama. *J. of Geog.* 29 (6) Sep. 1930: 258-265.—Correction of obsolete notions of Southern geography is imperative and may well begin with Alabama. The famous Black Belt is no longer Alabama's leading cotton section. It has, since 1909, lost 587,000 acres of cotton, whereas northern Alabama has gained 666,000 acres. This shift from the Black

Belt is attributable to the boll weevil, floods, poor soil drainage, and man himself. The soils of northern Alabama are not universally poor. Birmingham is establishing itself securely as one of the nation's leading manufacturing centers, and has obscured the potentialities of the Gadsden area, which is in the same class on the basis of mineral wealth, transportation, nearby fertile farmlands, ample water, and suitable labor. Alabama's mountainous areas have white occupants, who are not lazy despite the fact that their advancement has been limited by adverse physical conditions and by methods used by landowners. Their presence is a potent reason for the establishment of many new industries in Alabama.—*Langdon White*.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

15745. BAKER, OLIVER E. Agricultural regions of North America. Part VIII—The Pacific subtropical crops region. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (3) 1930: 278-308.—Agriculture in California is highly specialized and systems of farming are almost as numerous as the crops. In Southern California one may pass in succession an orange grove, a walnut orchard, an alfalfa and dairy farm, a poultry farm and a truck farm. The value of dairy products exceeds that of beef and veal. The sheep industry is less important than formerly and the swine industry is of little account. Poultry raising is well established. California leads all states in the production of honey, fresh and dried fruits, vegetables, vegetable and flower seeds. The growth of population has been extraordinarily rapid. There are many immigrants from other states and a large proportion of residents are foreign born. (11 sketch maps, 12 pictorial illustrations, 3 tables and much statistical information.) See entries 1: 83; 1: 2520.—*John Wesley Coulter*.

15746. UPHOF, J. C. TH. De irrigatiewerken in westelijk Amerika. [Irrigation work in western America.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (6) Jun. 15, 1903: 181-187. (6 illustrations.)

SOUTH AMERICA

Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia

(See also Entry 14541)

15747. HINGSTON, R. W. G. The Oxford University expedition to British Guiana. *Geog. J.* 76 (1) Jul. 1930: 1-24.—An account of a biological expedition whose aim was to study life in the tree "roof." Much work had been done by other scientists in Guiana, but it had been largely confined to the space beneath the

forest canopy, which here averages about 100 feet above the ground. By means of climbing irons, rope ladders, and especially by chairs raised and lowered by means of block and tackle fastened to the limbs of the tree selected, the observers were enabled to study and collect at various elevations. Many trees seemed unable to raise their tops higher than 30 or 40 feet, so that above this level the forest was more open and occasional gaps in the canopy allowed the sunlight to come through. Life in this tree roof where sunshine, flowers, fruit, and foliage provided an attractive environment was found to be very abundant. In general the species varied with the elevation, the animal life being arranged in horizontal layers. In addition to the observations and collections, the experiences of the party in overcoming the obstacles to study at these elevations are extremely valuable to those proposing further work in the tropic tree roof. (1 map; 6 photographs.)—*W. O. Blanchard*.

THE PACIFIC WORLD

(See also Entry 14524)

15748. HENKE, L. A. A survey of livestock in Hawaii. *Univ. Hawaii, Research Publ.* #5. Aug. 1929: pp. 82.—In 1929 livestock in the Territory of Hawaii was valued at \$11,600,000. In that year animals and animal products marketed by ranchers and dairymen were valued at about \$5,250,000. Estimates of the livestock of the Territory for 1928 are as follows: 157,756 beef cattle, 4,004 dairy cows, 27,000 sheep, 22,000 hogs, 12,073 horses, 8,072 mules. There are 80 beef cattle ranches. Herefords are the most popular breed. The raising of animals for beef is most important on the island of Hawaii because of its size and the area of land at a high elevation which can best be utilized for grazing. Dairy farming in the Hawaiian Islands is increasing in importance; the product of dairy farms is consumed for the most part as raw milk. Sheep raising is concentrated in two places; the animals are Merinos and are raised primarily for their wool. The raising of hogs is most important in or near cities and villages where garbage is their principal food; the flesh is eaten as fresh pork. Many good polo ponies are bred. Cattle ranchers raise light horses for their own use and some have a surplus for sale. Mules are commonly used as draft animals but their number is decreasing owing to the use of motor power. Forty-one beef-cattle ranches are described in some detail. (There are 34 tables of statistics.)—*John Wesley Coulter*.

15749. ROLLIN, LOUIS. Les îles Marquises. [Marquesas Islands.] *Océanie Française*. 25 (109) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 74-81.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 15364)

15750. BROWNE, THOMAS. A dehumanised science of man. *Hibbert J.* 28(3) Apr. 1930: 401-415.—Anthropology can afford to drop Archbishop Usher for a less parochial conception of human history, but it should shed its bones and fossils to the enhancement of the paleontologist and devote itself whole-heartedly to religion. Religious consciousness marks man off from the beasts, hence is the peculiar province of anthropology.—*W. D. Wallis.*

15751. MARETT, R. R. Anthropology as a humane science. A reply. *Hibbert J.* 28(4) Jul. 1930: 638-648.—This is a reply to Thomas Browne's article on anthropology published in *Hibbert Journal*, April, 1930, pp. 401-415. It summarizes, incidentally, many of the conclusions shared by professional anthropologists, pointing

out that anthropology is concerned with all phases of human life.—*W. D. Wallis.*

15752. COLE, FAY-COOPER. Recent trends in anthropology. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 69(6) 1930: 385-390.—Modern scientific anthropology dates from the gathering of specimens for museum collections. Another impetus was the interest in evolution and this stimulated anthropometry. Recent applications of the anthropological approach include the study of immigrant groups.—*W. D. Wallis.*

15753. GREGORY, WILLIAM K. A critique of Professor Osborn's theory of human origin. *Amer. J. Physical Anthropol.* 14(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 133-161.—A defense of the view that man's ancestry first merges with that of the anthropoid apes, and that some changes in evolution are not irreversible. The evidence of embryology is consistent with these conclusions.—*W. D. Wallis.*

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 15701, 15786, 15812, 15832, 15858, 15895, 16753, 16861)

15754. DANGEL, RICHARD. Quechua und Maori. [Quichua and Maori.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 343-351.—It is not scientific to compare only the modern forms of words. The purely lexicographical representation must be supplemented with references to phonetics and grammar, for it is not words which are to be compared, but languages. It is useless to establish etymologies from the common sound when the genetic relationship is absent or to discuss word parallels without consideration of the composition and etymology of words.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15755. HESTERMANN, FERD. Das Prä-Indo-germanische in seinen Schichtungen. [Pre-Indo-Germanic languages in their groupings.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 269-277.—New problems in Indo-Germanic appear as soon as the questions are put which are asked in non-Indo-Germanic linguistics.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15756. INNAKEĬ, KEL'DA (DIMITRIEV). ИИ-НАКЕЙ, КЕЛЬДА (ДИМИТРИЕВ). К проблеме происхождения языка. [The problem of the origin of language.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 33(3) 1929: 112-144.—In former times the study of the origin of language was the domain of linguists; at present sociologists, particularly Marxists, are devoting

their attention to this question. The various theories which were evolved to explain the origin of language have been an impediment to the solution of the problem. They took as the point of departure the sound, while the gesture was regarded but as a result of the development of first emotional movements. It is necessary to note that Rousseau was on the right path when he considered the language of gesture as the primordial one in human development. Analogous views were expressed by other scholars who treated the question of gesture from the point of view of a natural phenomenon. Marr, while studying the Caucasian and Mediterranean languages, came to the conclusion that the lineal, pictorial mode of gesture and mimicry is a proper language and that it preceded by thousands of years the spoken language, which was influenced in its development by the different labor processes occurring in each epoch. This viewpoint is a real Marxian interpretation of the origin of human language; it is fully discussed in Marr's book *Japhetic theory* (In Russian).—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

15757. SAUVAGEOT, AURÉLIEN. Recherches sur le vocabulaire des langues ouralto-altaïques. [Studies on the vocabulary of the Uralto-Altaic languages.] *Collection Linguistique (Publ. par la Soc. de Linguistique de Paris).* 30 1930: pp. 142.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

15758. ROWE, W. PAGE. The origin of prehistoric art. *Man (London).* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 6-9.—Paleolithic art cannot be explained as due to magic. The latter may utilize art but it does not create it. Neither can we suppose that art began with the highly developed work revealed in the upper paleolithic cave work. This was but the efflorescence of a long development. The art impulse is first exhibited on prehistoric implements which aim at comeliness or beauty as well as utility, and they exemplify the principles of symmetry, proportion, harmony, and rhythm. Their application of pictorial art is a subtle process which presupposes a much higher degree of culture than that of prehistoric times. Prehistoric artists, therefore, had reached their powers of artistic expression by pictorial means when the magical application was on the wane.—*W. D. Wallis.*

15759. TEN KATE, H. De Neandertaler van Rome. [The Neanderthal man of Rome.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 6(2) Mar. 1, 1930: 130-133.—The writer gives a detailed description of the above named skull, found on the 13th of May, 1922, in a gravel bed of the Aniene River. Stone implements were not found near these remains. It is certain only that the Italian Neanderthal man lived, with the great mammals of the mid-pleistocene period, in the inter-glacial period with its warm climate.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

15760. WHELAN, C. BLAKE. The tanged flake industry of the River Bann, County Antrim. *Antiquaries J.* 10(2) Apr. 1930: 134-138.—There is a full literature dealing with the older flint industry of the Lower Bann valley, much of which contains some reference to the characteristic implements found from time to time within the beds of earth along the river's ancient flood-level, but the many papers on the subject fail to discuss the clue, afforded by these finds, to the

age of this culture. The author of this article comes to the conclusion that in the late paleolithic or pre-neolithic period, County Antrim became extensively populated by a race which continued to practice either a modified Aurignac culture comparable with that of the reindeer period at Cresswell Crags, or else an early Scandinavian industry of unknown origin, but ultimately subjected to southern influence. These alternative hypotheses, however, do not touch the problem of the Bann pick. (Illustrated.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

15761. BARDEN, JOHN A. Brule River copper sources. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9(2) 1930: 122-123.—At three different periods attempts have been made to mine copper in the Brule River valley, in extreme north-western Wisconsin, where the Indians once secured copper. Native copper can be picked up around the old shafts, and it can be seen in the Brule River at about the contact of the sandstone and the trap rocks.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

15762. MATHIASSEN, THERKEL. Spørgsmaal et om Eskimokulturens Oprindelse. [Origin of the Eskimo culture.] *Geog. Tidsskr.* 32(2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 116-126.—In his valuable work *The Caribou Eskimos* Birket-Smith has presented a new hypothesis as to the origin and development of Eskimo culture. According to this the Eskimo culture originated in the central regions as the Paleo-Eskimo stage which spread to the sides; later on the Thule culture developed at Bering Strait and went eastward straight to Greenland; finally a fresh advance of comparatively recent date came from the interior and obliterated the Thule culture in the central region. After summarizing Birket-Smith's thesis, Mathiasen expresses disapproval in several essential particulars. He approves the second and third postulates above stated but doubts the first. He regards the lamp among the Eskimo as an Asiatic element of culture, and the round and oval clay lamp in the west as the oldest form of Eskimo lamps. The author regards the culture of the Caribou Eskimos as reduced instead of primitive, and therefore holds that the Thule culture represents the first wave of Eskimo culture, going from the west to the east, and that we must look to the west to find the cradle of Eskimo culture. In the distribution of such important elements as the lamp, bow drill, dog sledge, pottery, and so forth he sees evidence that it is in Asia Eskimo culture has its deepest roots. More archaeological investigations are necessary, however, before these problems can be definitely solved.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

SOUTH AMERICA

15763. KELLY, ISABEL T. Peruvian cumbrous bowls. *Univ. California Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 28(6) 1930: 325-341.—An analysis of the design elements painted on the interior of 141 Peruvian bowls of a distinctive ware and form (here termed

"cumbrous") leads to certain tentative conclusions with regard to the history of South American ceramics. The designs are alike in the constant adherence to the device of quartering the design field and in the frequent recurrence of certain design motifs; and they can be arranged in a continuous overlapping series. When the designs are arranged in horizontal order to represent probable historical sequence of the sites of their provenience, and in vertical order in accordance with the geographic distribution of these sites, it appears that a bowl decoration complex was shared by all of coastal Peru and probably by the highland region as well, and that when the complex continues through several periods at a site, the basic elements remain uniform, but certain stylistic changes are apparent. The further suggestion emerges that the design may have arisen in the south and that it may be a part of the Tiahuanaco culture.—*Robert Redfield.*

EUROPE

(See also Entry 15913)

15764. EVANS, ESTYN. The sword-bearers. *Antiquity.* 4(14) Jun. 1930: 157-172.—The early and middle bronze ages are unlike the later bronze age in Britain in the number of bronze objects the later bronze age presents. The change is marked also by the appearance of the winged axe and of the thrusting sword, the predecessor of the leaf shaped sword. Finds indicate that these came to Britain from the west Alpine region, which also indicates an immigration about 1000 B.C., probably the first wave of Celtic speaking people to reach the far west. They probably brought revolutionary improvements in metal working.—*Emily Hickman.*

15765. KERMODE, P. M. C. Ship-burial in the Isle of Man. *Antiquaries J.* 10(2) Apr. 1930: 126-133. (Illustrated.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

15766. MOIR, J. REID. A polished hand-axe from West Runton, Norfolk. *Antiquaries J.* 10(2) Apr. 1930: 143-145. (Illustrated.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

15767. PIGGOTT, STUART. Butser Hill. *Antiquity.* 4(14) Jun. 1930: 187-200.—Butser Hill stands 50 miles from London on the London-Portsmouth road and shows trackways, entrenchments, lynchets, bivallate ditches, and barrows of antiquity. Of the trackways, one at least is probably earlier than the iron age. The entrenchments are of straight ditches and banks interrupted by causeways of untouched soil wherever the direction of the ditch changes, a type used toward the close of the new stone age. At a later period, probably the early iron age before the time of the hill fort, the ditch was apparently cleared out and the refuse piled on the bank making an irregular rampart. The lynchets or rectangular terraces resulted from ploughing small fields on sloping grounds probably of earlier origin than the square terraces of Roman times. The bivallate or double banked ditches were probably of the same age as the lynchets, though possibly of the early iron age and were used as paths for cattle to prevent their straying into the cultivated fields.—*Emily Hickman.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 16585, 16769, 16774, 16816, 16822)

15768. FRICK, HEINRICH. Über den Ursprung des Gottesglaubens und die Religion der Primitiven. [On the origin of the belief in God and the religion of the primitives.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1(4) 1929: 241-265.—The writer states as follows the three phases of the subject: (1) to report on the progress of scientific work on the subject, (2) to approach the methodo-

logical question in the light of the religion of the primitives and of religion in general, (3) to consider the real theological value of this work, that is, its contribution to the theological discussion of the phenomenon of "religion" and the nature of the "Revelation."—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

15769. KLOCKHOFF, O. Folkvisorna om "Brudrov" inom Folkungaätten. [Folk songs about bride stealing among the Folkung family.] *Samlaren: Tidskr. f. Svensk Litteraturhist. Forskning.* 10 1929: 137-177.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

15770. **POUSSIN, LOUIS de la VALLÉE.** Totémisme et végétalisme. [Totemism and vegetalism.] *Acad. Royale d. Sci., d. Lettres et d. Beaux-Arts de Belgique. Bull. de la Cl. d. Lettres et d. Sci. Mor. et Pol. Mémoires.* 15, Ser. 5(3): Mar. 1929: 37-52.—This article is based on Jean Przyluski's work *Totémisme et Végétalisme dans l'Inde* and on an article entitled *Puja in The Indian Antiquary*, 1927. In ancient India there existed the rites of totemism and of puja. While the former involved sacrifice of living things, puja consisted in anointing the idol (tree or stone) with oil, honey, lac, and other substances and in sprinkling it with water. Flowers were offered and the idol was anointed with bright colors. The purpose of these rites seems to have been not only to ward off evil from the deity but to promote its growth and well-being. Among primitives, trees are often regarded as the dwelling place of human souls, and from them souls for the unborn are believed to come. Likewise fruits when eaten are supposed to confer fecundity. The author believes that man's ideas of reproduction were derived from observations on plant growth which in the tropics is rapid enough to show the causal connection between seed and sprout. In addition primitives derive ideas of human fecundity from egg-laying animals. In steppe country the life of mammals receives greater attention than plant life and so the origin of human life is accounted for in these regions in terms of mammalian life. Pragmatically man worships what is available for his domestic needs, and so climate is a factor in the relative predominance of vegetalism or totemism. But in either case human fecundation involves the concept of some principle, subtle or immaterial, derived from the world of nature as an effective agent. The author quotes from early East Indian literature in support of this idea.—*C. P. Pearson.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 15754)

15771. **BOGORAS-TAN, WALDEMAR.** Le centième anniversaire des expéditions russes à l'Amérique du Sud. [The centenary of the Russian expeditions to South America.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre 1926.* 2 1928: 607-618.—The author, who is director of the Anthropological and Ethnographical Museum of the Academy of Science of the USSR presents interesting material in his possession concerning the expedition of G. J. Langsdorff in South America, 1824-28. He discusses also the expedition captained by H. H. Maniser among the most primitive tribes of Brazil and Paraguay, with a résumé of material gathered about the lives of these tribes (Botocudi, Caingang, Cadiuveo) not previously published because of the premature death of the explorer.—*A. Sadun.*

15772. **BRÜNING, HANS H.** Reisen im Gebiet der Aguaruna. [Travels in the region of Aguaruna.] *Bäessler Arch.* 12 1928: 46-85.—Observations on the elements of the material culture of the Jivaro. (A vocabulary, 8 text figures and 6 plates).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

EUROPE

(See also Entry 15787)

15773. **ENDLER, C. A.** Ist der Bauernstand im Lande Ratzeburg vor dem 30 jährigen Kriege sesshaft? [Was the peasantry of Ratzeburg permanently settled before the Thirty Years War?] *Volk. u. Rasse.* 5(3) 1930: 129-146.—The migrations of peasant populations before the Thirty Years War were certainly very considerable. They did not again take the form of a great unified movement, but were limited to relatively small districts. These movements, extending over a

small radius, could readily cover larger distances in the course of several generations.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15774. **HORNELL, JAMES.** The Cypriote threshing sledge. *Man (London).* 30(8) Aug. 1930: 135-139.—In Cyprus, where every farmer threshes his own grain, a very primitive type of sledge is employed to separate the grain from the chaff. The lower surface of the board is set with serried rows of chipped flints, not unlike paleolithic artifacts. The driver sits on a chair mounted on this board. The device is a survival of the Roman *tribulum*, though the latter might substitute iron for the flint. It is found also in Syria, Asia Minor, Georgia, Greece, and, without the flints, in Spain and the Canary Islands.—*W. D. Wallis.*

15775. **SELISHCHEV, A.** Semeinata "sluzhba" (kurban) v Bulgaria i Makedonia i srubskata "slava." [The family "service" (kurban) in Bulgaria and Macedonia and the Serbian "slava."] *Makedonski Pregled.* 5(2) 1929: 33-77.—The Moscow professor gives a detailed account of the Bulgarian custom "sluzhba," called in some places kurban, and compares it with the Serbian "slava." Both customs are based on the cult of forefathers which is common to all ancient Slavs. After the introduction of Christianity they did not disappear but adapted themselves to the new order. The Bulgarian "service," spread throughout Bulgaria and Macedonia, is different from the Serbian "celebration." The most characteristic element of the former, the so called "kurban" (sacrifice), does not exist in the latter. Besides the family "service" there exists another communal one which is very solemn and rich in ritual. There is no such thing in Serbia. The territory of spread of "sluzhba" coincides with the territory of the Bulgarian language: the kingdom of Bulgaria, the Timok basin in Eastern Serbia and Macedonia.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 16471)

15776. **CLARKE, A. STANLEY.** The Warega. *Man (London).* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 66-68.—The Warega of the Belgian Congo are hunters of the elephant, weavers of cloth, and workers in iron. The paper includes many pertinent ethnographical notes.—*W. D. Wallis.*

15777. **DEMEL, H.** Bemerkungen zur Libyerfrage. [A note on the problem of the Libyans.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 285-292.—In late pre-historic and early historic times Egypt was inhabited by a homogeneous population which culturally was clearly differentiated from the Libyans, that is, the Tehennu living in the west. This Egyptian people took its origin in the delta.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15778. **HARDY, GEORGES.** De la gaieté chez les noirs d'Afrique. [Gayety among the African blacks.] *Outre-Mer.* 2(1) Jan. 1930: 37-40.—As our knowledge of psychology increases, we are constantly having impressed upon us the fact that traits of character which are easily discernible but to which no particular importance has been attached in the past are in reality outward evidence of fundamental differences in the make-up of individuals and of the groups they form. Ethnologists, seeking to solve the mystery of tribal relationships in Africa, might well adopt the spirit of gayety found or lacking among a people as a new basis of classification. This may appear fantastic at first glance but it is believed that it offers great possibilities in answering the many questions which have baffled students for generations.—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

15779. **SCHMIDT, P. W.** Sind die Masai Semiten? [Are the Masai Semites?] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 331-342.—The author defines the present-day status of the controversy

against Merker (now several decades old) concerning the origin of the Massai. The authenticity of the main body of Merker's traditions of the Massai is derived from the analogy of one of the most controverted passages concerning a one-legged higher being, Ol Dirimu, with a similar figure, Chemosit, of the Nandi. His data concerning the origin of the Massai tribes are almost identical with those of Hollis and Fokken, so that those authors appear as involuntary witnesses for the authenticity of Merker's traditions which in reality they oppose. The astonishing similarities between the biblical account and the tradition of the Massai concerning the fall of man and the flood appear to be the result of an unconscious Christian influence of the Massai authority. The whole question of the relationship between the Bible accounts and those of the Massai which appear in characteristic reshaping will be decided only when we are able to get a complete picture of the related traditions of the Nilotes, Hamito-Nilotes, Hamites, and the Hamitic Bantu of East Africa.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

ASIA

(See also Entries 15719–15720, 15757, 16491, 16755)

15780. ARNDT, P. De Ngada's en hun Geestenwereld. [The Ngadas and their spirit-world.] *Katholieke Missiën*. 55(5) Mar. 1930: 90–93.—The Ngadas race on the island Flores inhabit a mountainous region 1,300 meters above sea level and number altogether 35,000 souls settled in 168 *kampung* (villages), the foremost of which is Badjawa (121° E. Long. and 9°10' S. lat.). The gods worshiped by them are called *deva*, of whom the chief god is called *Ulu deva* or *Kara deva*. The latter dwells in heaven and has created heaven and earth. He is purely a spirit and invisible. The chief god and the other gods protect the people just as men protect the buffaloes. Whenever human beings behave badly, they are punished by *deva*. Thunder and lightning are the instruments of the *deva*'s anger and with them he kills the rebellious people. It is also said that the inhabitants of the town Vatu-se-vu-a were thieves and robbers. As punishment their village was destroyed by an eruption of the volcano Gnelika, during which the people perished. *Ulu deva* created heaven and earth and man. In the prayers and the hymns in which *deva* is called upon, *deva* is sometimes used in the singular and then again in the plural. At great feasts the Ngada petition *deva* to descend upon the *Vatu leva* (the great sacrificial stones erected in honor of the dead). That the name *deva* is derived from Hinduism is beyond dispute. The radiant, the lofty conception, of *deva* which they have made for themselves also coincides completely with the significance of the root-word in Sanskrit. And in the language of the Ngadas there occurs not a single form of a specific word for the male or the female sex, as it has occurred here for *diva* and *divi*. *Divi* is the progenitor of the human race, *divi* is the feminine name which has been formed from it. The word "xiva" for "year" is probably also connected with the Hindu deity Siva. Still other remnants which point to Hindu influence are noted.—J. C. Lamster.

15781. ARNDT, P. De Ngada's en hun Geestenwereld. [The Ngadas and their spirit world.] *Katholieke Missiën*. 55(7) May 1930: 122–124.—The service of honor is generally led by the elders or the chiefs of the family or of the tribe. As sacrificial animals, they use the oxen, the hog, or some fowl of which three parts are considered the outstanding, a piece of the lower jaw, a piece of the upper jaw, and a piece of the liver. The chief objects used in the service of honor are described. The most important is the *nadu*, which is erected to the honor of an ancestor, from whom one expects particular protection, or whom one wishes to conciliate. The *nadu* is a sacrificial pile decorated

with carvings and covered with a barrel-shaped roof. Many offerings are brought and magic rituals are observed during the time when the search for a tree for this pile and the subsequent work of chopping down and trimming the tree, and the erection of the pile are taking place. Prayers are offered to the ancestors to whom this pile is erected and to the ancestors honored by the already existing *nadu* piles.—J. C. Lamster.

15782. BIJLMER, H. J. T. Een anthropologische exploratietocht naar Insulinde's Zuid-Oosthoek. [An anthropological voyage of exploration to the south-east corner of the Dutch East Indies.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 6(2) Mar. 1, 1930: 99–113.—This region is characterized by the intermingling of the ethnic groups of the Mongoloid Malaysians on the one hand and the contrasting Melanesians on the other. After the very fragmentary investigation of M. Weber and Herman ten Kate (in the eighties and nineties) the writer of this article received a commission to investigate more closely the populations of Sumba, Flores, and Timor. His goal was to prepare a card of types, giving cranial indices and corporeal measurements and illustrated by photography. Upon a sketch-map were indicated the places in which the types originated. Beside great conformity of corporeal measurements, great differences of cranial indices occur. The color of the skin is brown in Sumba, and various shades of dark brown on the other islands. A table of hair types (straight, curly and spiral-haired) is given. The author concludes that there is a strong element of spiral-hairedness present in Timor and Flores and that Mongoloid characteristics are nowhere wholly wanting, whereby the population approaches the level of the Melanesians. For Sumba the Melanesian influence is of little or no importance. For the time being the Sumbanese may be considered as the representatives of the proto-Malayan group. The writer is inclined to consider this race as the substratum for the population of the entire Timor archipelago and to set down to their account the mesocephalic cranial element that emerges in all investigated groups (except two of eastern Flores). There is no evidence of any mingling with the Papuans and the Negritos. [This article is a résumé of *Outlines of the Anthropology of the Timor-Archipelago*, by H. J. T. Bijlmer, edited by the Indisch Comité voor wetenschappelijke onderzoekingen (Dutch East Indies Committee for Scientific Investigations), Weltvrede, 1929. In this there is an appendix in Dutch by K. Saller of Kiel, entitled: *Weitere Haarproben aus dem Malayischen Archipel (Flores, Timor und Sumba)*.—C. Lekkerkerker.

15783. CABATON, A. Les demi-civilisés de l'Indochine. [The semi-civilized peoples of French Indo China.] *Ouvre-Mer*. 2(1) Jan. 1930: 22–36.—These people have no king; instead, each village is ruled by an elective chief whose power is purely moral. There are, however, three individuals who exercise considerable influence—the so-called *sadètes* of water, fire and wind. All are members of the Jarai tribe and they are always chosen from two families. Their power arises from their reputed control on the forces of nature. While many goods are held in common, a well-developed sense of private property has developed. Theft is common and is punishable by fine or by enslavement if the culprit has no possessions. Ordeals are resorted to when an accused person denies his guilt, those of cold or hot water being the most common. The artistic spirit finds an outlet in the decoration of arms and leather and in the carving of statues to ornament their tombs. Illness is attributed to the presence of an evil spirit and cures are sought at the hands of medicine men. [See also vol. 1 Abstract no. 8433 and vol. 2 Abstract no. 143.]—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

15784. DONALDSON, BESSIE ALLEN. Belief in jinn among the Persians. *Moslem World*. 20(2) Apr. 1930: 185–194.—To the great majority of the

Persian people, *jinn* are real and ever-present. They are of every description, good, bad, Moslem, and infidel, and while usually invisible, they may assume any form, are numerous, very active and usually work evil. The most potent protection against them are certain portions of the Koran; however, prayer-writers are supposed to have power over them, and frequent recourse is had to these *jinn* for help. This help, which is given for a consideration, embraces cures for all illnesses, both mental and physical, (since these are chiefly the work of the *jinn*), and are accomplished largely through ceremonies connected with prayers written on slips of paper to be either burned, swallowed, or bound to the body of the person tormented. And since belief in the power of these spirits is one that the Koran, Mohammed, and the Imams have repeatedly accepted and confirmed, it has become in a very real sense an important factor in the psychology of all Shi'ite Mohammedans.—*H. W. Hering.*

15785. FLOR, FRITZ. Zur Frage des Rentier-nomadismus. [The problem of reindeer nomadism.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 293-305.—The whole of northern Eurasia is the original area of distribution of the reindeer herders, the proto-Samoyeds originating from the proto-Eskimo culture. Reindeer nomadism preceded horse nomadism. It is utterly unlikely that religious cult or mythological necessities led to the taming of animals for totemism, and animal magic is unknown among these tribes.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15786. HÜSING, G. Vorgeschichte und Wanderungen der Parsawa. Eine historische-anthropologische Studie. [Early history and migrations of the Parsas. An historical-anthropological study.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 246-268.—The exclusively linguistic and non-philological basis of the outline of Iranian philology and of the old Iranian dictionary, which was the life work of Christian Bartholomae, led to larger acceptance of certain conclusions which have become commonplace today, but their premises have today grown exceedingly doubtful. The oldest demonstrable trace of Iranian from the time of Assur-nasir-pal II may be traced in the Limmu year of Sa-lumadamqu indicating that the Parsas migrated through the gates of the Caucasus from Europe, that is, they came from the west. They were a tall, blond, blue-eyed, and dolicocephalic people (Aryans). (According to the author the term *Arija* (Aryans) is never used as a name for a people or a tribe but always as indication of race. Map of the migrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15787. KERN, FRITZ. Die ältesten bekannten Indogermanen sind nordrassig. [The oldest known Indo-Germans are Nordic.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(2-3) 1930: 183-185.—The work of Saller, based on the remains of bones, demonstrates the Nordic origin of the oldest known Indo-Germans, the braid ceramic workers of Thuringia.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15788. KOPPERS, WILHELM. Tungusen und Miao. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Komplexität der altchinesischen Kultur. [Tunguses and Miaos. A contribution to the question of the complexity of old Chinese culture.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 306-319.—It is the great merit of Shirokogoroff to have pointed out the relationship between the Tunguses and the Miaos and the fundamental importance of Tungus research in the construction of a culture history of eastern Asia. Instead of the former conception of the autochthonous character of Chinese culture, its complexity is today being understood.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15789. MACNAMARA, THOMAS F. Sketches in Indian life and religions. Hinduism, ancient and modern. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 33(735) Mar. 1929:

246-256. (series VIII, No. 4)—The Todas are particularly fine physical specimens of the southern hill tribes of India. They live in the Nilgiri or Blue Mountains and exercise an overlordship of neighboring tribes. Their customs are ancient and inflexible, and neither Hinduism nor Christianity has made any impression. Polyandry and infanticide are prevalent. Their religion is a worship of Kaduval, creator of earth and sky, and the Bell-cow god. The most elaborate of Toda rites are connected with death and burial.—*H. M. Dudley.*

15790. MZIK, HANS v. Das Motivenschema vom in der Fremde geborenen, wiedergefundenen und wieder verlorenen Sohn in zwei arabischen Fassungen. [The motif of the son born in a foreign land, found, and then lost again in two Arabic versions.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 232-245.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15791. NIEUWENHUIS, A. W. De Minahassers en hun mythen. [The Minahassers and their myths.] *Tropisch Nederland.* 2(20) Jan. 27, 1930: 320; (26) Apr. 21, 1930: 409-416.—A myth concerning the relations between the *Old Women* and the *Two Sisters* (Northern Celebes).—*J. C. Lamster.*

15792. PENLEY, E. W. Superstition amongst the Turkana. A southern Turkana heaven. *Man (London).* 30(8) Aug. 1930: 139-140.—There are two water holes in southern Turkana which are entrances to a supernatural realm. Here the visitor is restored to health, and here also the medicine-man is initiated into his profession. The sanctity of the places probably derives from the fact that the persistence of water here throughout the dry season is regarded as supernatural.—*W. D. Wallis.*

15793. WINNIKOW, I. N. Die Doppelbestattung und die Überreste des Kultes der Zeder bei den Hebräern der talmudischen Periode. [Double burial and the survival of the cult of the cedar among the Hebrews of the Talmudic period.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 209-231.—On the basis of citations from the *Mishna* and the *Jerusalem Talmud*, the author demonstrates that double burial existed among the Hebrews of the Talmudic period (first and second century A.D.) and this in closest relation with the cult of the cedar. First and second burial were not two successive and independent modes of burial, but degrees of one and the same act. The deceased is only buried when he has become a skeleton. The transition period of the first burial during which the decay of the body proceeds is to symbolize the separation of the soul from the body and its return to its place of origin. From the conception of the cedar as a dwelling place of the souls of ancestors and of future generations grew the uniting of double burial with the cult of the cedar.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

OCEANIA

(See also Entry 15754)

15794. GUSINDE, M. Mutterrechtliche Eigentumsmarken von der Osterinsel. [Matriarchal marks of property from the Easter Islands.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 352-355.—The marks of property of the Easter Islands point to a matriarchal element in its culture.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15795. SHAPIRO, H. L. The practice of incision in the Tuamotus. *Man (London).* 30(8) Aug. 1930: 140-143.—A description of the rite of incision among the natives of Hao, one of the central islands in the Tuamotu Archipelago. The ceremony has a religious significance. The unincised might not enter the *marae*, the place of religious practices, and they might not partake of religious feasts, for they have not received *mana*, or sacredness, and so might not approach struc-

tures or partake of food which is instinct with *mana*. The incision also promotes physical development.—*W. D. Wallis*.

15796. WOOD-JONES, FREDERIC. The Polynesian race: a question of anthropometric method. *Man* (London). 30(4) Apr. 1930: 60-64.—Recent anthropometric studies of Polynesian peoples show segregations of a cluster of traits in certain groups of in-

dividuals. But these may be merely linked physical traits and have no racial significance. Thus with high stature goes long head, long face, long nose, and with short head are associated short stature, short face, short nose. The question of the origin of the Polynesian race is, therefore, not solved in this fashion, nor is it solved by pointing out that at present the population of Polynesia is a mixture.—*W. D. Wallis*.

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

(See also Entry 15816)

15797. BISSING, FR. W. Probleme der ägyptischen Vorgeschichte. [Problems of the prehistoric period of Egypt.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6(1) 1930: 1-11.—Some unusual archaic relics. (1) A palette in the Cairo Museum. The face is carved in high relief of archaic style, showing three rows of men. The reverse was originally left plain, and workmen of the time of Queen Tye carved her head and title on it. (2) Fragment of a palette in the Scheurleer Museum at The Hague, probably dating from shortly before the 1st dynasty. It has figures resembling an antelope. (3) An earthen vessel with figures of a woman and child; in the Scheurleer Museum. (4) Ivory boat with falcons and a bird of distinctly different type, of which the significance is not clear. (5) Ivory figurines of Thoteris and Mafedet. (Illustrated.)—*Mary Wilkins Holt*.

15798. BRUYÈRE, B. Fouilles de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. [Excavations of the French Institute of Oriental Archaeology.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne*. 2(3-4) 1929: 254-258.—A small area at Deir el-Medineh on the left bank of the Nile at Thebes includes a village, a temple, and a cemetery. The village, during the three great Theban dynasties, was inhabited by the artisans of the necropolis. The temple was reconstructed by the Ptolemies. The cemetery in the 18th dynasty was made up of individual tombs. Later lack of space made family tombs necessary. In structure and interior decoration they followed the type of the royal tombs. The pyramid was commonly used in the adornment of the exterior.—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

15799. DRIOTON, ÉT. Les fouilles de Médamoud. [Excavations at Medamoud.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne*. 2(3-4) 1929: 258-266.—Medamoud, 5,500 meters north-east of Karnak, has been the site of excavations by the French Institute of Oriental Archaeology since 1924. The principal ruins are those of a Ptolemaic temple dedicated to Montou; it is probable that an oracle-giving bull, sacred to Montou, was lodged here. Some elements of older buildings were retained, notably of a 12th dynasty temple. There are many fragments and re-used blocks from a temple of the 18th and 19th dynasties. The Roman emperors built additions and a Coptic church was erected in the south court. Many statues have been uncovered: some of Montou and Rait-Taoui his spouse, others of Pharaohs and their nobles. A group of storehouses and the sacred lake have been found to the southwest. (Photographs.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

15800. HAMZA, MAHMUD. Excavations of the department of antiquities at Qantir (Faqu's district) (Season, May 21-Jul. 7, 1928). *Ann. du Service d. Antiquités de l'Égypte*. 30(1) 1930: 31-68.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15801. SPELEERS, LOUIS. Le sarcophage de dame Śwsr-dds, danseuse de Min. [The sarcophagus

of Lady Śwsr-dds, dancer of Min.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne*. 2(3-4) 1929: 130-135.—This anthropoid sarcophagus, bought in Luxor in 1885, is remarkably well preserved. It held the mummy of Śwsr-dds, daughter of a priest of Min. She bore the exalted title of "Dancer of the God Min." Both exterior and interior of the sarcophagus are painted black; on this background texts and symbolic designs, as well as the features, hair, and jewelry of the lady are painted in colors. The texts are mainly offering formulae. The writing shows careless execution, though it is quite legible. (Texts, translations.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 15832, 15838)

15802. DOUGHERTY, RAYMOND P. The scope of Biblical archaeology. *J. of Religion*. 10(3) Jul. 1930: 333-348.—Archaeology produces evidence contemporaneous with events recorded in the Bible and its evidence is impartial. The psychological scope has to do with the attitude toward archaeological discoveries. There is a happy mean between the extreme of devotion to archaeology *per se* with no interest for Biblical matters, and that of the attempt to use all data in verification of Scripture. Archaeological evidence has resulted in direct and indirect corroboration of Biblical events and has raised new problems which may be solved only as further discoveries are made.—*M. M. Deems*.

15803. DUPONT-SOMMER, A. Les fouilles du Ramet-el-Khalil près d'Hébron. [Excavations of Ramet-el-Khalil near Hebron.] *Syria*. 11(1) 1930: 16-32.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15804. FLURY, S. La mosquée de Nāyin. [The mosque of Nāyin.] *Syria*. 11(1) 1930: 43-58.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15805. LANGDON, S. Excavations at Kish, 1928-9. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gr. Brit. & Ireland*. (3) Jul. 1930: 601-610.—The seventh season is now finished. Below the temenos platform of about 3000 is an unbroken flood stratum; the fact that the stratum is nowhere pierced and that entirely different types of pottery seals, etc., are found above and below seems to indicate that rebuilding was not immediate. The tablets found below the flood are already removed from the earliest pictographic type. With the aid of pumps excavations have now (1929-1930) reached virgin soil, 3 meters below water level at 9 below the present plane; neolithic pottery is found almost to the bottom. The skulls found show a mixture of long and broad types; the identification with the Semitic and Sumerian elements is supported by the fact that the broad type predominates in the earlier periods. The colored head of a statuette shows a distinctly Armenoid type for the early Sumerian—the hair, etc., is black, the skin painted yellow, which may indicate an olive color (the figure is clearly not Mongolian). (Plates.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15806. LANGDON, S. The excavations at Kish. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17(3) Jul. 1930: 291-300.—The excavations at Kish, now carried on for seven years, first uncovered a Sumerian palace, the ruins of which were later used as a cemetery, where were found many valuable literary, scientific, and private documents of the period about 3000 B.C. Work in the last few years has been concentrated on the great temple mound, going beneath the neo-Babylonian and Sargonid temples to the earliest periods. A flood stratum makes a definite break about 3500-3300 B.C.; there are tombs of kings beneath it, but a different, though probably not discontinuous, culture. The flood seems not to have reached the earlier site at Jemdet Nasr, noticeably higher, but probably destroyed all the cities on the Euphrates and formed the basis for later flood stories. Skulls and a polychrome head (belonging to the time before the flood, though found above the flood strata, apparently kept as an antique) have thrown much light on racial questions and the excavation is now working on the earliest neolithic settlement.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15807. MALLOWAN, M. E. L. Excavations at Ur, 1929-30. *Discovery.* 11(128) Aug. 1930: 255-259.—An illustrated account by a member of Woolley's expedition. Outstanding points are the certainty with which strata are recognizable by variations in pottery; the great sand bank 11 feet deep, entirely devoid of building, 40 feet below the level of 3200 B.C., marking the Deluge; the fact that the potter's wheel is distinctly post-diluvian; the great wall 60 feet thick, 26 feet high, 2½ miles long, entirely surrounded by water, built probably by Ur Nammu, ca. 2300; the constant diminution of the water supply thereafter causing a decline in civilization, ending finally with the wretched irrigation canal of the Persians in the 5th century B.C.—*Moses Hadas.*

15808. POIDEBARD, R. P. Mission archeologique en Haute Djéziré. 1928. [Archaeological mission in Upper Djéziré. 1928.] *Syria.* 11(1) 1930: 33-42.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 15814)

15809. HÖRMANN, H. Das Nymphäum zu Aspendos. [The nymphaeum at Aspendus.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44(3-4) 1929: 263-274.—A proposed restoration, based on comparison with similar structures elsewhere.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15810. JACOBSTHAL, P. Rhodische Bronzekannen aus Hallstatt Gräbern. [Rhodian bronze pitchers from Halstatt graves.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44(3-4) 1929: 198-223.—A number of bronze vessels of the *oinochoe* type have come from Hallstatt graves and sites; details of design show them to be of Rhodian style. Two from Carthage are perhaps Phoenician imitations; the others (here listed) from Italy, Sicily, France, and South Germany confirm our information as to Ionian trade in the early 6th century to the western Mediterranean, and then probably north by way of Massilia.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15811. MAYER, M. Archäologisch-philologische Studien: 1. Zum Archelaos-Relief. 2. Dichter und Muse. 3. Schatzhaus und Anathem der Metapontiner in Olympia. [Archaeological-philological studies: 1. On the Archelaus-relief. 2. Poet and muse. 3. The treasury of the Metapontines in Olympia and one of their dedications.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44(3-4) 1929: 289-302.—1. Identification of a relief from Priene as Hesiod with the muses. 2. Examples of reliefs of poets (sometimes wrongly identified as philosophers) with muses or symbolic figures. 3. A defense of the traditional view of the treasures of Olympia, and a discussion of the date when the Metapontines dedicated a statue of Zeus.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

AMERICA

(See Entries 9965-9967, 11178, 11180, 11182, 11200, 12450, 12454-12455, 13975, 13977)

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 14241)

15812. BOLOGA, VALERIUS L. I sinonimi "Daci" delle piante descritte da Dioscoride possono servire alla ricostruzione della lingua dacia? [Can the "Dacian" synonyms for the plants described by Dioscorides be used in the reconstruction of the Dacian language?] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 12(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 166-170.—If the Dacian names of plants listed by Dioscorides belong to the original work or are an early interpolation, they may be used, with caution, in reconstructing the Dacian language. But if, as seems more probable, they are a 5th century addition, they are without value for such a purpose, for by that time the Dacian language was dead and Dacia inhabited by many diverse peoples.—*Lida Brandt.*

15813. VOGEL, KURT. Die Algebra der Aegypter des mittleren Reiches. [Egyptian algebra of the middle empire.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 12(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 126-162.—*Lida Brandt.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 15801, 15884)

15814. CASSON, STANLEY. Statues found in the sea. *Discovery.* 11(126) Jun. 1930: 202-204.—Two bronze statues recently found near Artemisium have

now been cleaned and erected in the museum at Athens. One is a figure of Zeus, a most interesting example of the transitional style of about 480 B.C., the other a chariot boy, presumably part of a group, a lively and naturalistic piece of the 4th or 3rd century. (Photographs.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15815. HALIL EDHEM BEY, and MIGEON, GASTON. Les collections du Vieux Serai à Stamboul. [The collections of the Old Serai at Stamboul.] *Syria.* 11(1) 1930: 91-102.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

15816. KEIMER, LUDWIG. Nouvelles recherches au sujet du Potamogeton lucens L. dans l'Égypte ancienne et remarques sur l'ornamentation des hippopotames en faïence du moyen empire. [New investigations on the subject of Potamogeton lucens L. in ancient Egypt and remarks on the ornamentation of the faïence hippopotami of the middle empire.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne.* 2(3-4) 1929: 210-253.—The writer cites several representations of Potamogeton lucens L. from the old and middle empires, in addition to those given in a previous article. During both these periods statuettes of hippopotami were popular items of tomb furnishings. We have here a complete catalog of the known middle kingdom statuettes of hippopotami in faïence, decorated with aquatic plants, birds, animals, and insects. This is followed by a discussion of the various species and comments on the rules governing the designs. (Profusely illustrated.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

15817. KRAIKER, W. Epiktetos, eine Studie zur archaischen attischen Malerei. [Epictetus, a study in archaic Attic painting.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44(3-4) 1929: 141-197.—The main part of this article is a catalogue of 83 known vases by Epictetus. An introduction discusses the background of his work; vase painting, as primarily decoration, was beginning to decline when, about 540-535, it shifted from the black-figured to the red-figured style; this helped the process, since the new style meant a black background which made the design less obviously a decoration on pottery. Epictetus designed almost exclusively cups with pictures both inside and outside, the inside pictures black-figured in his early period; almost to the very end he shows increasing skill in combining freedom and movement with the requirements of the space available.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15818. MÄCKLENBURG, ALBERT. Wiederherstellungsversuche der hebräischen Musik. [Attempts at reconstructing Hebrew music.] *Neue Kirchh. Z.* 40(12) Dec. 1929: 821-838.

15819. OSWALD, FELIX. Bowls by Acavnisia from Birdoswald, Mainz and Cologne. *J. Roman Studies.* 19(2) 1929: 120-124.—The three bowls discussed are of terra sigillata. The last of the three to be discovered was found at Birdoswald in 1929. It is highly probable that Acavnisia worked at Vichy in the time of Hadrian. (Illustrations.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

15820. PILLET, MAURICE. Quelques bas-reliefs inédits d'Amenhotep IV-Akhenaton à Karnak. [Some unpublished bas-reliefs of Amenhotep IV-Akhenaton at Karnak.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne.* 2(3-4) 1929: 136-143.—The walls of Karnak contain great numbers of building stones of the time of Akhenaton. A few from the X pylon are described here. The colors were fresh when these pieces were uncovered. These stones were part of an unknown building of the middle type of Pharaonic temple, decorated in the ordinary canon of figures and religious rites. The king's figure is conventional. Other stones, recovered from pylon IX at Karnak, were much smaller. They were decorated in the new style of Akhenaton. These pieces undoubtedly came from the temple called "Aton in the house of Aton," located east of the sacred precincts of Karnak. It was constructed before the schism of year VI. Three new portraits of the king and several interesting scenes are shown in the illustrations.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

15821. WOLTERS, P. Bericht der Antikensammlungen in München 1918-1924. Glyptotek. Mit 3 Abbildungen. [Notice concerning the collection of antiquities in Munich. Glyptotek.] *Archäol. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Archäol. Inst.* 44(1-2) 1929: 1-8.—*J. Bird-sall.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 15797-15801, 15813, 15816, 15820, 15830)

15822. BLOK, H. P. Remarques sur quelques stèles dites "à oreilles." [Remarks on some stelae called "with ears."] *Kêmi.* 1(3-4) 1928: 123-135.—There are stelae in many museums in which pairs or groups of ears appear. These ears go back to the belief in pure magic, the representation of the ears seemingly compelling the god to listen to the wish expressed on the stela. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

15823. BULL, LUDLOW. Two Egyptian Osirid figures. *Bull. Metropolitan Museum Art (N. Y.).* 25(7) Jul. 1930: 164-166.—The two wooden figures show Ken-Amun, an important royal official in the reign of Amen-hotep II of the 18th dynasty, swathed in the wrappings of a mummy, just as Osiris is represented. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

15824. ČERNÝ, JAROSLAV. L'identité des "Serviteurs dans la Place de Vérité" et des ouvriers

de la Nécropole royale de Thèbes. [The identity of "Servants in the Place of Truth" with the workers in the royal necropolis of Thebes.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne.* 2(3-4) 1929: 200-209.—The Place of Truth was the tomb or necropolis. The royal necropolis was also called Kher; its personnel was largely made up of workmen who excavated the tombs, headed by two overseers and associated with guards, sculptors, and scribes. "Servant of the Place of Truth" was a humble title used by a necropolis workman when he had no higher title. Some of these men could exercise priestly functions in the necropolis or in their own village, but not in the funeral temples. The company of necropolis workmen was organized in the 18th dynasty and disappeared at the end of the 20th dynasty. The names Place of Truth and Kher are found during the same period. These conclusions are supported by comparisons of many examples from scattered sources.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

15825. DRIOTON, ÉTIENNE. Une scène des mystères d'Horus. [A scene from the mystery play of Horus.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne.* 2(3-4) 1929: 172-199.—On the base of a statue in the collection of the countess de Béhague are 64 columns of a scene from a mystery play in honor of Horus. Portions of the same drama have been published from the Metternich stela. The de Béhague text makes it more evident that this was meant for spoken drama, a class of literature of which we have few examples. (Text, translation, and full textual criticism.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

15826. HERTZ, AMÉLIA. Le nom de njswt de l'Horus Nar-mr. [The njswt name of Horus Nar-mr.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne.* 2(3-4) 1929: 128-129.—Nar-mr was at first king of Upper Egypt only; his njswt name was T3. After he united the upper and lower kingdoms the name Menes was used. Petrie thinks he was named Nar as Horus and Mr as King of Upper and Lower Egypt. This is not tenable. Nar-mr was the Horus name. The signs NbtY Mn, on the tablet of Horus Aha published by de Morgan, refer not to the king but to a small temple.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

15827. WEILL, RAYMOND. Henri Sottas. *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne.* 2(3-4) 1929: 121-127.—Sottas, born in 1880, was an army officer for ten years. In 1910 he entered l'École des Hautes Études in the section of Egyptology. After winning his diploma he lectured there, before and after his military service in the World War. He was especially interested in demotic texts, though his subjects included hieroglyphic, hieratic, and Coptic documents also. He died in 1927. (Complete bibliography.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

15828. WEILL, RAYMOND. Les successeurs de la XIIe dynastie à Médamoud. [Successors of the 12th dynasty at Medamoud.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne.* 2(3-4) 1929: 144-177.—An important temple was erected at Medamoud by Sesostri III and other kings of the 12th dynasty. The rulers of the 13th dynasty made some additions, apparently in imitation of the earlier buildings. We have here a detailed study of the names of the two groups of kings as they are found at Medamoud, together with their historical implications. (Illustrations.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

15829. YEIVIN, S. The Ptolemaic system of water supply in the Fayyum. *Ann. du Service d. Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 30(1) 1930: 27-30.—Extensive irrigation works have been found in the desert north-west of Karanis (Kom-ʿUshīm) including a large storage basin. These works drew their water from a canal, which must have run at a much higher level than even the most modern canal. The system is definitely dated to Ptolemy II. The engineer was the Kleon known from the Zenon papyri. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 15803-15808)

15830. BOISSIER, ALFRED. *Cylindre Syro-Égyptien*. [A Syro-Egyptian cylinder.] *Syria*. 11(1) 1930: 11-15.—The impression only is reproduced, showing the inscription in cuneiform, the human figures with Egyptian headdress and other insignia. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15831. DOSSIN, GEORGES. *Une inscription cunéiforme de Haute Syrie*. [A cuneiform inscription of Upper Syria.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orientale*. 27(2) 1930: 85-92.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15832. DUNAND, MAURICE. *Nouvelle inscription découverte à Byblos*. [A new inscription discovered at Byblos.] *Syria*. 11(1) 1930: 1-10.—During the eighth campaign of excavations at this site, a white limestone stela was unearthed, the inscription of which (in unknown characters) throws further light on the origin of Phoenician writing. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15833. FRIEDRICH, JOHANNES. *Staatsverträge des Hatti-Reiches in hethitischer Sprache*. [State treaties of the kingdom of Hatti in the Hittite language.] *Mitteil. d. Vorderasiatisch-Agyptischen Gesellschaft*. 34(1) 1930: pp. 228.—This part continues a discussion of a series of Hittite treaties. It includes historical data, complete transcriptions and translations, and elaborate comments on the language. Treaty III: Manapa-Dattas obtains clemency from Muršiliš II, king of the Hittites, by voluntary submission as a vassal. Manapa-Dattas (of the Seha river country) had been an ally of conquered Arzawa. Treaty IV: Between Muwattališ, son of Muršiliš II, and Alakšanduš of Wiluša. Alakšanduš is hardly known outside this treaty. The name, so closely resembling Ἀλέξανδρος, has aroused many conjectures. Treaty V: Between Šuppiluliumaš and Hukkanāš and the people of Hajaša. Hukkanāš was apparently not an absolute ruler, but chief of a tribe. Much of the treaty refers to "the people" rather than to Hukkanāš. Hajaša was probably in the highlands of Asia Minor.—*Mary Wilkins Holt*.

15834. FUYE, C. ALLOTTE de la. *Mesures agraires et calcul des superficies dans les textes pictographiques de Djemdet-Nasr*. [Agrarian measures and calculation of areas in the pictographic texts of Djemdet-Nasr.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orientale*. 27(2) 1930: 65-71.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15835. JENSEN, P. Zum "Gilgamesch-Epos in der Weltliteratur." ["The Gilgamesh Epic in World Literature."] *Z. f. Assyriol.* 39(4) May 1930: 294-298.—In the *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*. (4) 1929, V. Christian published a criticism of the second volume of Jensen's book on the Gilgamesh Epic. Jensen here replies to that criticism. At the close he puts two questions, asking for published answers: (1) What evidence can Christian produce that the Gilgamesh sagas are not of Babylonian origin? (2) How can he deny, for instance, the derivation of the great Greek sagas from Israel, when he recognizes the intercourse of the people and admits the existence of the Israelitish sagas?—*Mary Wilkins Holt*.

15836. LANGDON, S. Double dating in the reigns of Rim-Sin and Hammurabi. *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orientale*. 27(2) 1930: 79-82.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15837. THUREAU-DANGIN, F. *La graphie du système sexagésimal*. [The writing of the sexagesimal system.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orientale*. 27(2) 1930: 73-78.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

15838. WEIDNER, ERNST F. *Eine Bauinschrift des Königs Aššurnâdinapli von Assyrien*. [A building inscription of King Aššurnâdinapli of Assyria.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6(1) 1930: 11-17.—Native diggers

have recently brought to light a number of inscribed bricks on the site of the city of Assur. One of these, from the reign of Aššurnâdinapli, son of Tukulti-Ninurtas I, is a dedicatory tablet from a temple built after the city was saved from a Tigris flood. Only one inscription from this reign (1218-1214) has been known previously. (Text, translation, criticism.)—*Mary Wilkins Holt*.

15839. ZIMMERN, H. *Ein Zyklus altsumerischer Lieder auf die Haupttempel Babyloniens*. [A series of early Sumerian songs on the chief temples of Babylon.] *Z. f. Assyriol.* 39(4) May 1930: 245-276.—Among the terra cotta tablets from Nippur now in the Philadelphia Museum is one, the text of which is much damaged and cannot be completely deciphered. It consists of ten columns of about 60 lines each, and enumerates the chief temples of Sumer and Akkad in the form of a series of hymns in their honor. In each hymn the chief temple of the particular city is lauded, its appurtenances and religious emblems indicated, the names of the town ruler and the special god or goddess given special honor. In this manner we learn of some cities not known from other sources and some disputed points seem clarified. (Texts, translations, and critical notes.)—*Mary Wilkins Holt*.

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 15802, 15818)

15840. ANTONIO, FERDINANDO D'. *La donna nel diritto ebraico*. [The status of women under Jewish law.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 13(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 580-608.—Juridical history. Bibliography.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

15841. DOUGHERTY, R. P. *Sennacherib and the walled cities of Palestine*. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49(2) 1930: 160-171.—Mutual illumination of the Biblical passages 2 Kings 18:13 and Isaiah 36:1 on the one hand, and four cuneiform attestations of Sennacherib's victory on the other. For Sennacherib's activities in Judah in 701 B.C., referred to by the Biblical passages, the inscriptions provide three supplementary deductions: (1) the subjugation of Judah was widespread; (2) the destruction of cities was partial; and (3) the mode of warfare was difficult.—*Moses Hadas*.

15842. JAMES, FLEMING. *Thoughts on Hosea*. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 12(3) Jan. 1930: 213-224.—The marriage of Hosea to a prostitute and the subsequent expulsion and restoration of his wife (either in actual life or by verbal or written messages) were attempts on the part of the prophet to show God's feelings toward his people, who have been followers of the Baalim, which in all probability were not only miniature Jehovahs but also local gods. Hosea believed that God, with man as his helper, would have a part in the introduction of the new age.—*M. M. Deems*.

15843. MARCUS, R. *The Armenian translation of Philo's Quaestiones in Genesim et Exodum*. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49(1) 1930: 61-64.—After a study of John Baptist Aucher's Latin translation of the Armenian text of Philo's *Quaestiones in Genesim et Exodum* and the employment of Greek fragments of Philo, Marcus intends to publish an Armenian Greek index to the Armenian version of the *Quaestiones* for the use of philologists interested in Philo.—*Herbert I. Bloom*.

15844. THOMPSON, WILLIS. *The counter-propheets*. *Biblical Rev.* 15(3) Jul. 1930: 347-365.—A study of the "false prophets" of the Old Testament. *Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 15809-15811, 15814, 15817, 15835, 15858, 15861, 16407)

15845. BOURGUET, E. Sur une inscription d'Argos. [An inscription from Argos.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 43 (199) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-8.—The author discusses the meaning of the word *ῥηδαιοτάς* in the inscription discovered at Argos (Larissa) in 1928 and published in *Mnemosyne* (1929), pp. 206-234. The discoverer, W. Vollgraf, had interpreted the word to mean a class of the inhabitants of the Argolid intermediate between the freemen and the slaves. Bourguet interprets it as "private citizen," as opposed to the priests and the magistrates.—*Donald McFayden*.

15846. GISINGER, FRIEDRICH. Zur Geographie bei Hesiod. [Geography in Hesiod.] *Rheinisches Museum f. Philol.* 78 (3) 1929: 315-328.—(1) The list of river-gods in *Theogony* 337-345 is a systematic arrangement covering the area known to Hesiod and grouped around four rivers for the four quarters—Nile, Phasis, Ister, and Eridanus. (2) The "Periodos" formerly known from a citation has now been recovered from P. Ox. 1358; it comes from the third book of the *Eoiae* and is a list of peoples arranged in order. While it ventures into the realm of mythology it extends the definitely known area much further than Homer did and deserves to be counted as the beginning of Greek scientific geography.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15847. WILI, WALTER. Sappho. *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6 (4) 1930: 359-368.—The possibility of rediscovering the real Sappho increases with the renewal of attempts to interpret that dim figure. She was not the artistic and passionate lover portrayed by Grillparzer. Nor was she the mystic homosexual of Swinburne and of Silvio di Casanova. Least of all may we accept Wilamowitz' presentation of a combined chaperon and principal of a young ladies seminary. Bachofen's interpretation is most satisfactory to Wili. He finds in Sappho the last representative of a feminist society, the finest flower of a Lesbian civilization, an individualist in a universal sense. "She lives the Cosmos, history, her own self."—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

ROME

(See also Entries 15812, 15819, 15867, 15869, 15900, 15906)

15848. AEBISCHER, PAUL. Notes sur les routes romaines du canton de Fribourg. [The Roman highways of the canton of Fribourg.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 10 (2) 1930: 173-199.—No complete study on the Roman highways in the canton of Fribourg exists, although several attempts were made during the second half of the last century. Aebischer bases (1) on archaeological studies taken for the most part from J. J. Ruffieux' writings which, although very informative, were never published; and (2) on studies of toponymy and information in medieval records and on maps of the 18th century. There were several main thoroughfares with a number of secondary connecting highways. The network of roads seems to have been well ordered and homogeneous, connecting all inhabited areas. Traces of other roads have been found, but before these can be grouped in the existing scheme it will be necessary to undertake extensive research *in situ*.—*Rosa Ernst*.

15849. ANDERSON, J. G. C. "Die Augustus-Inschrift auf dem Marktplatz von Kyrene." Von Johannes Stroux u. Leopold Wenger. [The Augustus-Inschrift in the market-place of Cyrene.] By Johannes Stroux and Leopold Wenger.] *J. Roman Studies*. 19 (2) 1929: 219-224.—A review of this recent

work. The interpretation of several points is discussed.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

15850. ASHBY, THOMAS. The temple of Castor and Pollux in Rome. *J. Roman Studies*. 19 (2) 1929: 161-163.—Critical notes written in reply to an article in *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome*, vol. V, by Tenney Frank.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

15851. CALDERINI, ARISTIDE. Aquileia, Roma, ricerche di storia e di epigrafia. [Aquileia and Rome: studies in their history and epigraphy.] *Pub. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore. Ser. 5, Sci. Storiche*. 10 1930: pp. 595.

15852. CARY, M. Notes on the legislation of Julius Caesar. *J. Roman Studies*. 19 (2) 1929: 113-119.—Notes on two documents. The *lex Mamilia* is attributed to Caesar and dated 55 B. C. With regard to the tables of Heraclea usually known as the *lex Julia municipalis*, the theory of Premerstein that they represent Caesar's drafts for several bills jumbled together and issued by Antony is accepted. It is impossible to determine the exact nature and scope of the document. The clause concerning Fundi probably represents one of Antony's forgeries.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

15853. FISHER, W. H. The Augustan Vita Aureliani. *J. Roman Studies*. 19 (2) 1929: 125-149.—Embedded in much that is worthless, the *Vita* contains historically valuable material derived from three sources. These sources are described and the relevant parts of their contents reconstructed. This is followed by an analysis of the biography showing what parts are derived from each one of the three sources and what parts are additions. The author of the *Vita* himself implies that much of his work is unreliable. None of the letters quoted is authentic. From the otherwise worthless inventions of the author, his purpose and views can be reconstructed. He is interested in the manner of selecting an emperor. The emperor should not be chosen on the basis of inheritance; he should be picked by his predecessor with approval of the army and the senate; he should be selected on the basis of merit without regard to his origin. Like Aurelian, he should be a good general and a good pagan.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

15854. GUNDOLF, FRIEDRICH. Zur Geschichte von Caesars Ruhm. [The history of Caesar's fame.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6 (4) 1930: 369-382.—This article records the pursuit, along unfrequented paths and unusual highways, of the influence exerted by the immortal Julius. Gundolf begins with the *Aquila Volante* of Leonardo Bruni and includes the writings of Tommaso Campanella, and Hieronymus Cardanus. He notes the sincere flattery of Columbus, Cortez, and Raleigh who imitated Caesar alike in deeds and in their commentaries. Even the thoughts of the unhappy Christina of Sweden are considered. Vauvenargues, Jean Paul, Ludwig Tieck, Zacharias Werner, and Adolf Wagner are cited as typical exponents of the interpretations of Caesar in their times.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

15855. KLOTZ, ALFRED. Beiträge zur Textgeschichte und Textkritik der Scriptores Historiae Augustae. [Notes on the history and criticism of the text of the Scriptores Historiae Augustae.] *Rheinisches Museum f. Philol.* 78 (3) 1929: 268-314.—Critical study of the text of the Augustan History has been made possible by the recognition that a group of late manuscripts are derived from sources independent of the Codex Palatinus. They are free from a number of Christian alterations, clear up a good many difficult places, and in some cases show that the original writer was not wholly a master of literary Latin.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15856. LIEBESKIND, W. A. Die politischen Verhältnisse im Wallis zur Römerzeit. [Political conditions in Canton Wallis at the time of the Romans.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 10 (2) 1930: 145-172.—*R. Ernst*.

15857. McDONALD, WILLIAM F. *Clodius and the lex Aelia Fufia.* *Roman Studies.* 19(2) 1929: 164-179.—The law, or rather pair of laws, in question had been passed by the senatorial party to serve as a check on the tribunes. It permitted magistrates by means of the auspices to prevent a meeting of an assembly. It was abrogated, but probably only in part, by the *lex Clodia* of 58 B.C. During the following years, tribunes were able to employ *obnuntiatio*, announcement that auspices (in this case *auspicia impetrotiva*) were unfavorable, both against elections and legislations, while curule magistrates employed *obnuntiatio* against elections. Thus the *lex Clodia* must have forbidden the use of *obnuntiatio* only on the part of magistrates and only against legislation. Such a prohibition was natural in 58, the year after the attempt of Bibulus to obstruct the legislation of Caesar. The law further cancelled the prohibition against submitting laws to the people in the period immediately before election. In connection with the above there is a discussion of the various kinds of auspices and their use.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

15858. PATRONI, GIOVANNI. *L'Inarime di Virgilio.* [Virgil's *Inarime*.] *Historia.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 238-260.—The author does not contend that Virgil in taking over (*Aeneid* IX, 715) some lines of Homer arbitrarily identified the *Arima* of Homer with Ischia and fusing into one word the *elv* 'Ἀπολλῶος of Homer invented for the island of Ischia a new primitive name *Inarime* which did not exist. Strabo, however, has a very important note indicating that in antiquity the

Arima of Homer is to be identified with Pithecusa, as the Etruscan language apes called it; furthermore in very ancient times Ischia was called *Arima* or *Arime* which was then translated by the Greeks to Pithecusa. As to *Inarime*, the *in* in the word is not a Latin prefix but belongs to a pre-Latin stratum of the language to which also the second part of the name must be referred.—*Uberto Pedrolì.*

15859. RAMSAY, W. M. *Roman garrisons and soldiers in Asia Minor.* *J. Roman Studies.* 19(2) 1929: 155-160.—Corrections and additions to the author's article in *J. Roman Studies*, 18(2) 1928: 181-190 (See Entry 2: 2299). An attempt is made to trace the movements of *Cohors I Raetorum*.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

15860. TAYLOR, M. V., and COLLINGWOOD, R. C. *Roman Britain in 1929.* *J. Roman Studies.* 19(2) 1929: 180-218.—Brief reports of the results of investigations made in 1929. Thirteen inscriptions are edited. (Illustrations).—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

15861. WEBSTER, T. B. L. *The Wilshire collection at Pusey House in Oxford.* *J. Roman Studies.* 19(2) 1929: 150-154.—The collection, bequeathed to Pusey House by its former owner, was installed there three years ago. The author has catalogued the collection. The most interesting parts were the inscriptions, mostly tombstones, and the gold glass. Eight unpublished inscriptions, one Latin and seven Greek, are printed in full. A list with brief descriptions is given of published gold glass. Two plates reproduce the best four of these.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 11310, 12581, 12600, 14087, 14228, 15802, 15883)

15862. ACHELIS, H. *Eine donatistische Fälschung.* [A Donatist forgery.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 48(3-4) 1929: 344-353.—Among the fragments of Hilary of Poitiers one finds a circular letter of the council of Sardica, 343-344. Certain names of its address, among which is also that of Donatus, were not in the original, but were forged by Donatist copyists (between 397 and 406).—*W. Pauck.*

15863. FOERSTER, E. *Sohm widerlegt? [Sohm refuted?]* *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 48(3-4) 1929: 307-343.—A comparison of the theses of Holstein's work: *Grundlagen des evangelischen Kirchenrechts* with those of Sohm shows that the latter's principles have not been refuted. Sohm's theory that the Christian church cannot be a source of law and that it belies its existence as soon as it attempts to maintain itself by legal authority still stands. A discussion of the early church, of Luther's concepts of the church, and of the principles of law and faith proves that Holstein has not broken through the walls of Sohm.—*W. Pauck.*

15864. HATCH, WILLIAM H. P. *An uncial fragment of the gospels.* *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23(2) Apr. 1930: 149-152.—This fragment, numbered by von Dobschütz 0196, is missing in the lists of manuscripts made by Gregory and von Soden. It is a palimpsest, and the uncial Greek contains the passages Matthew 5:1-5, 11 and Luke 24:26-24, 33. Of the eleven uncial fragments said to be in the Omayyad mosque in Damascus, probably transported thither by the Arabs after their conquest of the Near East, only one remains, the others having been carried to Germany before the Germans evacuated Damascus in 1918.—*M. M. Deems.*

15865. LOHMEYER, E. *Probleme paulinischer Theologie. II. Gesetzeswerke.* [Problems in Pauline theology. II. Works of law.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 177-207.—The Pauline expression *erga nomou* (works of law) which is not found in the rest of the New Testament nor in the Greek Old Testament must be explained on the basis of similar

phrases in biblical Greek and in rabbinic Hebrew. The grammatical vagueness reflects the vagueness of the concept. A similar multiplicity of meanings is found in the antithetical Pauline concept *pistis Iesou Xristou* (faith in, of Jesus Christ).—*Ralph Marcus.*

15866. MOFFATT, JAMES. *Two notes on Ignatius and Justin Martyr.* *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23(2) Apr. 1930: 153-159.—"In the faith of Jesus Christ" in the opening sentence of the letter of Ignatius to the Magnesians is rendered "upon faith in Jesus Christ." According to immediate context and general argument Justin Martyr in the *Apology*, 62-63, is referring to Jews, in connection with their attributing the voice at the burning bush to God rather than to the Logos Christ, and not to modalistic Christians.—*M. M. Deems.*

15867. MÜLLER, KARL. *Kleine Beiträge zur alten Kirchengeschichte.* [Brief contributions to the study of early church history.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 273-305.—A continuation of notes on the liturgy and institutions of the early church. The article discusses the forms of ordination of bishops in Rome and Alexandria. Originally the presbyters ordained one of their own number as bishop; with the rise of the monarchical bishopric in Rome and Alexandria, the bishop in these cities acquired authority to ordain bishops in other cities of Italy and Egypt respectively. Rome exerted a powerful influence over Alexandria in the matter of church institutions.—*Ralph Marcus.*

15868. SCHINDLER, CARL J. *Demonic possession in the synoptic gospels.* *Lutheran Church Quart.* 1(4) Oct. 1928: 385-414.

15869. WAITZ, H. *Die Pseudoklementinen und ihre Quellschriften.* [The Pseudoclementine writings and their sources.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 241-272.—Recent studies of the Clementine Homilies and Recognitions by Heintze and C. Schmidt have raised new problems since Waitz first showed that both writings were based on a common

source. The relation of this *Grundschrift* to the anti-pauline *Kerygma Petrou* has not been definitely established by the former scholars. Moreover, contrary to their view that the Clementine writings came from Syria, there are good grounds for attributing them to Rome.—*Ralph Marcus*.

15870. WILMART, A. Débris d'un manuscrit des Évangiles à Avranches et Léningrad. [Fragments of gospel manuscripts at Avranches and Leningrad.] *Rev. Biblique*. 38(3) Jul. 1, 1929: 396-404.—This is the first notice of a Latin uncial gospels fragment in the

Municipal Library at Avranches. The fragment is a single folio 37.5×28 cm, in 2 columns (27×9 cm each) of 22 lines. It is dated 12th century, but faithfully represents a 9th century exemplar. It contains on the recto Luke 5:7-13, and on the verso Luke 5:14-20. Wilmart is convinced that this fragment is from the same manuscript as the Leningrad fragment published by Steark (*Les Manuscrits Latins—de Saint Petersburg*, 1910, pp. 27-28 and plates VII and XXV). Wilmart presents a full collation of both fragments, as well as facsimiles.—*Kenneth W. Clark*.

THE WORLD 383-1648

HISTORY OF ART

15871. ALPATOFF, M. Eine byzantinische Relieffikone des hl. Demetrios in Moskau. [A Byzantine relief ikon of St. Demetrios in Moscow.] *Belvedere*. 9(7-8) 1930: 25-36.

15872. CONANT, KENNETH J. The iconography and the sequence of the ambulatory capitals of Cluny. *Speculum*. 5(3) Jul. 1930: 278-287.—A plausible sequence is worked out for these eight masterpieces of Romanesque sculpture, and the significance of the figures explained where possible. Photographs of reproductions and a plan of the apse of the church accompany the article.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

15873. KING, WILLIAM. Chinese pottery between Han and T'ang. *Internat. Studio*. 96(398) Jul. 1930: 32-36.

15874. MIYATEV, KR. Fragment of freskata Sv. Chetiredeset' muchenitzi v tzurkvata pri s. Vodocha do Strumitza. [A fragment of a fresco of the Forty Martyrs in the church of the village of Vodocha near Strumitza.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 5(4) 1929: 46-62.—This is a fresco which the author dates in the 13th century. He studies it in comparison with an ivory plate from the Kaiser Friedrich-Museum from the 10th century and other Macedonian frescoes. (Six illustrations.)—*V. Sharenkoff*.

15875. PETEVA, E. Zhivotinski i choveshki figuri v bulgarskat tekstina ornamentika. [Animal and human figures in Bulgarian textile ornamentation.] *Izvestiya na Narodniya Etnografski Muzei v Sofia*. 8-9 1929: 116-134.—Early popular Bulgarian art is by origin Slavonic but is also influenced by Oriental art. Bulgarian ornamentation is predominantly in plant figures and geometric designs, but animal and human figures are also frequent. The latter predominate in the woven materials and the former in the embroideries. These figures are very often abstract and symbolic. (Illustrations; colored plates.)—*V. Sharenkoff*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 15862-15863, 15870, 15899, 15901, 15903-15904, 15909-15910, 15914, 15916, 15918, 15920, 15925, 15928, 15931, 15941)

15876. BOEHMER, JULIUS. Juan de Valdés und sein Diálogo. [Juan de Valdés and his Diálogo.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49(1) 1930: 45-48.—Valdes' *Diálogo de doctrina cristiana* (1529) was discovered in Lisbon by Marcel Bataillon, professor at the university in Algiers, in 1925. It has been published in facsimile, (Madrid, 1929). It is the oldest Spanish work of the Reformation. It reveals Valdés as thinking independently of Luther—though he probably knew the work of his German contemporary—and as influenced primarily by Erasmus and the Spanish mystics.—*Paul R. Sweet*.

15877. BRANDI, KARL. Katholizismus und Protestantismus im 16 Jahrhundert. [Catholicism and Protestantism in the 16th century.] *Zeitwende*. 6(8) Aug. 1930. 148-158.

15878. CLEMEN, O. Die Papstweissagungen des Abts Joachim von Flore. [The papal prophecies of the abbot Joachim of Floris.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 48(3-4) 1929: 371-379.—A discussion of some of Joachim of Flore's *Prophecies of the popes*, as they were copied by Spalatin, the helpmate of Luther.—*W. Pauck*.

15879. COLLINS, ROSS WILLIAM. The parish priest and his flock as depicted by the councils of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. *J. of Religion*. 10(3) Jul. 1930: 313-332.—The picture of the priestly shepherd as reflected in these records is distinctly unfavorable. The repeated prohibitions of harmful activities provide us with a long list of sins, such as drinking, gambling, and brawling in taverns, hunting, wearing luxurious garments, bearing arms, hunting, and unchastity. In 1277, e.g., a council insisted that confessionals should be "in plain sight." Priests were also commonly engaged in forbidden occupations of a merely secular nature, such as tavern keeping, brewing in the parish church, forestalling, "usury and filthy lucre," trading in grain, wine, cider, salt, and stock, and as weavers, millers, shoemakers, tax collectors, secular notaries, and managers of vineyards, forests, or entire manors. Ignorance and inefficiency is vividly reflected in the provision that the priest should know the Ten Commandments, the seven mortal sins, and "at least the Seven Sacraments clearly," and enough Latin to "rightly pronounce at least the formula of consecration and of baptism and to clearly understand them." There are oft repeated anathemas against financial exploitation of the parishioners. On the other hand, the priestly collection of tithes and supervision of all wills was rigidly enforced. There were also popularity-seeking priests who joined with their people in wrestling, plays, dicing, and even dancing; such extremes were likewise forbidden.—*L. C. MacKinney*.

15880. GOUGAUD, L. The Celtic liturgies historically considered. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 16(2) Jul. 1930: 175-182.—*F. A. Mullin*.

15881. HULL, R. Church and state: The "Unam Sanctam" of Boniface VIII. *Irish Eccl. Rec.* 33(735) Mar. 1929: 225-236.—A literary and a theological problem exists in relation to this bull. There is a close connection between the *Unam Sanctam* of Boniface and the *De ecclesiastica potestate* of Aegidius Romanus, and obscure passages in the former are intelligible only by study of the latter. Boniface divided his bull into body and definition and in the former teaches that the pope has absolute temporal and spiritual power, although in the definition he defines neither grounds, conditions, nor limits of that authority.—*H. M. Dudley*.

15882. PELLIOU, PAUL. Christianity in Central Asia in the middle ages. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17(3) Jul. 1930: 301-312.—Christianity in the middle ages in the Middle East is inseparably connected with early Christianity in the Far East, for a main artery from the West to the Far East lay through Chinese Turkestan. Marco Polo relates that Christianity early reached China, in 1607 the Jesuits found traces of early Christian

communities in North China, and in 1625 there was uncovered at Hsi-an-fu the famous Syro-Nestorian stèle, erected on the site of the first Metropolitan Christian church in China, at the expense of a Christian from North Afghanistan. This stèle indicates that the Nestorians, banished from eastern Mid-Arabia, and seeking refuge in Persia, had found propaganda on the West blocked by the Orthodox Christian church, so had turned to the East, finally reaching Hsi-an-fu in 635. After flourishing in China during the 7th and 8th centuries, Christianity became involved in politics and was driven out. In Central Asia, however, are later remains of Christian cemeteries and also literary remains, one letter of about 1008 referring to the Kerait Turks as having been converted to Christianity. Furthermore, from various sources, comes the assurance of strong Christian work among the nomads of Upper Mongolia up to the beginning of the 13th century. In 1245, Innocent IV sent to the Mongolian emperor an imperious letter, the answer to which has only recently been uncovered in the Vatican archives. Down to the beginning of the 14th century, Mongolian and Christian forces sought to cooperate against the Mamelukes of Egypt, while in 1295 John of Monte Corvino made the first attempt of the Roman church to found a mission in Northern China, working among the Öngüt. Almost simultaneously, a Nestorian Christian from the Öngüt was sent by the Mongol King of Persia on a mission to Rome, and while Marco Polo was travelling in the East, this Rabban Sauma was visiting the West.—*H. W. Hering.*

15883. POSCHMANN, B. *Das christliche Altertum und die kirchliche Privatbusse.* [Christian antiquity and ecclesiastical private penance.] *Z. f. Kathol. Theol.* 54(2) 1930: 214-252.—Against attack, particularly by Karl Adam, the author defends an earlier article ("Die abendländische Kirchenbusse im Ausgang des christlichen Altertums." 1928). His thesis is that until the time of Gregory I there was no such thing as private penance before a priest alone; that penance was public, was for life, and corresponded in its terms to entrance into a holy order or at least to an embracing of the *vita religiosa*; and that this very stringency caused its postponement with the consent and encouragement of the church to late in life.—*Paul R. Sweet.*

15884. ROJO, CASIANO. The Gregorian antiphony of Silos and the Spanish melody of the Lamentations. *Speculum.* 5(3) Jul. 1930: 306-324.—The change from Mozarabic to Roman liturgy, accomplished in Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries, brought about many difficulties. Foreign texts had to be acquired in order that copies of the new offices could be made. In general these copies reproduce the script and musical notation of their French originals, but the monks of Silos continued to use the Visigothic script and notation. The Silos antiphony is written in a superb French minuscule dating from the end of the 12th or early 13th century; it was intended originally for the use of the monastery of San Salvador de Celanova in Galicia. Musically it is very important as one of the principal sources for the Solesmes Antiphony, which has recently become the basis of the official Vatican edition. (Some of the unpublished music of the Silos antiphony is reproduced.) Unfortunately it is impossible to trace a satisfactory relationship with authentic Mozarabic melodies as so few of the latter have been deciphered.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

15885. SANDERS, HENRY A. A newly discovered leaf of the Freer Psalter. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 22(4) Oct. 1929: 391-393.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entry 15840)

15886. FINKELSTEIN, LOUIS. Zu den Takkanot des Rabbenu Gerschom. [The ordinances of Rabbi Gerschom.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 23-31.—A reply to Fritz Baer's criticism of the author's *Jewish Self-Government in the Middle Ages.*—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

15887. HOROWITZ, H. Die jüdische Gemeinde Opatow und ihre Rabbiner. [The Jewish community of Opatow and its rabbis.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 10-23.—Opatow was a very important Jewish center in 16th and 17th century Poland. The first record of Jewish settlement is that of 1518. By 1634 a separate Jewish quarter consisting of one street was established. In 1687 as a result of the overcrowded condition the community received the right to prohibit any one to settle within the quarter without the permission of the Jewish authorities, a right possessed only by the communities of Cracow, Posen, Lemberg, and Wladimir. Opatow became a great center of learning with its famous "Klaus" and its long line of distinguished Talmudic scholars. The community was governed by a council of three elders picked only from among the learned and those bearing the title מורנו. There was a communal Jewish doctor and apothecary paid by the community. Jewish merchants travelled to the great fairs of Breslau, Leipzig, and Frankfurt a. O. and sold on credit to the smaller dealers of the neighborhood. Among the artisans there were chiefly tailors, cap-makers, painters, bakers, millers, glazers, goldsmiths, butchers, and musicians. With the rise of the Chassidic movement Opatow became one of its leading centers but it declined rapidly both in numbers and in prestige.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

15888. JAKOBOVITS, TOBIAS. Wer ist Abraham Aron Lichtenstadt? [Who is Abraham Aaron Lichtenstadt?] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 35-41.—An account of one of the most influential Jews of Bohemia in the 17th century.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

15889. THOMSEN, P. Das Stadtbild Jerusalems auf der Mosaikkarte von Madeba. [Jerusalem on the mosaic map of Madeba.] *Z. d. deutschen Palästina Vereins.* 52(2) 1929: 149-174; (3) 1929: 192-219.—As no written account exists which affords means of understanding in detail the mosaic map, the reports of pilgrims to Palestine must be the chief source for help; from them an excellent description of Jerusalem at the end of the 6th century can be obtained. The details of the picture of Jerusalem, as they appear on the map, are minutely described. The map, though incomplete, is on the whole trustworthy; the artist has not only made clear the individuality of the different buildings, but has, almost throughout, indicated their situation correctly.—*D. W. Thomas.*

15890. WEINRYB, B. Wo und wann ist Joseph Delmedigo gestorben? [Where and when did Joseph Delmedigo die?] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 41-43.—There is not sufficient material to establish definitely when and where Joseph Delmedigo died and whether or not the discrepancies of place and time indicate the existence of two individuals of the same name.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

(See Entries 5908, 5932, 5953, 7549, 7551, 9028, 10128, 10138, 10145, 10147, 13515, 16641)

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 15874-15875, 15887, 15991)

15891. ALEKSIEV, VLADISLAV. Prinos kum vizantiiskobulgarskite pravni otnosheniya. Eklogata s ogled na zaveshtaniето. [A study of Byzantine-Bulgarian legal relations. The Eclogue with reference to the bequest.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 4(1) 1928: 1-30; (2) 1928: 23-64.—After Bulgaria was officially converted to Christianity some of the Byzantine codes were introduced there. The Eclogue is one of them. There is a close resemblance between Bulgarian legal practice and that of the Byzantine empire.—V. Sharenkoff.

15892. BESHEVLIEV, V. Grutzki i latinski izvori za verata na prabulgarite. [Greek and Latin sources for the religion of the Proto Bulgarians.] *Izvestiya na Narodniya Etnografski Muzei v Sofia*. 8-9. 1929: 149-192.—An extensive study of all the Byzantine-Greek and Latin written sources that refer to the religion of the early Bulgarians. The original texts are paralleled with Bulgarian translations.—V. Sharenkoff.

15893. BLAGOEV, N. P. Delyan i negovoto vustanie v Moravsko i Makedoniya protiv vizantiizite. [Delyan and his revolt in the Morava province and Macedonia against the Byzantines.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 4(2) 1928: 1-22.—The Western Bulgarian empire fell under the Byzantine emperor Basil the Bulgar-killer in 1018. Delyan was son of the last Bulgarian tsar Gavril-Radomir and his wife, who was a daughter of the Hungarian king Geza. He led an insurrection in 1040 in Morava province and Macedonia. Due to treason, his revolt was suppressed and he himself was captured, blinded, and taken to Constantinople. Thus the attempt at restoring the Bulgarian state failed.—V. Sharenkoff.

15894. FEHER, G. Purvata poyava na prabulgarite v Makedoniya. [The first appearance of Proto Bulgarians in Macedonia.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 4(3) 1928: 89-97.—The ancestors of the Bulgarians possessed a culture superior to that of the Slavs who inhabited the Balkan peninsula. Macedonia was part of the Bulgarian state as early as the 9th century, but the Bulgarians penetrated there in the 7th century. This is proved by the *Book of the Miracles of St. Demetrius* in which the names of two Bulgarian chiefs are mentioned.—V. Sharenkoff.

15895. ISOPESCU, CLAUDIO. Notizie intorno ai Romeni nella letteratura geografica Italiana del Cinquecento. [Notes about the Rumanians in the Italian geographical literature of the 16th century.] *Acad. Roumaine: Bull. de la Sect. Hist.* 16 1929: 1-91.—An examination of some 30 Italian authors of the 16th century shows their almost unanimous assertion of the Latin origin of the Rumanians, first mentioned by Cinnamus in the 12th, but not found in the oral traditions of the Rumanian people till later. The authors differ in method and authority, some merely repeating classical tags about Dacia, and adopting Pius II's definition of "Wallachia" from the Roman general Flaccus, mentioned by Ovid, while others had

either visited the country like Gromo, Guagnini, Querini, and the Jesuits Mancinelli and Possevino, or derived their information from its inhabitants, as did Magini from the Transylvanian Ertilio, or from official reports of persons who had visited it. The result is a mass of facts, some published for the first time. Thus Volterrano first derived the name "Moldavia" from the river Moldava, and Magini first printed the proper etymology of "Wallachia"—a variant of the German and Polish expressions for Italians. Besides linguistic and geographical studies—the latter illustrated by two maps of Poland with Hungary and Hungary with Transylvania—there are observations on religions and social usages, politics, and economics. D'Anania, in an edition enriched by Tasso's notes, first tells us that the Slavonic language and the Cyrillic letters were used in the Rumanian churches and ecclesiastical books, that the country had rich deposits of petroleum, and that the Moldavian arms were a bull's head crowned, with a lance and star. Gromo describes the gypsies; Magini the nuptial and funeral customs; Querini, who was Catholic bishop of Moldavia, gives statistics of the population and the proportion of Catholics to Orthodox. Contemporary events, such as the invasion of Moldavia by Laski in 1562, the expedition of 1000 Italians sent by the Grand-duke of Tuscany to assist Michael the Brave against the Turks in 1595, and the bribery, by which the Rumanian princes won and kept their thrones, complete the picture.—William Miller.

15896. MUSHMOV, N. A. Vizantiiski pechati i znachenie za bulgarskata istoriya. [Byzantine seals of importance for Bulgarian history.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 5(2) 1929: 90-96.—The author publishes and explains five seals of high Byzantine officials from the 11th century which relate to Bulgaria. (Nine illustrations.)—V. Sharenkoff.

15897. MUTAFCHIEV, P. Proizkhodut na Assen i nevtzi. [The origin of the dynasty of Assens.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 4(4) 1929: 1-42.—The Byzantine and the western writers from the end of 12th and 13th centuries write that the insurrection in the Byzantine empire which resulted in the restoration in 1186 of the Bulgarian empire was led by the two brothers, Assen and Peter, who were of Valach origin. Mutafchiev, after examining all the historical sources, rejects this opinion and states that the name Assen is of Turanian origin and that these two founders of the second Bulgarian empire were Russians born in Bulgaria and belonging to the class of boyars (nobles).—V. Sharenkoff.

15898. POPRUZHENKO, M. Bulgaria v trudoveto na T. I. Uspenski. [Bulgaria in the works of F. I. Uspenski.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 4(4) 1928: 79-98.—The Russian scholar, F. I. Uspenski, who died at Leningrad in September, 1928, is considered one of the world's foremost Byzantine scholars. His writings on archaeology and history touch Bulgarian history and archaeology to a considerable extent.—V. Sharenkoff.

15899. TRIFONOV, YORDAN. Zavisimost na Moldavskata tzurkva ot Okhridskata v polovinata na XV v. [Dependence of the Moldavian church upon that of Okhrida during the first half of 15th century.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 5(1) 1929: 45-70.—During the 17th and 18th centuries there was a tradition in Moldavia that since 1439 the Moldavian church was under the archbishopric of Okhrida. The author finds the best proof that this tradition corresponds to the fact in the letters exchanged between the Moldavian voevod Stefan and the Archbishop Dorotei of Okhrida in 1455.—V. Sharenkoff.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entry 15914)

15900. BAYNES, NORMAN H. "La fin du monde antique et le début du Moyen Âge." Par Ferdinand Lot. "Les villes du Moyen Âge." Par Henri Pirenne. "The Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire." By M. Rostovtzeff. *J. Roman Studies*. 19(2) 1929: 224-235.—A discussion, primarily based on the work of Lot, of problems connected with the period of transition from Roman to medieval times. The reviewer has high praise for Lot's discussion of the conversion of Constantine, for his analysis of the economic situation, and for his treatment of the barbarian kingdoms, but he is less well satisfied with his attitude towards Byzantium and his treatment of Christianity. Lot adopts the theory that Diocletian had fixed long in advance the time of his retirement. Evidence is adduced to disprove this theory. Lot has not accepted Rostovtzeff's theory of an alliance between the peasantry and the soldiers in an attack on the bourgeoisie for there cannot be found sufficient evidence to justify it. On the other hand, Pirenne's theory that Mediterranean unity remained unbroken to the 8th century, is refuted by an analysis of the *History of the Franks* by Gregory of Tours.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

15901. BUKDAHL, JÖRGEN. St. Olav and Norway. *Amer.-Scandinavian Rev.* 18(7) Jul. 1930: 405-413.—As we know the character of St. Olav from *Heimskringla*, Snorre has delineated it in his own image. He has emphasized in Olav the deficiencies in his own character—his lust for power and property, and his fondness for women. Snorre employed his various sources fairly critically; he was particularly careful in his use of the so-called legendary saga. But when he came to narrate the events at Olav's grave he let the legendary saga almost supersede his own account.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

15902. CARTON, RAOUL. Déchéance et survie au Xme siècle du renouveau carolingien. [The disintegration and survival to the tenth century of the Carolingian revival.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 158-175.—By the end of the 9th century, the political and cultural forces of the Carolingian revival were spent and western European civilization was in a state of disintegration. England's culture was distinctly insular; the Germans, Italians, and Gauls likewise went their several ways politically, ecclesiastically, and culturally. There were, however, latent survivals. In episcopal and monastic schools the Carolingian tradition persisted; Rheims could boast a dynasty of scholars of European reputation from Hincmar to Gerbert, and at Fleury from Theodulf to Abbo the love of letters and a growing library were cherished. Under the Ottos western Europe was once more stirred to the possibility of regaining a re-integrated civilization. Through the close relations between Lorraine and Rheims, the Ottonian renewal of Charlemagne's ideal made its contact with the latent French movement. Italy also felt the impulse, for the Ottos, like Charlemagne, drew to their court scholars from all lands. Thus the Carolingian torch was recovered and handed on to 10th century France where it re-lighted the lamp of classical scholarship at Fleury, Rheims, and Cluny. Thus the ancient heritage was transmitted to 11th-century France where the renaissance of the high middle age was already dawning.—*L. C. Mac Kinney*.

15903. COURTEAULT, PAUL. Saint-Seurin de Bordeaux, terre de légendes. [Saint-Seurin of Bordeaux, land of legends.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conférences*.

31(15) Jul. 15, 1930: 600-614.—A group of legends connected with the quarter of Bordeaux bearing the name Saint-Seurin are recounted. Some of these, like those of Saint Seurin himself and Saint Martin of Tours, to whom basilicas were erected, have considerable foundation in fact. Others are pure fiction, like that of Saint Martial, invented by the monks of Limoges to give their patron prestige, and that of Saint Fort which grew from a popular misunderstanding of the meaning of the words of an oath. The Roman ruins in the vicinity—the arena in particular—and a Gallo-Roman cemetery also gave rise to legends. The Compostello pilgrimage literature, both guide-book and epic, soon rendered the cemetery illustrious for the tombs of prominent Carolingians.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

15904. LÖDRUP, HANS P. Saint Olav. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 18(7) Jul. 1930: 397-404.—Saint Olav can scarcely have dreamt of ever becoming a saint, for he had neither a deeply religious nature nor a particularly winning personality. On the other hand, he was a warm-blooded and robust character, at times even erotic. Upright and faithful in his dealings, he was also ambitious, sensual, obstinate, and perhaps, avaricious. Around his memory was woven the myth of saintliness and posterity interpreted his battle at Stiklestad as a clash between paganism and Christianity. But no such alignment took place there. Both pagans and Christians, albeit in separate groups, fought in Olav's army. The real issue was whether Olav would be able to force the objecting chieftains to accept his introduction of feudal practices. Though he failed in this, the ensuing myth of his saintliness imputed a glamor to the Hairfair line of kings and accomplished the national unification and conversion which Olav had also envisaged.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

15905. ROBINSON, RODNEY POTTER. Some newly discovered fragments of Visigothic manuscripts (Plates I-VII). *Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 60 1929: 48-56.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

15906. SACCO, ITALO MARIO. Dai collegia alle corporazioni medioevali. [From the "collegia" to the medieval corporations.] *Riv. Internazionale di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Auxiliare*. 1(1) Jan. 1930: 55-81.—This problem has been treated in recent works, notably in Giacomo Acerbo's studies on corporations (1928). The elements of a definitive solution probable lie in these points: the situation of economic classes in pre-Christian Rome, and their increasing importance in the first Christian centuries; the relation of economic classes to the institution of slavery, and the change in these relations due to the spread of Christianity; the changes in the organisms of the economic classes after the fall of the Empire in the West, and the part which these organisms played in the development of urban and maritime centers from the 5th to the 11th century.—*E. H. Mc Neal*.

15907. SCHRAMM, PERCY ERNST. Studien zu frühmittelalterlichen Aufzeichnungen über Staat und Verfassung. [Studies of early medieval records on the state and constitution.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 167-232.—The eastern Roman *Mirror of Princes* is found in the west but the state handbooks did not survive. Handbooks on state administration reappear in the Carolingian period. A special type of these latter are the *Ordines*. The *Decursio de gradibus* or tractate on Romanic-Frankish offices is extant in MSS of the 9th and 11th centuries. Schramm points out its similarity to the *Etymologies* of Isidore and Paulus' edition of the lexicography of Festus. Greater similarity exists between the *Decursio* and Walafrid Strabo's work on ecclesiastical offices. The *Polypiticum* of Bishop Atto of Vercelli of the 10th cen-

tury, one of the most obscure of medieval texts, deals with feudal lords and manorial government generally; it can, in fact, be termed a "mirror of public life." It is based to a large extent upon the *Collationes* of Odo of Cluny, and itself may have been one of the works used by Machiavelli. The last two documents, set forth in full, are the old and new lists of the Roman palatine judges, presenting the names and competence of these early medieval papal officials. From manuscript studies the older can be dated in the 9th century, made under the supervision of Anastasius Bibliothecarius. The judges (*iudices de clero*) are compared with contemporary Byzantine officials and Schramm points out the development of the list from the so-called Constantine "Donation." The new list dates from the 11th century. The article concludes with a study of the dependency of the new list upon the old, and the history of both since the 12th century.—A. Arthur Schiller.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 15872, 15902, 15907, 15922, 15929, 15960)

15908. BARBI, M. Una nuova edizione delle novelle del Sacchetti. [A new edition of the Novelle of Sacchetti.] *Studi Filol. Italiana, R. Accad. d. Crusca*. 1 1927 (publ. 1930): 87-131.—About to publish a new edition of the *Trecentonovelle* of Sacchetti, Barbi discusses his study of the manuscripts in order to trace some variants which lead him to a text infinitely more exact than any which has till now appeared, since the only manuscript of the *Novelle* which remained in existence in the second half of the 16th century came into the hands of Borghini who had one of his secretaries make a copy of it which he himself carefully compared with the original. The new edition is based exclusively on the Borghini transcription (Codex Mglb. VI, 112, and Laur. XLII, 12, at Florence), on a correction of the Decameron (Cod. Trivulz. 192) available to Boccaccio, since lost, and finally on the *Codex Laur. XLII, 11*, which represents another complete copy of the same Borghini transcription before it suffered any damage.—A. Sadun.

15909. BETTEN, FRANCIS S. A justification of Innocent III. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 16(2) Jul. 1930: 145-163.—Basing his study on several letters contained in the correspondence between Innocent III and the two claimants of the imperial crown, Otto and Philip, the author attempts particularly to refute the charges that many historians have brought against Innocent and to justify the pope's choice.—F. A. Mullin.

15910. GNOLI, DOMENICO. I Romani sulla fine del medio evo. [Romans at the end of the middle ages.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271 (1398) Jun. 16, 1930: 409-427; 272 (1399) Jul. 1, 1930: 3-14.—In the middle ages there are two Romes—the city proper, and the papal court. The two are of different social, economic, even racial, composition. At the end of the 14th century, the city of Rome was at its lowest. Population was not over 25,000, much scattered. The city was really a collection of villages, where animals were herded as in the open country. Manners and customs were simple, as is shown by marriages and funerals. Romans were excitable and turbulent. No indigenous artistic and communal civilization in the highest sense came out of Rome. The city itself continued poor long after papal Rome was a prosperous center of the arts. The tragedy of Rome was that "it could not live without, nor with, the papal court."—C. Brinton.

15911. HAATAJA, K. Yhteismaat eräissä germaanisen oikeuden alaan kuuluvissa maissa. [The common lands in certain countries with Germanic legal institutions.] *Lakimies*. (3-5) 1930: 99-108.—A survey of the legal concepts concerning the common lands in

Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Finland shows that they represent a general phenomenon, common origin in law, and closely related legal principles as regards their use.—John H. Wuorinen.

15912. MOZLEY, JOHN H. On the text and manuscripts of the *Speculum Stultorum*. *Speculum*. 5(3) Jul. 1930: 251-263.—Cyril E. Smith.

15913. NUNEMAKER, J. HORACE. The Chaldean stones in the lapidary of Alfonso X. *P. M. L. A.* 45(2) Jun. 1930: 444-453.—Complete list of the 45 names of stones in the first Alfonsine lapidary which are designated as Chaldean, with their Spanish descriptions of magical properties, etc.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

15914. SCHREIBER, O. L. Medieval libraries. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 2(4) 1929: 445-458.—Libraries in the middle ages were mostly connected with monasteries, especially those of the Benedictines. In England the most important libraries were those of Wearmouth and Jarrow, both founded by Bishop Biscop and stocked by him with books from Rome. Here Bede received his education. In Germany and Switzerland the most noted libraries were those of St. Gall, Reichenau, Corvey, Sponheim, and Fulda, all supported by Charlemagne. In France the most famous were those of Cluny, Fleury, Corbie, and St. Riquier. In Italy the library of Bobbio ranked first. It was founded by St. Columban and was stocked by him with its first manuscripts, brought from Ireland. The rule of St. Benedict prescribed most carefully for the preservation and use of books and is largely responsible for their preservation. Often curses were printed in books to insure them against theft or damage.—W. L. Braden.

15915. SEDGWICK, WALTER B. The textual criticism of medieval Latin poets. *Speculum*. 5(3) Jul. 1930: 288-305.—Trained textual critics have usually left medieval texts severely alone which accounts for unintelligible, ungrammatical, and unmetrical readings by the score in the standard editions. This is the more reprehensible in that for the 12th century a verse which is simply incorrect is almost unheard of, and for the 13th and 14th, although false quantities become more common, metrically faulty lines are still very rare. A list of faults accompanied by examples drawn from printed editions of medieval texts is given with suggestions for emendation, as well as corrections of a series of well-known texts.—Cyril E. Smith.

15916. SEGRÈ, CARLO. I due amanti di Thor. [The two lovers of Thor.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271 (1398) Jun. 16, 1930: 457-466.—An account of the apparently successful intervention of Petrarch with the papal court at Avignon in behalf of two lovers unjustly pursued in his feudal court by their overlord.—C. Brinton.

15917. SERVEILLE, E. La fondation de Calvi en 1228. [The founding of Calvi in 1228.] *Rev. de la Corse*. 11(62) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 62-68.—The history of this northernmost city of Corsica is briefly traced from the earliest reference in Pliny the Elder through the long struggles between Genoa and Pisa for control of the island. Calvi remained until 1769 an impregnable citadel for Genoese control of Corsica and the straits.—Cyril E. Smith.

15918. SOMMERLAD, BERNHARD. Die Bibliotheken des Deutschen Ordens in seinen deutschen Balleien. [The libraries of the Teutonic Order in their German commanderies.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*. 47(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 6-12.—The Teutonic Knights had libraries as early as the 13th century; this article collects the evidence as to their interest in libraries and as to their possession of books, through the 15th century.—Mahlon K. Schnacke.

15919. VANDELLI, G. Lo Zibaldone magliabechiano è veramente autografo del Boccaccio. [The

Magliabechi Zibaldone was really written by Boccaccio.] *Studi di Filologia Italiana Pubblicati d. R. Accad. d. Crusca*. 1 1927 (publ. 1930): 69-86.—Vandelli advances very excellent arguments to attribute the writing of the Zibaldone discovered by Ciampi in 1827 in the Magliabechi library entirely to Boccaccio. The argument is based on the script of the MS and on that of a letter of Zibaldone in possession of the Trivulziana library in both of which certain paleographic peculiarities recur.—A. Sadun.

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 15701, 15854, 15917, 15958, 15967, 16400, 16644-16645)

15920. AREZIO, LUIGI. Rinascimento, umanesimo e spirito moderno. [Renaissance, humanism, and the modern spirit.] *Nuova Antologia*. 272 (1399) Jul. 1, 1930: 15-37.—A criticism of Toffanin's view that the humanists of the Renaissance, from Petrarch on, were mostly Christians, Catholics, and conservatives, that the Renaissance is therefore sharply to be distinguished from the Reformation, that the humanists form a "parenthesis," not a true link, between the heretical 13th century communes and the heretical 16th century Luther. This view is original and striking, but breaks down beneath the weight of evidence supporting the old fashioned view that the return to Greece and Rome was really made by individualists, rebels, rationalists, the forerunners of the modern spirit.—C. Brinton.

15921. BALDWIN, T. W. The revels books of 1604-5, and 1611-12. *Library*. 10 (3) Dec. 1929: 327-338.—That these are forgeries has not been demonstrated.—L. Dodson.

15922. BRANDIS, CARL GEORG. Italienische Humanisten in sächsischthüringischen Landen. Dante und Boccaccio. [Italian humanists in the Saxon and Thuringian countries. Dante and Boccaccio.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*. 46 (6) Jun. 1929: 277-296.—The 27 lines of verse in Latin on a wooden tablet, belonging to a wooden statue of the Margrave Diezmann in the Pauline Fathers' church in Leipzig, although signed "Dantes Alligerius FF," are a forgery, probably written by Erasmus Stella in the 16th century. The choice of Dante for the forgery is due to the widespread knowledge of the *Divine Comedy* in Thuringia at this time. Boccaccio was also well known; the *Genealogia Deorum* served as the source of *Andreas Meinhardi Dialogus illustratus ac augustissime urbis Albiorene*, a description of the city of Wittenberg.—Mahlon K. Schnacke.

15923. DODD, A. H. The story of an Elizabethan monopoly. *Economica*. (26) Jun. 1929: 197-212.—The Shrewsbury Draper Company, although its monopoly of buying and "finishing" Welsh cloth had twice been repealed by law, struggled to maintain it as late as the 16th century. In the face of changing conditions its trade finally dwindled.—L. Dodson.

15924. DONCOEUR, PAUL. Equipement et harnois de Jeanne la Pucelle. [Equipment and armor of Joan of Arc.] *Études. Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 203 (10) May 20, 1930: 457-65.—The armor of Joan of Arc has been discussed at length in Adrien Harmand's *Jeanne d'Arc, ses costumes, son armure*, which is reviewed in this article.—G. G. Walsh.

15925. JOHNSON, JOHN. Philip II at the Escorial. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 35 (745) Jan. 1930: 1-13.—Philip II remains a majestic, lonely, little known figure, little known even in his own day because of his superb self-control. The ruling passion of his life was Catholicity and the key to it may be found in the Escorial, the monastery-palace that he conceived and nursed to completion. It was to be the church of Spain, a challenge to anti-Catholic ideals everywhere, a school

and a treasure house. There he spent his leisure moments with his monks. His reign had many failures, but his chief passion was satisfied. Spain is as Catholic today as on the day when the Escorial was finished.—H. M. Dudley.

15926. LORD, ROBERT HOWARD. The parliaments of the middle ages and the early modern period. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 16 (2) Jul. 1930: 125-144.—A study of the early parliaments of Europe, attempting a description of their nature, their place in the governments of the several states, their makeup, functions, importance, and contribution to the theory and practice of government in modern times.—F. A. Mullin.

15927. MANLY, JOHN M. Humanistic studies and science. *Speculum*. 5 (3) Jul. 1930: 243-250.—Many scientists and humanists feel that there is an impassable gulf between them, both in methods and aims. To the scientists' reproach that humanists devote their energies to insignificant problems and formulate no far-reaching general laws, the infancy of humanistic studies as sciences can be proffered. Albertus Magnus and Roger Bacon did not formulate scientific generalizations. Humanistic data are much more difficult to deal with than those of the natural sciences because they cannot be reproduced under experimental conditions. The objects of study of the natural sciences are not individuals but types, whereas human nature, an incalculable element, limits the humanist to the explanation of the individual. Nonetheless humanism is more dependent on the fundamental conceptions of science than are the natural sciences themselves, since conceptions of theology have only recently yielded to those of biology.—Cyril E. Smith.

15928. MARTIN, ALFRED V. Zur kultursoziologischen Problematik der Geistesgeschichte im speziellen Hinblick auf die Ausgänge des Mittelalters. [The cultural-sociological problems of intellectual history, with special regard to the close of the middle ages.] *Hist. Z.* 142 (2) 1930: 229-253.—The transformation of the medieval spirit in the later middle age is a double process. On the one hand, the medieval concept of the church was weakened from within by new religious ideas, and on the other, it was overpowered by the new extrareligious secular interests. One way led to the Reformation; the other to the Renaissance. These two sides are illustrated respectively by the careers of Joachim of Floris and Giovanni Villani. Medieval Catholicism did not rest upon a separation of this world and the other, but on a compromise between them. Asceticism was sanctioned by the church as an ideal for the special class of the monks, but not for all persons. The breakdown of the medieval concept was a dissolution of this combination, due to the efforts of monkish reformers to rid the church of worldliness, and of the bourgeoisie to rid society of churchliness.—E. H. Mc Neal.

15929. MOORE, OLIN H. The origins of the legend of Romeo and Juliet in Italy. *Speculum*. 5 (3) Jul. 1930: 264-277.—The Montecchi—the Italian equivalent of Montagues—was the nickname of a 13th century political faction led by Ezzelino da Romano, whose members were drawn from Verona, Vicenza, and surrounding towns. The name itself was derived from the castle of Montecchio Maggiore where the group first organized. The Cappelletti—equivalent of the English Capulets—also were a political faction, Guelphic in politics but localized in Cremona. Through various commentators on Dante's *Purgatorio*, where the two parties are linked as examples of factions which had destroyed themselves, the legend grew at a later period particularly through the novelist Luigi da Parto, that the Montecchi and Cappelletti were rival families of Verona.—Cyril E. Smith.

15930. ROSSATI, FELICE. Lavori e lavoratori a Milano nel 1438. [Work and workmen at Milan in

1438.] *Arch. Storico Lombardo*. 65 (3) Oct. 1928: 225-258; (4) Feb. 1929: 495-525; 66 (1) Jun. 1929: 71-95.—In a MSS of the Ambrosian Library of Milan is contained a book in which Delfino De Georgiis, the ducal treasurer, kept a financial account of public works done in the duchy in 1438. The author gives first a bibliography of the book and then a description of the manner in which the expenditure was distributed in various parts of the state. There follows a list of professionals and artisans; notices on materials used and their prices; on various kinds of work done and wages paid; a catalogue of buildings and other public works finished in the year, and costs.—*Luigi Einaudi*.

15931. STOCKLEY, W. F. P. Bishops: Catholic, Protestant and Anglo-Catholic; in Shakespeare's Henry VIII. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 33 (735) Mar. 1929: 271-285.—Never had the Holy See been so corrupt and degraded as about 1520 nor the world-like glory of the papacy greater. When Henry VIII pledged himself to destroy papal authority in England only Thomas More and Bishop Fisher stood out against him. Other bishops, "Anglo-Catholic" like Gardiner or Protestant like Cranmer, fawned and cringed and played safe with Henry.—*H. M. Dudley*.

15932. TAYLER, E. G. R. More light on Drake: 1577-80. *Mariner's Mirror*. 16 (2) Apr. 1930: 134-151.—There are some curious gaps in the story of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe, such as the names of the promoters of the voyage, the commission that Drake held, and the integrity of John Winter. The discovery of the draft plan of the voyage, (unfortunately mutilated by fire), and of John Winter's own narrative of his actions and motives, sheds new light on the subject. Winter's narrative is here transcribed in full, while the two most interesting pages of the plan are reproduced in the *Geographical Journal* (Jan. 1930).

The voyage was supported by the Navy Board, and by the inner circle of Queen Elizabeth's advisors. A license had been obtained from the Grand Turk so as to give color to the pretence that the voyage was for Alexandria. A voyage to the South Sea and back by Magellan's Strait was intended for the purpose of discovery and peaceful trade. Its objective was not the American coast; the inference is that the coasts to be explored were those of Terra Australis. The delicate situation arising from English discoveries in regions hitherto monopolized by the Spanish and Portuguese determined that the voyage could not be entrusted to a private syndicate. The Drake plan kept the control of the whole affair in government hands, and enabled its true object to remain a secret. The purpose was to seek the Moluccas, and to discover Terra Australis or new Spice Islands en route; the dissensions concerning the voyage were not between adherents of a supposed peace party and war party in a political sense, but between a piratical and law-abiding party; Winter played an honest part, and John Dee, "the greatest English practitioner of the occult, had his part behind the scenes in this voyage, as he had in every voyage whose goal was the East," from 1553 to some 30 years later.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

15933. WALSH, PAUL. The book of O'Donnell's daughter. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 35 (745) Jan. 1930: 58-71.—The first item in the manuscript is an elegy on the chieftain Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, born in 1572. He was the son of Aodh and grandson of Maghnus O Domhnaill, great chiefs of Tírconnell. In 1587 he was imprisoned in Dublin Castle by the English and in January, 1591, he escaped and took refuge with Felim O Tuathael, but was recaptured and imprisoned again in Dublin Castle. Approximately a year later he escaped a second time and remained at liberty until his death in 1602.—*H. M. Dudley*.

THE WORLD 1648-1920

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 15698, 15927, 16202, 16585)

15934. FELDHAUS, F. M. Technische Museen. [Technical museums.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Scienza*. 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 348-357.—A list with brief descriptions of technical museums from Dresden, founded 1560, to Dearborn, Detroit, 1929.—*L. R. Brandt*.

15935. SCHMIDT, WALTER A. Contributions of chemistry to industry. *J. Chem. Educ.* 5 (10) Oct. 1928: 1224-1234; (12) Dec. 1928: 1603-1614.

15936. SHRYOCK, RICHARD H. Medical practice in the old South. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29 (2) Apr. 1930: 160-178. The disease situation was more serious in the Old South than in the North, owing to longer duration of frontier conditions, the long hot summers, and slavery. Smallpox and malaria were brought under partial control, but not cholera and yellow fever. Epidemics were rarely so serious a menace as endemic ills; indeed, they aroused a demand for reform. Prior to 1830 the South depended largely on the North for the training of her physicians. By 1860 several southern medical colleges or departments had been established and medical journals founded. Many of these institutions were very inferior. The rapid extension of the southern frontier, the lack of appreciation of professional training, and the growing suspicion that the orthodox physicians were ineffective further demoralized the profession. Quacks and new medical sects were patronized. The medical care of Negro slaves was the most distinctive phase of southern practice. Masters had a direct property interest in their slaves

and sometimes provided a careful sanitary regime. Ordinarily, however, the master called in a physician only when absolutely necessary. Obstetrical cases were handled by ignorant Negro women with ill consequences. Negro children were raised in filth and neglect. The southern physician in his practice among whites was usually the friend and father confessor to the whole family. Much of his practice was pure charity. He ran great risks from contagion. In spite of handicaps, the southern medical profession faced a promising future just before the Civil War.—*E. M. Violette*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 15953, 15956, 15958, 15966, 15992, 16776-16777, 16779, 16884, 16886)

15937. ANDERSON, WILLIAM K. A source book of early Methodist history. *Methodist Rev.* 113 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 522-536.—Minutes of the Methodist conferences annually held in America from 1773-1794, inclusive.

15938. HINKE, WILLIAM J. Diary of the Rev. Samuel Guildin, relating to his journey to Pennsylvania, June to September, 1710. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 14 (1) Mar. 1930: 28-41; (2) Jun. 1930: 64-73.—As far as is known Samuel Guildin was the first Reformed (German) preacher to arrive in Pennsylvania. The diary, or rather letter, of Guildin was discovered in the city library of Berne, Switzerland, in 1897 by the author and is here published in full for the first time. Guildin became assistant pastor of the Minister at Berne in 1696, but because of his pietism was removed. Later becoming pastor of a small parish near Berne, he was

again deposed and exiled. After a number of years spent on the estate of one of his friends he went to northern Germany, and in 1710 accompanied a company of Mennonites to America. The letter or diary describes the voyage, and the conditions under which he and his family began their life on a farm now included in the present city of Philadelphia. The date of the letter is Dec. 1, 1710 (n.s.).—*W. W. Sweet.*

15939. KELLER, A. The Lutheran Church in Sweden and Finland. *Goodwill*. 5 (2) Apr. 15, 1930: 67-71.

15940. MERTENS, PIERRE-XAVIER. La Légende Dorée en Chine. [The Golden Legend in China.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 202 (1) Jan. 5, 1930: 57-70.—Stories of the martyrs in China and in the West. Thus St. Rufina is compared to Marie T'ien, St. Sebastian to Wang Sen Lin, St. Symphorosa to Marie Kono Li Chien, St. Julian to Paul Nié, etc.—*G. G. Walsh.*

15941. METROPOLITAN OF THYATIRA. The role of the oecumenical patriarchate in history. *Christian East*. 11 (1) Spring 1930: 2-19.

15942. PASCHAL, G. W. Morgan Edwards' materials towards a history of the Baptists in the province of North Carolina. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7 (3) Jul. 1930: 365-399.—A hitherto unpublished work of Morgan Edwards, based on data collected on personal tours and written in 1772.—*A. R. Newsome.*

15943. RIGAUT, GEORGES. The martyrs of New France. *Mid-America*. 13 (1) Jul. 1930: 3-25.—A brief sketch of the martyrdom of the eight North American martyrs, members of the Society of Jesus, who were canonized at Rome on June 29, 1930: Fathers Jean de Brebeuf, Antoine Daniel, Charles Garnier, Isaac Jogues, Gabriel Lalemant, Noel Chabanel, and the two servants, Rene Goupil and Jean de La Lande. An account is also given of the efforts made in Europe and America to have these heroes canonized. A short biography of each is added.—*F. A. Mullin.*

15944. SALOMON, A. Jean de Labadie. *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 78 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 229-237.—At the end of the 17th century Labadie reacted against the scholasticism of Roman Catholicism and the coldness of Calvinism. The central feature of his religion was a mystical piety. He considered himself as superhuman and gathered about him twelve disciples. His purpose was to go among the people without staff or wallet, in perfect poverty and in martyr-like suffering. He pursued his dream through all the changes of continual flight and caused trouble wherever he went. He carried into German Protestantism his Donatist ideal of a pure church (derived from various religious orders), of grace and election (from Port Royal), and the principles of mental prayer (from Antoinette Bourignon). The annihilation of the will is the Christian perfection which leads to union with God. Because of his regard for the authority of the spirit, Labadie separated himself from the church. He was extremely proud and demanded entire liberty for himself. His personal character and the incoherence of his ideas made his movement shortlived. His merit consists in his having affirmed that piety is life and not a formula. It made possible the work of Spenser and the pietistic movement. [See Entry 2: 4135].—*W. L. Braden.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 15840, 15887-15888, 16792)

15945. BREZGO, B. אידישע שולעס אין ברעזשא, ב. 1849-1863 [Jewish schools in the province of Vitebsk in the years 1849-1863.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סקע- 1 ציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיק און סטאטיסטיק. 183-185.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

15946. DUBNOW, W. צו דער עקאנאמישער דובנאו, ו. אידישע היסטאריע פון אידן אין רוסלאנד [Materials for the economic history of the Jews in Russia.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סקעציע. שריפטען פאר אינסטיטוט. 1 1928: 92-97.—Excerpts from 19th century works on Russian ethnography, that have become rare or inaccessible, and which have never been used for the economic history of the Jews. They are concerned with the economic role of the Jews in Poland during the 19th century; the strength of the Jewish population of Poland in 1840 and 1860, and in various cities of Poland and Lithuania at the end of the 18th century; the numbers of Jewish and Christian merchants in Vilna between 1806 and 1850; and finally, the numbers and distribution of the Jewish population in various cities of the Ukraine at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

15947. GELBER, N. M. סטאטיסטיק געלבער, נ. מ. פון אידן אין פוילן סוף XVIII יארהונדערט [Contributions to the statistics of the Jews in Poland at the end of the 18th century.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סקעציע. שריפטען פאר אינסטיטוט. 1 1928: 185-188.—The first four tables treat of the following matters: The number of Jewish taxpayers (head tax) in various districts of great and little Poland in 1778; the results of the census of the years 1765 and 1775; the number of Jews in the church villages of Plotzk, Mazowie and Rawa; and the number in west Galicia from 1796 to 1803. These tables are based on material found in the Czar-towski Museum (Cracow), and the Archives of the Department of the Interior, Galician Section, at Vienna. The figures are not accurate, because at the time of a fiscal census many Jews would change their dwelling place, yet they have some value. The fifth table deals with the results of Jewish colonization in the dominions of Galicia and Lodomeria, up to October, 1803, one of the reforms introduced into Jewish policy by Joseph II. Galician Jewry, owing to the "Patent" of 1785, which reduced thousands of families to starvation, was on the verge of ruin. And yet, as these tables show, the attempt to colonize them was not very successful.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

15948. GUREWITSCH, G. די קעווער גורעוויטש, ג. אידישע קהלה אין די יארן 1906-16 [The Jewish community organisation (Kehillah) of Kiev in the years 1906-1916.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סקעציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטיק. 1 1928: 104-105.—The expenditures of the Jewish community of Kiev before the war were probably paralleled in other large communities in the Ukraine. The needy Jewish population required many charities. The communal tax supplied most of the budget, although some charities made up their own budget through collections. In 1904 the income was about 144,000 rubles; and in 1914, 200,000. Statistics for 1907 show that the largest item of charity (35.9%) went for medical care. The next largest was education. In the same year 8.1% of the total budget still went to the city in payment for the privilege of residing there. The total annual expenditure before the war was 300,000 rubles, about 5 rubles per head.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

15949. MENES, A. אידישע אינדוסטריע מענעס, א. באפעלקערונג אין רוסלאנד 1897 [The Jewish industrial population of Russia in 1897.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סקעציע. שריפטען פאר אינסטיטוט. 1 1928: 255-256.—Are previous computations of the number of Jews engaged in industry in Russia between 1897 and 1899 correct? Both the census of 1897, and the investigation of the ICA (Jewish Colonization Association) in 1898-1899, gave a total of about 550,000. But there are very signifi-

cant discrepancies, especially when other sources are employed, particularly the illegal Jewish labor press. For the large cities the census figures are more reliable, and for the smaller places, those of the ICA. In the former figures the number of women in industry is incorrect, since the Jews avoided revealing the participation of women in industry. By using both sets of data, a total of about 650,000 is fixed.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

1950. RAVIDOVITZ, SIMEON. ראבידוביץ, שמעון. משה מנדלסון (Moses Mendelssohn.) התקופה (25) 1929: 498-520; (26-27) 1930: 547-594.—Moses Mendelssohn marks the close of the ghetto period of Jewish history. Before and after him there never was an orthodox Jew firmly rooted in Jewish tradition and at the same time equally secure in the realm of universal culture. The problem of Germanism vs. Judaism never troubled him. One of the most outstanding events in Mendelssohn's career was his affair with Johann Caspar Lavater (1741-1801). Mendelssohn was one of the leaders of the Enlightenment, Lavater one of the prophets of the new romantic movement, who identified all that was good and noble with Christianity. Lavater regretted that a leader of German culture like Mendelssohn should not be a Christian and he sought to bring about Mendelssohn's conversion. He dedicated his translation of Charles Bonnet's work on Christianity to Mendelssohn, thus calling for a statement from him on the relative merits of Christianity and Judaism. A long series of attacks and counter-attacks ensued which were ended only by Nicolai. Mendelssohn declared that he did not feel duty-bound in any way to defend his Judaism. He respected and admired great men of all faiths and objected to any attempts at proselytizing. In a fragment which was not published until fifty years after his death, Mendelssohn attempts to deal with the questions posed by Lavater. He claims for the Jewish religion a greater proximity to rationalism and an absence of that mysticism which seemed so essential to Christianity. The ceremonial laws of the Jews were imposed only in order to preserve the identity of Israel and will be dispensed with after the advent of the Messianic cosmopolitanism. This whole affair tended to draw Mendelssohn back to more strictly Jewish learning and writings.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

1951. WASSERMAN, R. די באזונדער וואסערמאן, ר. [The distinctive features of criminality among the Jews.] יידישער וויסנשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע 1 סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיק און סטאטיסטיק. 1928: 122-128.—On the basis of older statistical material, and of newer matter (published herein) on the criminality of the Jews in Germany for the years 1915-1917, the author returns to a discussion of ideas put forward in earlier works. He first reviews the criminal statistics (average) of Germany for 1903-1906, of Austria for 1898-1902, of Hungary for 1904, and of Holland for 1902. The crimes are arranged in two tables according to the predominance of Jews or Gentiles. Jewish criminality is not greater or more serious, but merely differently distributed. Among the Gentiles crimes of brutality and cruelty are more numerous, whereas the Jews are more represented in crimes against property and in swindles. The peculiarities of Jewish criminality are not due to any racial characteristics, since the character of their criminality changes with the social structure. Yet criminality is not merely a product of social relationships, for in every crime there are individual elements. In Germany in the years 1899-1917, and especially in the war period, the Jews are more represented in infractions against Sunday rest and industrial regulations, avoidance of military duty, and counterfeiting. In crimes against the person and morals, Jews are but little represented in the most brutal cases but

they are more numerous than Gentiles in rape, libel, promulgation of pornography, and duelling. (The latter is due to the large representation of the Jews in the learned professions and the student class.) In crimes against property, i.e., theft and damage, the Jews are less represented; but in business crimes their share is larger, e.g., swindle, bankruptcy, usury, forgery of documents, adulteration of materials, manufacture of deleterious foods, insufficient precaution against bovine diseases, etc. The large representation of Jews in commercial crimes is due to the preponderantly commercial character of the Jewish population of Germany.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See Entries 15971, 15981, 15984-15985, 15990, 15994, 15998, 16040, 16043)

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 16011, 16040-16041, 16404, 16446, 16503, 16608, 16658, 16695, 16872, 16954)

15952. BROCK, P. W. Lord Cochrane's secret plans. *Mariner's Mirror*. 16(2) Apr. 1930: 157-167.—According to popular history, the victory of Trafalgar caused Napoleon to give up his scheme of invading England and effectively ended the war at sea. In point of fact this success by no means concluded the task of the royal navy. The Baltic Powers were a source of uneasiness to England. The forces on the continent had to be supported by sea; the enemy's maritime trade had to be cut off and English trade protected from the cruisers which continued to harry it. Lord Cochrane laid before the Prince Regent, in 1812, "a new method of attacking and destroying an enemy's fleet and of performing other war-like operations on a large scale." The plans remained secret until the sale of Lord Melville's papers brought them to light. Although considerably in advance of the times his plan failed to win over the senior officers. The suggested diversions on the enemy's coast would have been costly and much less successful in practice than in theory.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

15953. DUDON, PAUL. John Toland fut-il un précurseur de la Franc-Maçonnerie? [Was John Toland a father of Free Masonry?] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 204(13) Jul. 5, 1930: 51-61.—A discussion of Albert Lantoin's *John Toland 1670-1722* (Paris, Émile Nourry, 1927). The reflections are adversely critical and are made from a Catholic apologetic point of view. Lantoin hails Toland as a herald of Masonry in Latin countries. Dudon does not deny the claim, but argues that the irreligious materialism of Toland robs him of any claim on our interest today.—*G. G. Walsh*.

15954. FORD, P. Tobacco and coal; a note on the economic history of Whitehaven. *Economica*. (26) Jun. 1929: 192-196.—Whitehaven's import of tobacco, mainly from Virginia, reached 1,639,193 lb. in 1712, and 4,419,218 lb. in 1739-40. Later, Whitehaven's tobacco trade passed to Glasgow. The wealth acquired in the tobacco trade served to build up Whitehaven's coal trade (begun as early as 1611) and her industries. Proximity to Ireland promoted her commerce both in coal and tobacco.—*L. Dodson*.

15955. RAIT, R. S. Scottish police in early times. *Police J. (London)*. 3(1) Jan. 1930: 79-88.—In 1615 the first attempt was made to establish a constabulary in Scotland. In the royal burgh the magistrate, elsewhere the local justice, was to select two men to perform the duties of constable for six months. Because of

the feudal organization of Scotland the law remained inoperative. In 1649 it was amended, but the conquest by England prevented putting it into practice. Under the future Earl of Orrery, then officer of the Commonwealth, the law was at last put into effect, and it secured admirable order throughout Scotland. However, with the Restoration, hereditary jurisdictions and the ineffective method of payment by the Exchequer came back. Failure resulted. Another factor in the situation was that the Privy Council gave so much power to its own agents that little was left to the constables. After the Union the Privy Council was abolished. In 1746 hereditary jurisdictions were abolished, but sheriffs, not justices, took over the powers. The constabulary had little importance till after Sir Robert Peel's reforms. In the burghs the constables were usually old men, often retired soldiers. In all, a man had to depend largely on his own efforts for safety.—*A. Feinstein.*

15956. STOCKLEY, W. F. P. Keble and Newman. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 35 (745) Jan. 1930: 40–57.—Keble was considered by many, including Newman, the true author of the Oxford Movement. Hating heresy and resistance to things established, preferring the old order of things, yet he remained in the Church of England. Meek and quiet, his was a spirit essentially Christian. Yet he moved in a fog of indecision and wonder, refusing to face facts, with his head bowed where it should have been raised. Newman was essentially different, with a strong militant spirit, unafraid to leave the English Church and turn to the Catholic.—*H. M. Dudley.*

15957. SUTCLIFFE, EMERSON GRANT. Charles Reade's notebooks. *North Carolina Univ. Studies in Philol.* 27 (1) Jan. 1930: 64–109.

15958. WILLIAMS, ETHYN MORGAN (MRS. CHESTER KIRBY). Erastianism in the Great Rebellion. *Church Quart. Rev.* 110 (219) Apr. 1930: 23–33.—In the controversy over church government which was necessarily entailed by the overthrow of Charles I's government, the Erastians played a prominent role. They were mostly lawyers, skilled in controversy and reverent of temporal authority. The creation by parliament of the Westminster Assembly to remodel the church testifies to their strength. In the pamphlet war against Presbyterians and Independents they loudly proclaimed their political theory of the supremacy of law and parliament, and John Selden openly declared the doctrine of the English church "a parliamentary religion." In this system, therefore, sectarianism and separatism were proscribed, and toleration found expression only in the idea of a comprehensive church.—*Chester Kirby.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 15827, 15903, 15952, 16036, 16040, 16042, 16044, 16046, 16126, 16402–16404, 16476, 16498, 16585, 16675, 16678, 16715)

15959. CERVESATO, ARNALDO. Napoleone inedito. "Clisson et Eugénie" (1795). [Unpublished Napoleoniana. "Clisson et Eugénie" (1795).] *Nuova Antologia.* 272 (1399) Jul. 1, 1930: 84–92.—*C. Brinton.*

15960. JULLIAN, RENÉ. La leçon de Fustel de Coulanges. [The lesson of Fustel de Coulanges.] *Foi et Vie.* 32 (15) Jun. 15, 1930: 771–781.—A brief review of the life, works, and historical method of this great French historian.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

15961. LE GOFFIC, CHARLES. La tragédie de Quiberon (1795). [The tragedy of Quiberon.] *Rev. de France.* 10 (13) Jul. 1, 1930: 49–66.—*Julian Park.*

15962. MONTANGÉ, LOUIS THÉRON de. L'Académie des Jeux Floraux. *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 203 (10) May 20, 1930: 416–432.—The Academy of the Floral Games is in Toulouse. It

dates from the middle ages. Its purpose is to do for poetry what the Eisteddfodd in Wales does for music. Competitions are arranged and floral prizes are given as rewards. Historically it is interesting by reason of the connection with it of the masters of French poetry.—*G. G. Walsh.*

15963. VERGNIOL, CAMILLE. La chute de Charles X. [The fall of Charles X.] *Rev. de France.* 10 (13) Jul. 1, 1930: 102–134.—When Charles X, on Aug. 2, 1830, decided to abdicate, he included in his decision the dauphin, Duc d'Angoulême, and endeavored to pass the throne on to his grandson, the Duc de Bordeaux, son of the assassinated Duc de Berri, proclaiming him king under the title of Henri V. In the letter of abdication written to Louis Philippe, he charged the latter, as lieutenant-general of the kingdom, to protect the rights of the new king and to form a regency. But Louis Philippe had already resolved not to content himself with either the lieutenant-generalcy or the regency, but even before the act of abdication had decided, by persuasion, stratagem, or even force, to rid the country of the Bourbons.—*Julian Park.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 15917, 16415, 16487, 16576, 16678, 16806)

15964. JEMOLO, CARLO ARTURO. Nell' approssimarsi di un centenario. [On approaching a centenary.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 22 (5) 1930: 256–263.—The centenary is of the Council of State created by royal edict of Aug. 18, 1831. The article discusses the act of creation and treats briefly the history of this important institution listing the various laws which have changed and modified it.—*Mario Comba.*

15965. MORONCINI, FRANCESCO. Lettere inedite di Alessandro Poerio ad Antonio Ranieri (1830–1837). [Unpublished letters from Alessandro Poerio to Antonio Ranieri (1830–1837).] *Nuova Antologia.* 272 (1400) Jul. 16, 1930: 137–156; (1401) Aug. 1, 1930: 273–302.

15966. RUTIGLIANO, NAPOLEONE. Il caso di coscienza e la morte del ministro Pietro de Rossi di Santarosa (da lettere inedite). [A case of conscience and the death of Pietro de Rossi of Santarosa.] *Nuova Antologia.* 272 (1399) Jul. 1, 1930: 72–83.—Santarosa was minister of agriculture and commerce in the Piedmontese cabinet which passed the Siccardi laws beginning the separation of church and state. At his death in 1850 he was denied the sacraments. Recently available letters show that he always considered himself a good Catholic, that he approved the law as not injuring the church, and that he was denied the sacraments because he refused, in conscience, to state that he had been deceived into approving the law.—*C. Brinton.*

15967. SCACCIA-SCARAFONI, CAMILLO. La Biblioteca Fantoniana comunale di Palestrina e le sue rarità tipografiche. [The Fantonian library of Palestrina and its typographical rarities.] *Accad. e. Bibliot. d'Italia.* 3 (6) Jun. 1930: 534–543.

15968. TIBERINUS. The Mafia. *Police J. (London).* 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 63–78.—Originating in co-operative brigandage in the middle ages, the Mafia extended its power in 1812 when the feudal retainers became bandits and policemen, and obliged the poor to seek its protection. The Mafia was a clan, the essential basis of which was the conception of *omertà*, or manliness. The code of *omertà* obliges the *Mafiosi* to take justice in their own hands, to impede the progress of the police, even against an enemy, to protect anyone so long as he was charged with crime. *Omertà* impels respect for those who have killed their man;

after that event employers promoted a man and raised his pay. Mafia was divided into two distinct classes. The upper included lawyers, doctors, nobles, deputies, and until recently, cabinet ministers. Racketeering was highly developed. Everyone from the shoeblack to the landowner and merchant had to pay to be allowed to go in peace. After 1870 immigrants transferred Mafia activities to the United States, where it became known as the "Black Hand." Bands of the

Black Hand type, well-organized, with recognized leaders, pass-words, and initiations became prevalent in Italy also. A productive business was that of assassination. In 1926 Mussolini started a determined effort to rid Sicily of the Mafia. Hundreds of *Mafiosi* have been tried and all but a few convicted. The traditional *omertà* has ceased to exist; the day of the Mafia is past.—A. Feinstein.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 15724, 15727, 15821, 15854, 15864, 15938, 15944, 15951, 15987, 16044, 16195, 16404, 16872, 16875, 16886, 16949)

15969. BERNEY, ARNOLD. Die Anfänge der Friderizianischen Seehandelspolitik. [The beginnings of the ocean-commerce policy of Frederick II.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial-u. Wirtsch. Gesch.* 22(1) 1929: 16-53.—Frederick the Great's policy of developing ocean commerce for Prussia, enthusiastically entered upon from 1749 on, was inseparably linked with the French Chevalier de Latouche, one of the mystery men of history. The latter's plan for direct trade between Prussia and French ports, under royal authority, thus eliminating the Dutch and Hanseatic cities as carriers, as well as commercial firms like Splitberger & Daum, was finally adopted by Frederick. However, Latouche had little chance for success because of the protests which came from the Dutch, English, and others, and Frederick himself became suspicious of Latouche's motives. (Twenty-three hitherto unpublished letters of Frederick to Latouche are appended.)—H. P. Lattin.

15970. FRIESS, HORACE L. The progress of German philosophy in the last hundred years. *J. Philos.* 27(15) Jul. 17, 1930: 396-414.

15971. MONTGELAS, MAX. Bismarck und Schweinitz. *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 156-175.—Montgelas continues his analysis of the relations of Bismarck and Schweinitz on the basis of the latter's memoirs and correspondence. It is a gross misrepresentation to portray Schweinitz as a fundamental opponent of Bismarck and his policy. Both men saw in alliances with both Austria and Russia the best safeguard for German interests.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

15972. STUHLMANN, FRIEDRICH. Das Schicksal der deutschen Militärbibliotheken nach dem Kriege 1914-18. [The fate of the German military libraries after the war of 1914-18.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 46(7) Jul. 1929: 339-350.—Most of the German military libraries, formerly in garrisons and cadet schools, have been transferred to various

central depositories or scattered. This survey gives the present location of the books from all the former libraries.—Mahlon K. Schnacks.

15973. UNGER, RUDOLF. Der Unsterblichkeitsgedanke im 18 Jahrhundert und bei unseren Klassikern. [The idea of immortality in the 18th century German classical writers.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 7(3) 1929: 431-460.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 15888, 15947, 15950, 16043, 16047, 16415, 16904)

15974. CHLUMECKY, LEOPOLD von. Die politische Einstellung des österreichischen Thronfolgers Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand. [The political views of Franz Ferdinand, one time heir apparent to the Austrian throne.] *Neue Europa.* 16(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 26-29.—The arch-duke was considered by many as a reactionary and a partisan of the method of force, but these opinions are not based on fact. The arch-duke had a plan for the transformation of Austria into a true federation of equal nationalities. He favored a strong position for the Germans, but without any supremacy; likewise greater rights for the Czechs, and free development of their linguistic, cultural, and economic aspirations. This was coupled with a strong foreign policy, a development of the army, and a continuity of the bureaucratic traditions of Austria.—Rudolf Broda.

15975. LAFFAN, R. G. D. The archduke Franz Ferdinand. *Quart. Rev.* 255(505) Jul. 1930: 29-43.—The archduke Ferdinand did not head the Austrian war party but only prepared the Austrian forces for efficient action in case of war.—Chester Kirby.

15976. REDLICH, JOSEPH. The end of the House of Austria. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 598-608.

RUSSIA

(See Entries 15697, 15871, 15898, 15945, 15948-15949, 15981, 15984, 15988-15990, 15992, 15998, 16041, 16046-16047, 16081, 16111, 16437, 16532)

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 104, 790, 812, 4139, 4149, 5082, 5116, 5118, 6808, 6838, 6841, 7009, 8107, 8165, 10185, 12975, 13283, 13346, 13927, 15864, 16092, 16667, 16675, 16678, 16687, 16777)

15977. APEGHIAN, A. Hayasdanē 1915 Twaganin. [Armenia in 1915.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 8(10) Aug. 1930: 32-36.—Review of Heinrich Vierbucher's work, *Armenien 1915*, (Hamburg, 1930).—A. O. Sarkissian.

15978. ARNAUDOV, M. Ivan D. Shishmanov (1866-1928). *Izvestiya na Narodniya Etnografski Muzei v Sofia.* 8-9 1929: 1-24.—The late Ivan D. Shishmanov has published (since 1885) numerous important works which make him one of the most prominent Bulgarian historians, ethnologists, and literary critics. A portrait and a list of Shishmanov's writings are given.—V. Sharenkoff.

15979. ASAF, MICHAEL. אסף, מיכאל. (The Wahabis.) *ההקופה* (26-27) 1930: 508-524.—A historical outline of the rise and spread of the Arabian sect of the Wahabis and of the ruling family of Ibn-Saud.—Koppel S. Pinson.

15980. ISHIRKOV, A. Broi i razpredeleniye na bulgarite v Dobrudzha v 1918 godina. [Number and spread of the Bulgarians in the Dobrudja in 1918.] *Izvestiya na Narodniya Etnografski Muzei v Sofia.* 8-9 1929: 29-54.—The Bulgarians were the majority of the population in Dobrudja in 1878 when this province was given to Rumania in exchange for Bessarabia.

Since that time they have been subject to oppression by the Rumanian authorities who did everything possible to change the ethnological complexion of this province. Many Rumanians were colonized there, but the Bulgarians are still present in a compact mass. (Maps and tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15981. KOZHUKHAROV, K. D. Ot Tzarigradska konferentsiya do rusko-turskata voina, 1877. [From the Constantinople conference to the Russo-Turkish war, 1877. A diplomatic study.] *Makedonski Pregled.* 4(3) 1928: 1–56.—After the massacres committed by the Turks upon the Bulgarian population in the district of Philippopolis, 1876, a conference of the great powers was called in Constantinople. The antagonism of England toward Russia dominated this conference. Turkey made use of this fact and thereforms that were proposed to the Sublime Porte were rejected by the Grand Vezhir Midhat Pasha. The Turkish government staged a farcical revolution and proclaimed a constitution which was never applied. Russian diplomacy, however, became very active in securing the neutrality of Austria and Germany and brought on the war of liberation in 1877.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15982. LANGER, WILLIAM L. Recent books on the history of the Near East. *J. Modern Hist.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 420–441.

15983. MARTINOVITCH, NICHOLAS N. Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts in the Columbia University Library. *J. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49(3) Sep. 1929: 219–233.

15984. MILETICH, L. Edin dokument za ruskata politika spryamo Makedoniya, 1897. [A document on Russian policy toward Macedonia, 1897.] *Makedonski Pregled.* 4(4) 1928: 99–106.—In 1897 A. Shopov, Bulgarian consul in Saloniki, addressed a report to the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, complaining that the Russian consuls in Macedonia were working against the Bulgarian cultural movement in that province. Shopov was an ardent Russophil.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15985. MILETICH, L. Izyavlenie na Makedonskata emigratsiya do Slavyanskiya subor v Sofia, 1910 god. [A declaration to the Slavonic congress in Sofia, 1910, on Macedonian emigration.] *Makedonski Pregled.* 4(3) 1928: 105–109.—All the Slavonic nations with the exception of the Poles sent delegates to the Slavonic congress held in May, 1910 in Sofia. The affairs of the Russians, Ukrainians, and Poles were hotly discussed, but no mention was made of the relations of the South Slavs. The Macedonians living in Sofia addressed a statement to the congress, declaring that the Serbians with their activity against the Bulgarian population of Macedonia were working in contradiction of the Slavonic principle for cultural unity among all Slavs. The document, dated June, 1910, is published here for the first time.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15986. MILETICH, L. Makedonskite bulgari i surbite. [The Macedonian Bulgarians and the Serbians.] *Makedonski Pregled.* 5(4) 1929: 71–108.—Some Serbs, trying to prove that the Bulgarians in Macedonia are Serbian, are falsifying the data collected for many years by prominent Slavonic scholars. Miletich denounces this chauvinistic activity and proves by extensive citations from the writings of many indisputable authorities that the language, history, culture, and national sentiments of the Macedonian Slavs, now under Serbian domination, indicate that they are Bulgarian and not Serbian.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15987. MUTAFCHIEV, P. Izopachvaniya na bulgarskata istoriya v Khelmolt-ovata "Svetovna istoriya." [Distortions of Bulgarian history in the H. Helmolt "Weltgeschichte."] *Makedonski Pregled.* 5(4) 1929: 125–135.—Mutafchiev reviews H. Helmolt, *Weltgeschichte*, 2d. ed. v. 4. (Leipzig, 1924). This volume of this important work is written by persons

who show great ignorance of the subjects they deal with. The history of Bulgaria is distorted by the inventions of the Rumanian, N. Iorga, and the ignorance of R. von Skala. German science occupies the most honored place in the world. The author regrets that a book like this should detract from the reputation of German scientists.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15988. SELISHCHEV, A. Edin protest na bulgarite v Bitolya ot 1876 godina. [A protest of the Bulgarians of Monastir, Macedonia, from 1876.] *Makedonski Pregled.* 5(2) 1929: 85–89.—Selishehev has studied the archives of the Russian consulate in Monastir from 1860–1880 and has found valuable data on the national movement of the Bulgarians in Macedonia. Rumors spread in Monastir that the Bulgarian Exarch in Constantinople was secretly negotiating with the Ecumenical Patriarch giving the Monastir diocese to that church. The Bulgarian population prepared a strong protest dated Mar. 24, 1876. On this occasion the Russian consul V. Maksimov sent a report to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople giving him full information.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15989. SELISHCHEV, A. O pereselenii bolgar v Rossiya i greko-bolgarskii spor v Bitol'skoi i Okhridskoi oblastiakh. [The emigration of the Bulgarians to Russia and Greco-Bulgarian dispute in the districts of Monastir and Okhrida. Excerpts from the reports of consuls, 1861–1874.] *Makedonski Pregled.* 5(4) 1929: 27–45.—Two documents from 1861 concerning the emigration of Macedonian Bulgars to South Russia. After the Crimean war a considerable number of Bulgarians from Turkey and Moldavia emigrated to South Russia. The Bulgarians of Macedonia were persuaded not to follow the example of their compatriots from Moesia and Thrace and to remain home. The other two documents are from 1873 and 1874. They throw light on the church dispute of the Bulgarians and the Greeks. Statistical tables showing the number of the Bulgarians in the province of Monastir are given.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15990. SLAVEIKOV, R. Iz deinost'ta na ruskite zhandarmerijski ofitseri v 1904 g. [On the activity of the Russian gendarmier officers in Macedonia in 1904.] *Makedonski Pregled.* 5(1) 1929: 71–116.—The Russian military representative in Sofia from 1902–1904, General Nikolai Ivanovich Protopopov, sent home reports on the Macedonian revolutionary movement gathered from official and unofficial sources. These reports were clearer and more accurate than those of the Russian diplomatic representatives and made a very good impression upon the Russian ministry of foreign affairs. By the personal order of the czar the Russian general staff asked its agent to continue his reporting on Macedonian events and to make an extensive exposé of the Macedonian movement. R. Slaveikov was a personal friend of Protopopov and received the offer to copy for himself the reports that the Russian officers were sending from Macedonia. When the general was transferred from Sofia, he handed all the uncopied reports to his Bulgarian friend. The reports are published in Russian.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15991. SNEGAROV, IV. Grad Okhrid. Istoricheski ocherk. [The city of Okhrida. An historical outline.] *Makedonski Pregled.* 4(1) 1928: 91–138; (2) 1928: 65–98; (3) 1928: 57–88.—Snegarov, a native of Okhrida, gives an outline of the history of this important Bulgarian city in Macedonia. Okhrida is a very ancient city. It was a cultural center of the Bulgarians during the 9th and 10th centuries; it was capital of the Western Bulgarian empire and seat of the Bulgarian archbishopric which was abolished by the Turks ca. 1768. During the Turkish rule it was an important center of national Bulgarian awakening. At present this city is deprived of its Bulgarian schools and churches by the Serbs.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15992. SNEGAROV, IVAN. Ruski opiti za predotvratyavane i vdigane na skhizmata. [Russian attempts to avert and lift the schism.] *Makedonski Pregled*. 5(1) 1929: 1-44; (2) 1929: 1-32.—Russia, the protector of the Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman empire, made efforts to maintain spiritual unity among the Balkan peoples. She tried to find some way of conciliation in the conflict between the Bulgarians, who wanted their national church, and the Greek church. The Russian ambassador at Constantinople, Ignatiev, used all his ability and energy to avert the separation of the Bulgarian church from the Ecumenical patriarchate. On March 11, 1870 the Grand Vezir Ali Pasha granted a firman to the Bulgarians and thus after years of struggle an independent Bulgarian church was created. The patriarch declared this firman an anti-canonical act and in spite of all the efforts of Count Ignatiev declared the newly established church schismatic (Sep. 16, 1872). Thus the breach between the two churches became wide. Russians, however, were not discouraged and tried repeatedly to make peace and to lift the schism. These attempts have thus far been unsuccessful.—V. Sharenkoff.

15993. THOMPSON, O. H. The Druzes of the Lebanon. *Moslem World*. 20(3) Jul. 1930: 270-285.—The Druzes proudly trace their ancestry back to an Arab tribe of the Yemen, but show in many ways the influences of Persia and Zoroastrianism felt during their migrations. Their religion has close affinity to that of the Isma'ilians, and its real founder was probably an Isma'ilian missionary, Hamza by name, who with his disciple Darazi greatly influenced Al-Hâkim, Khalifa in Cairo in 386 (A. H.). As one of their tenets enjoins strict secrecy in guarding their books of the mysteries, our knowledge of the Druze religion comes from manuscripts which have been plundered from Druze meeting-houses. The fundamental article of their creed is the unity of God, by which is meant a bare unity of essence, making God utterly unknowable. There is a well worked out set of commandments and a system of theology, together with orders of believers. With the advance of western civilization, however, it looks as if the religion must inevitably lose ground as such, and eventually turn into a political sect.—H. W. Hering.

15994. TOSHEV, ANDREI. Zalegane na Cherna Gora za sblizenie s Bulgaria. [The striving of Montenegro for an alliance with Bulgaria.] *Bulgarska Misul*. 4 Mar. 1929: 231-238.—The author was Bulgarian envoy to the court in Cetinje from 1903-1906. Bulgarian and Montenegrin diplomatic circles began to speak of a rapprochement as early as 1904 when Prince

Ferdinand paid a visit to Prince Nikola in Cetinje. On that occasion assurances of a close friendship were exchanged. The visit was made at the suggestion of Russian diplomacy as a reaction to the rapprochement between Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Serbia. Prince Nikola frequently discussed with the author an alliance between Bulgaria and Montenegro. On Oct. 17, 1905, he spoke of a triple alliance of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro. On Oct. 30 he added Greece. However, at times he changed front and played now with Turkey, now with Austria-Hungary or Italy. When Toshev spoke of autonomy for Macedonia, Prince Nikola declared that the Macedonian question could be solved only by arms.—V. Sharenkoff.

15995. VAKARELSKI, KHRISTO. Iz veshtestvenata kultura na bulgarite. I. Rala. [On the material culture of the Bulgarians. I. Ploughs.] *Izvestiya na Narodniya Etnografski Muzei v Sofia*. 8-9 1929: 55-109.—The author examines all kinds of ploughs (rala) which have been and are used by Bulgarians in all their territory. (Illustrations, maps.)—V. Sharenkoff.

15996. VEMIAN, V. Hayotz Cêrêrê. [The Armenian alphabet.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 8(10) Aug. 1930: 120-132.—This is a comprehensive review of H. Ajarian's famous work, *The Armenian Alphabet*, published in Armenian at Vienna in 1929.—A. O. Sarkissian.

15997. YEREVANTZIAN, M. Oorfan 1915 Twaganin. [Oorfa in 1915.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 8(10) Aug. 1930: 37-45.—Review of I. M. Sick's *Karen Jeppe im Kampf um ein Volk in Not*, (Stuttgart, 1929). Miss Jeppe was at Oorfa, near Aleppo, Syria, during the deportation of the Armenians in 1915 and her biographer relates the services she rendered to the Armenians on the spot.—A. O. Sarkissian.

15998. ZANETOV, G. Avstro-Germanskata politika kum Bulgaria. III. Po vuprosa za Solun. [Austro-German policy toward Bulgaria. 3. The question of Saloniki.] *Bulgarska Misul*. 3 Nov. 1928: 645-649; Dec. 1928: 677-682.—After the unsuccessful attack on Chatalja, 1912, the Bulgarians lost the sympathies and support of almost all the great powers. Russia and France were obviously against her. Only Austria seemed to be backing her. Before the forming of the Balkan alliance Russia promised the city of Saloniki to Bulgaria, but in 1913 she refused to support the Bulgarian claim. The Austrians seemingly supported Bulgaria, but it was only a pretense. It lay in the interest of Austria and Germany that Bulgaria and Greece should quarrel.—V. Sharenkoff.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 15936-15937, 15942-15943, 15954, 15968, 16317, 16414, 16426, 16442, 16446, 16448, 16539, 16576, 16588, 16638, 16658)

15999. BALL, CARLETON R. The history of American wheat improvement. *Agric. Hist.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 48-71.—Different subspecies and a large number of varieties were available and much was known of the ways of growing the crop when the explorers and colonizers began to be interested in America. The diffusion by the Spanish of drought-resisting wheats through Mexico, western South America, and California was of great importance to future wheat production and improvement in the western United States. From the standpoint of wheat it is fortunate that the English colonies along the Atlantic coast were settled as a series and over a long period of years and that the colonists came from several European countries. In the 17th century efforts were directed toward finding varieties best adapted to the unfavorable wheat growing

conditions of the Atlantic coastal plain. During the first half of the 19th century, new varieties from foreign countries were introduced. Before 1860 some farmers made selections from the admixtures, mutants, or natural hybrids in their fields. Such is the origin of Zimmerman, Red Fife, Soule, now called Goldeoin, and Penquite. The publication by John H. Klippart (1857) of an extensive monograph on Ohio wheats shows the increasing interest in wheat. From 1860-1900 the triple stimulus of education, invention, and economic need led many farmers to improve wheat varieties. The main varieties developed by pure-line selection and hybridization, the introduction of hard wheats, and especially the work of Mark Alfred Carleton, and the study of the control of stinking smut and the resistance to rusts are discussed. Four foundation papers of inestimable impor-

tance appeared at the beginning of the 20th century, namely, Mark Alfred Carleton's *The Basis for the Improvement of American Wheats* (1900); Willet M. Hays' *Plant Breeding* (1901); Thomas Lyttleton Lyon's *Improving the Quality of Wheat* (1905); and *Classification of American Wheat Varieties* (1922) by Carleton R. Ball and J. Allen Clark, John H. Martin cooperating. A supplementary paper by these men and their associates, *Distribution of the Classes and Varieties of Wheat in the United States*, was published in 1929. Attention is also given to the new wheats of the 20th century by classes, also to the progress in wheat protection against insects, fungi, and other parasites, including bacteria and viruses.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

16000. BARNES, JAMES. With Lincoln from Washington to Richmond in 1865. *Mag. of Hist.* 41 (1) 1930: 37-56.—A detailed and interesting narrative of a journey with Lincoln in March, 1865, to visit General Grant at City Point. Intimate glimpses of the President and Mrs. Lincoln.—*James A. Barnes.*

16001. BAYLES, W. HARRISON. Old taverns of New York. *J. Amer. Hist.* 23 (1-4) 1929: 153-165, 217.

16002. BENEDICT, ABBIE MOTT. My early days in Iowa. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17 (5) Jul. 1930: 323-356.

—Mrs. Benedict presents the experiences of a typical Iowa pioneer. Born in Maine in 1844 she moved first to New Hampshire, but came to Iowa in 1855. The trip westward was made by rail as far as Dunnleith, Illinois, opposite Dubuque, Iowa, thence by steamboat to Lansing, by stage to Decorah, and finally by livery to Springwater. In this quaint little Quaker settlement she resided until 1869, when she and her husband and family, with an ox team journeyed westward and took a homestead in Clay county. A sod shanty, blizzards, and prairie fires are described in detail.—*J. A. Swisher.*

16003. BLOORE, STEPHEN. Samuel Keimer, a footnote to the life of Franklin. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (215) Jul. 1930: 255-287.—An account of the religious and business experiences of Keimer in England, and his attempts at authorship before coming to Philadelphia to set up as a printer in 1722. Franklin was employed in his printer's establishment for some years, but left him to form a partnership with Meredith. Keimer, who was very eccentric, failed three times as a master printer and left Philadelphia as a bankrupt to go to Barbados, where he published *The Barbados Gazette* from 1731 until his death in 1738. He was the author of *A Brand Plucked from the Burning*, of a poem called *The Platonick Courtship*, and in Philadelphia published 39 issues of *The Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

16004. CHAPIN, HOWARD M. The New England flag. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 23 (3) Jul. 1930: 90-100.—In Massachusetts from 1636 to 1683 there was used a red flag with a plain white canton. Under James II the New Englanders began to use the white jack with the cross of St. George with an oak or a pine in the upper right hand corner. The ensign form of this flag (with the red field and the white canton) appears in the reign of William III. The Flag Act of 1707 made the use of such distinctive colors on the sea illegal, but they were long used with variations by military companies. The flag with the globe in place of the tree probably existed only as an illustrator's error.—*C. K. Shipton.*

16005. ELLISON, JOSEPH. The covered wagon centennial. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 21 (3) Jul. 1930: 163-178.—There were three primary causes for the westward movement: manifest destiny, discontent with conditions in the middle west, and the allurements of the Pacific Coast. The far Northwest was settled by pioneers characterized by their "fearlessness, hospitality, and independent frankness united with restless enterprise and unconquerable thirst for novelty and change." Leading Oregon champions were Congress-

man Floyd of Virginia, Hall J. Kelley of Boston, and Senator Linn of Missouri. Emigrants organized themselves at such outfitting stations as Independence, Westport, and Council Bluffs, and usually left in ox wagons in May or June to travel along the Oregon, Mormon, California, or Overland trails. The severe hardships took heavy tolls of lives—2,000 in 1849, and 5,000 in 1850. It was 2,020 miles from Independence to Fort Vancouver. About 17,000 or 18,000 went to Oregon between 1842 and 1852. Possibly 50,000 passed over the Oregon Trail in 1852.—*W. E. Smith.*

16006. FULTON, MAURICE G. Clay Allison. *Southwest Rev.* 15 (2) Winter 1930: 192-215.—Clay Allison was one of the old frontier gun-fighters whose exploits make him worthy to be ranked with Hickock, Billy the Kid, and others. He killed perhaps a dozen men, all desperadoes, and always in self-defense. Born around 1840 in Tennessee he began his career after the Civil War as a guerrilla and soon after drifted west. He became a Texas cow-puncher and in 1873 went to Colorado. Numerous anecdotes and a wealth of detail are available. Although a gun-fighter, Allison always took the part of law and order. The latter part of his life was fairly uneventful. He died from an accident.—*H. M. Dudley.*

16007. GREENE, JOSEPH W., Jr. Orange Springs a century ago. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15 (3) Jul. 1930: 361-371.—The discovery of chalybeate mineral springs led to the development of spas which enjoyed great popularity during the 3d and 4th decades of the last century.—*W. Palmer.*

16008. GUYER, MAX HENDRICKS. The journal and letters of Corporal William O. Gulick. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 28 (2) Apr. 1930: 194-267; (3) Jul. 1930: 390-455.—William O. Gulick was killed at Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1863. The journal and letters which he kept during the period of his service, deal not alone with military operations but give much interesting information relative to the life of the common soldier: what he ate and wore; how he spent his spare time; and what his attitude was toward the cause for which he was fighting.—*J. A. Swisher.*

16009. HOLDEN, W. C. The problem of maintaining the solid range on the Spur ranch. *Southwest. Hist. Quart.* 34 (1) Jul. 1930: 1-19.—Because of the decrease in the supply of cheap public lands in Texas about 1898 to 1905, settlers became desperate in their efforts to secure homesteads. When they turned their attention to the school lands which had been leased by the ranchmen and incorporated into their cattle ranges, a conflict developed in which "... the settler was fighting for possession, the ranchman for existence." Each side resorted to every possible device from force to litigation, and from subterfuge to bribery, in which the methods of the cattlemen were somewhat more spectacular than those of their opponents. The early results were slightly in favor of the ranchmen, but in the end the "solid pastures" were destroyed. The study is based on manuscript records of the Spur ranch.—*William C. Binkley.*

16010. HOWAY, F. W. The attempt to capture the brig Otter. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 21 (3) Jul. 1930: 179-188.—Seasonal trading between the coast of Oregon and the Hawaiian Islands during the period 1795-1810 broke down because of competition and decreasing number of furs. After that the crews sailed along the coast buying furs at Indian villages until they completed their cargoes. Sometimes hurried trips were made to the Hawaiian Islands to obtain supplies and refreshments. The *Otter* was one of the several vessels attacked by the Indians who attempted to slay the owners and steal their goods. An account of the encounter is found in the logs of the *Hamilton* and *Lydia*.—*W. E. Smith.*

16011. JAMESON, J. F. (ed). *The London expenditures of the Confederate secret service.* *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(4) Jul. 1930: 811-824.—Dispatch of Dec. 31, 1864, by Henry Hotze, Confederate commercial agent in London, to Secretary of State Benjamin, containing a detailed account of the former's expenditures in the Confederate secret service from Nov. 14, 1861 to Dec. 31, 1864.—G. P. Schmidt.

16012. KNIGHT, EDGAR W. Notes on John Chavis. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7(3) Jul. 1930: 326-345.—From authentic records available concerning John Chavis, noted free Negro minister and teacher in ante-bellum North Carolina, about whom much of fact and fiction has been written and related, it is not clear when or where he was born or whether he attended Princeton. Probably he attended the institution which became Washington and Lee University. He was a Presbyterian minister in Virginia and North Carolina and an impressive and effective teacher of white children, though his erudition seems to have been exaggerated. Written records do not prove that U. S. Senator Willie P. Mangum went to school to Chavis, but Chavis' letters to Mangum reveal an extraordinary relation between them. They also show Chavis as bitterly opposed to the abolition of slavery, a nationalist in politics, and interested in the education of free Negroes.—A. R. Newsome.

16013. LOOMIS, CHARLES P. The rise and decline of the North Carolina Farmers' Union. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7(3) Jul. 1930: 305-325.—The North Carolina Farmers' Union, organized in 1908, was strongest in the cotton and tobacco regions of the state. Its paid-up membership rose from 938 in 1908 to 33,688 in 1912, when 29.2% of the total national membership was in North Carolina. In 1913, the percentage rose to 37.1. From 1910 to 1914 inclusive, North Carolina had a larger paid-up membership than any other state. Membership decreased slowly after 1912 to 12,348 in 1920; then rapidly to 1,364 in 1928. The trend of Union membership followed approximately the trend of cotton production from 1906 to 1917 and was opposite to that of cotton price. General farm conditions, unusually heavy use of commercial fertilizer, and exceptionally capable leadership account for the strong attachment of North Carolina to the Union. The rise in farm prices and the opposition of a faction of the Union to the World War hastened the decline of the organization.—A. R. Newsome.

16014. MATHER, EDITH H. The story of Eupham Scot and Dr. John Johnstone. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15(3) Jul. 1930: 331-351.—An account of the causes that led to the emigration and the colonial life of two members of famous Scottish families. Eupham Scot's parents were Covenanters who, having spent much of their time in prison and dissipated their large estate in the payment of fines, eventually started for New Jersey to avoid further persecution. Dr. Johnstone and Eupham Scot were married in 1686 shortly after their arrival in America. He practiced medicine in New York and New Jersey and took an active part in the government of the colonies. She lived to a great age on their 13,000 acre land grant in Monmouth county.—W. Palmer.

16015. PAULLIN, CHARLES OSCAR. President Lincoln and the navy. *Mag. of Hist.* 41(1) 1930: 3-27.—Lincoln as commander-in-chief of the navy faced important, varied, and difficult problems. Welles, his Secretary, was not well liked by many of the administration officials, probably because of the patriarchal appearance which his "wig and whiskers" gave him. Fox, as assistant secretary, provided the technical knowledge needed by Lincoln and Welles, and, together, the three succeeded. Lincoln was a familiar figure in the Navy Department building. His share in the planning of naval operations was largely limited to

criticisms and suggestions, although he did interfere directly on a few occasions. He had some original ideas concerning the naval movements on the Mississippi, derived from his early experience as a flatboatman on that river. He was greatly interested in inventions; a new powder, a new gun, or any promising improvement served to take him to the naval yard to inspect them.—James A. Barnes.

16016. PETERSEN, WILLIAM J. The early history of steamboating on the Minnesota River. *Minnesota Hist.* 11(2) Jun. 1930: 123-144.—The commercial significance of Minnesota River steamboating covers less than two decades. From 1823 to the mid-century a few excursions were made up the Minnesota; in 1850 several steamboats conclusively demonstrated its navigability; and a year later the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux "opened up the greater part of the Minnesota Valley, ushering in an era of steamboating the phenomenal growth of which was paralleled only by its equally astonishing decline." The building of Fort Ridgely in 1853, the rush of land seekers, and the sharp rivalries of the valley towns stimulated Minnesota River steamboating, which, with St. Paul as the entrepôt for the valley towns, reached its heyday from 1855 to 1865. Few steamers plied the waters of the Minnesota after 1872, the decline resulting from cut-throat competition, the uncertain and limited season of navigation, and the completion of a railroad through the valley.—Theodore C. Blegen.

16017. PORTER, FRANK GIBSON. Washington as Bishop Asbury saw him. *Methodist Rev.* 113(4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 513-521.

16018. RAMSDELL, CHARLES W. General Robert E. Lee's horse supply, 1862-1865. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(4) Jul. 1930: 758-777.—After the end of the first year of the Civil War Lee's supply of horses and forage was almost continuously inadequate. This shortage is large accounted for by the loss of the border states, where the horses had been secured, and by the depreciation of Confederate currency. Lee's cavalry was seriously crippled because of the great difficulty of securing remounts; his artillery was weakened and his supplies delayed by the repeated necessity of foraging the horses many miles from the front. It was the lack of effective cavalry protection, finally, that forced Lee's evacuation of Richmond and brought on the surrender at Appomattox.—G. P. Schmidt.

16019. RANKIN, EDWARD S. Proposed early ship canals across Newark meadows. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15(3) Jul. 1930: 351-360.—The first suggestion of a ship canal from New York to Newark seems to have been made in 1815. The next decade witnessed the construction of the Morris Canal between the Passaic and Delaware rivers and its extension to the Hudson (1827). This article contains the names of the 208 residents of Orange county who, in 1837, signed a petition against further canal building.—W. Palmer.

16020. RICHARDSON, WILLIAM H. The "Enterprise against New York," November, 1780. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15(3) Jul. 1930: 388-391.—The author feels that Washington's proposed attack on New York was a "gesture of the first magnitude" that could not be carried out because "on the night of the expected attack some of the enemy's ships in the river were moved for entirely inoffensive reasons."—W. Palmer.

16021. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M. The Confederate district courts in Admiralty. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29(2) Apr. 1930: 190-199.—The reports of the Confederate district courts were never published; they are to be found in old newspapers and surviving records, scattered here and there. In addition to the ordinary civil and criminal cases, the time of the district courts was much taken up with cases originating out of the war, such as trading with the enemy, treason, admiralty,

and sequestration. Contrary to the usual view, the Confederate district courts were very active, the average yearly dockets containing about 300 cases. Under the provisional constitution each state constituted a judicial district, and the judges of these districts constituted the supreme court. Attempts were made to create the supreme court under the permanent constitution, but they all failed.—*E. M. Violette.*

16022. RODNEY, RICHARD S. Early relations of Delaware and Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54(215) Jul. 1930: 209-240.—Delaware was known as the "Territories of Pennsylvania" or the "Three Lower Counties" until the constitution of 1776. It was deeded to Penn by the Duke of York on Aug. 4, 1683. The duke himself had no paper title to this land, but was in actual possession of it and was recognized by Charles II as its owner. Penn's title to Delaware was none too clear. From the beginning there was constant friction between Delaware and Pennsylvania caused by personal antagonisms, jealousies, and racial and religious differences. Delaware feared the loss of influence when new counties should be formed in Pennsylvania. In 1704 these differences led to a separation between Delaware and Pennsylvania, each having its own assembly thereafter, though having the same governor.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

16023. SANFORD, ALBERT B. (ed.) Life at Camp Weld and Fort Lyon in 1861-62. An extract from the diary of Mrs. Byron N. Sanford. *Colorado Mag.* 7(4) Jul. 1930: 132-139.—*P. S. Fritz.*

16024. TAYLOR, H. H. Commercial fertilizers in South Carolina. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29(2) Apr. 1930: 179-189.—By 1840 it became generally recognized that the system of agriculture in use in South Carolina was ruinous to both the soil and the planter. Agricultural societies and periodicals began urging planters and farmers to resort to deep plowing, crop rotation, and above all to the use of manures. Peruvian guano was gradually introduced with varying results down to 1860. In the late fifties superphosphates, manufactured chiefly in Baltimore, began to be used in place of guano. The use of commercial fertilizers did not become general until 1890. Factors in their use were: the utilization of large deposits of phosphatic rock found in the coastal region of South Carolina, the improvement of transportation facilities, the inability of landed proprietors to command labor to clear fresh lands, and the presence of a large class of tenant farmers cultivating worn-out lands. The results were: the gradual abandonment of alluvial lands, the development of the trucking industry, and the increase of intensive farming.—*E. M. Violette.*

16025. TURNER, LORENZO DOW. Anti-slavery sentiment in American literature prior to 1865. *Negro Hist.* 14(4) Oct. 1929: 371-492.—The chief sources of information for this study have been novels, poems, plays, short narratives, essays, sketches, magazine and newspaper articles having literary value, and a selected number of orations, sermons, letters, diaries, journals, biographies, and books of travel. The study is divided into five periods: (1) up to January, 1808, when the African slave-trade was abolished; (2) to 1831, when William Lloyd Garrison published the first number of the *Liberator* and became the leader of the anti-slavery movement; (3) to 1850, the year of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, which converted thousands to the cause of abolition; (4) to 1861, when the Civil War began; and (5) to 1865, when it ended. During the 17th and the first half of the 18th centuries, when the literature of America was essentially didactic and religious, the basis of opposition was chiefly moral and religious, though Samuel Sewall, William Byrd, John Woolman, and Benjamin Franklin advocated the abolition of slavery on social and economic grounds as well. During the latter part of the 18th century, the doctrine of the natural and inalienable rights of man

was applied in anti-slavery arguments. Opposition to slavery on sentimental grounds also became considerable, especially between 1770 and 1800 under the influence of European writers. Throughout the other four periods anti-slavery arguments based upon moral, religious, and sentimental grounds were the most numerous and the most effectively presented, though convincing appeals for the abolition of slavery as a social, economic, and political necessity found frequent expression, especially from 1831-1861.—*Donald Young.*

16026. UNDERHILL, W. M. Historic bread riot in Virginia City. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 21(3) Jul. 1930: 189-194.—The bread riot at Virginia City, Montana Territory, in the spring of 1865 was caused by the sudden rise in the price of flour brought about by the local speculators from \$26.50 per 98 lb. sack in September, 1864, to \$90 on Apr. 17, 1865. Hard working miners with a variety of pistols and guns marched under a flag made of a flour sack, searched the stores, distributed what flour they found, paid the owners at the rate of \$27 to \$30 a sack, and quietly dispersed.—*W. E. Smith.*

16027. UNSIGNED. Early colonial currency in America. *J. Antiquarian Assn. of the British Isles.* (1) Jun. 1930: 27-31.

16028. UNSIGNED. Journal of Ephraim Squier of Arnold's expedition (1775). *Mag. of Hist.* 40(4) 1930: 205-214.—*James A. Barnes.*

16029. UNSIGNED. Some early New Jersey patentees paying quit-rent. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15(2) Apr. 1930: 231-248; (3) Jul. 1930: 372-387.—This is an hitherto unpublished list, dating from 1670, of patentees of land in East Jersey. The list contains the acreage held, the quit-rent, which varies from 3s. 6d. to 50s. 2d., and the date from which the rent was due.—*W. Palmer.*

16030. UNSIGNED. The shipping book of Arthur Fenner & Company, 1742. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 23(3) Jul. 1930: 76-80.—The article consists of abstracts.—*C. K. Shipton.*

16031. WAY, W. V. The Toledo War of 1835. *Mag. of Hist.* 40(3) 1930: 117-166.—The trouble resulted over the conflicting claims of Ohio and Michigan Territory to a strip of land which had as its central attraction the harbor where Toledo now stands. The incident was one of the many in which ignorance of American geography caused overlapping grants, and consequent strife. The governor of Ohio and the governor of the Territory of Michigan called upon their citizens to defend their rightful territory. No blood was shed, the governor of the territory was dismissed because of his zeal in defending what was probably his, and the disputed harbor and strip of land were given to Ohio after the interference of the national government.—*James A. Barnes.*

16032. WHITE, CHARLES T. The books that Lincoln read. *Mag. of Hist.* 41(1) 1930: 32-36.—Lincoln studied and critically read about one hundred books. The Bible was the most influential, with Weems' biography of Washington probably second. He loved Shakespeare and committed many poems by Burns to memory; philosophy, history, and biography provided his more serious reading, but for diversion he often read of the humorous writings—Artemus Ward and Baldwin's *Flush Times in Alabama*. It is difficult to say which books determined his literary style.—*James A. Barnes.*

16033. WINSTON, ROBERT WATSON. Robert Potter: tar heel and Texan daredevil. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29(2) Apr. 1930: 140-159.—Robert Potter was born near Brassfields, N. C. in 1800; he joined the navy in 1815 and educated himself; entered the profession of law at Halifax, N. C., was elected in 1828 to the North Carolina legislature on a platform opposing the state bank and favoring the reduction of salaries and

lawyers' fees, introduced his famous resolutions against the bank in the legislature but failed by one vote to get it passed; entered congress in December, 1829, and began an attack upon the U. S. Bank; failed of reelection to congress in 1830 because he had castrated two men whom he accused of criminal relations with his wife; was sentenced to jail for two years and a fine of \$1,000; reelected to the North Carolina legislature in 1834; expelled on the charge of having cheated at cards; removed to Texas in 1835 and immediately elected to the Texas constitutional convention; signed the Texas declaration of independence; assisted in making the Texas constitution, and appointed secretary of the navy of Texas; retired to private life near Soda Lake in the Red River country and lived there with a Mrs. Ames who bore him two children; elected to the Texas senate; procured the outlawry of a Colonel Rose who had opposed his election to the Texas senate; attempted to kill Colonel Rose but was killed by Rose himself, March 2, 1842.—*E. M. Violette*.

16034. WINTON, G. P. Nathan Bedford Forrest. *Infantry J.* 37(2) Aug. 1930: 123-132.—An account of the activities of the famous Confederate leader during the Civil War.—*H. A. de Weerd*.

16035. WOODY, R. H. Some aspects of the economic condition of South Carolina after the Civil

War. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7(3) Jul. 1930: 346-364.—The Civil War depleted the economic resources of South Carolina. Direct property loss in the destruction by invading armies of arsenals, railroad depots, machine shops, foundries, public buildings, and private property was appalling; the greater portion of the state's trade with the outside world was ruined by the blockade; the transportation system collapsed; concentration on provision crops, failure to use imported fertilizer, and poor cultivation caused deterioration in the quality of the soil; young industries foundered; and 23% of the men of military age were killed or died of wounds (a greater sacrifice than any other state). Crop failure in 1866 brought famine, which was relieved somewhat by the Freedmen's Bureau. The financial resources of the state collapsed with the fall of the Confederacy. Banking capital was lost, and endowment of colleges and charitable institutions disappeared, as did the \$200,000,000 invested in 400,000 slaves. Estimated true value of real and personal property in 1870 was \$208,146,989, whereas in 1860 it had been \$548,138,754. During the same period, the assessed value for taxation decreased from \$489,319,128 to \$183,913,337; and South Carolina dropped from 11th to 27th place in the union on the basis of estimated true valuation of property and from 3d to 40th place in per capita wealth.—*A. R. Newsome*.

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entry 16526)

16036. DAVILA, JESÚS VAQUERO. Aspects sociologiques de la nationalité équatorienne. [Sociological aspects of the nationality of Ecuador.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 20(103) Jul. 1, 1930: 32-38.—Comparison of Napoleon and Bolívar. Both arose in reply to social needs which were themselves the result of centuries of social development.—*M. J. Aronson*.

16037. LEONARD, IRVING A. Don Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora. A Mexican savant of the seventeenth century. *Univ. California Publ. in Hist.* #18. 1929: pp. 287.

16038. ROBERTSON, JAMES ALEXANDER. The growing cultural importance of Hispanic America. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 43(2) Aug. 1930: 108-117.—At the opening of the century, North American interest in Hispanic America was limited largely to a study of the discovery, exploration, and settlement of a limited area. Today it is concerned with the events of the entire colonial period, the growth of institutions, the independence movement, and the developments of the national period. The growing interest, derived formerly from the commercial factor chiefly, is now derived from the cultural as well. Thirty years ago there were few manuscript collections or libraries containing much printed material on the subject. Today more than a score of university and other libraries contain valuable books and MSS in Spanish, Portuguese, and English. Several periodicals of a scholarly character now appear, foreign reviews are more accessible, and a number of foundations are rendering valuable aid to students. In 1900, there was not one text for class-room use in the United States in the history of Hispanic America; today there are four. Additional aids are the syllabi and bibliographies now available; and the proposed *Interamerican Historical Series* may soon be added. (The libraries and collections are named and located. Periodicals and foundations are also listed and the authors of texts and syllabi given.)—*J. C. Patterson*.

16039. WILGUS, A. CURTIS. Some bibliographies in English dealing with Hispanic America. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 43(3) Sep. 1930: 162-164.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 15951, 16688)

16040. BACH, AUGUST. Die "conventions anglo-belges" im Lichte neuer Dokumente. [The "Anglo-Belgian Convention" in the light of new documents.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8(6) Jun. 1930: 547-560.—New documents published by Carl Rosse show that in 1906 conversations led to an understanding concerning joint action between an English expeditionary force and the Belgian army against Germany. These conversations between military men were countenanced by both the English and Belgian foreign offices with the usual restriction by the former that they must remain "provisional and non-binding." An exchange of the most secret military plans with maps and charts followed and led to an understanding about the number of English troops to be sent, the places of debarkation, sectors to be assigned to English and Belgian troops, time required to get into action, etc. For the time following the Algeiras Conference little is known of these understandings. In 1912 the Belgians were told by the English military attaché that if recent misunderstandings had led to a conflict English troops would have been sent to Belgium even if the latter had not requested them. The Belgians seem to have left the choice open between the English and the Germans in any conflict. It seems likely, but there is little certain evidence on the point, that further conversations preceded the war in 1914 along the lines of the 1906 "convention." Bach sees in these plans for the defence of Belgian neutrality a departure from a neutral position.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

16041. GIDDY, O. C. H. Our Russian interlude. *Blackwood's Mag.* 228(1377) Jul. 1930: 1-23.—In the summer of 1919 the British Admiralty sent a number of coastal motor boats to make an attack upon the Bolshevik fleet which lay behind a huge mine field in Kronstadt harbor. In the engagement which followed three of these boats were destroyed and several of the surviving members of their crews were imprisoned in Russia for the next 8 months. One of them, a young junior officer, gives in this article a vivid account of the battle and the terrible conditions in the Soviet prisons

where prisoners of war were housed in overcrowded rooms with Russian prisoners of every degree: generals, nobles, politicians, speculators, thieves, and criminals. The staple diet for all was fish or horsemeat soup and a half pound of black bread daily. The supply of printed propaganda in comic English was inexhaustible. During their last fortnight in Moscow the prisoners were taken almost daily on a tour of the sights of the town, permitted to attend the theatre, and given various other privileges in order that they might not leave Russia without a favorable impression.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

16042. LESTIEN, G. *L'action du General Foch à la bataille de la Marne.* [The action of General Foch at the battle of the Marne.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 8(2) Apr. 1930: 113-141.—"Homage" to General Foch. An account of his part in the first battle of the Marne written from the documents in the French official war history, *Les Armées Françaises dans la Grande Guerre.* It is not true, as some have said, that Foch obtained his victories by doing the contrary of what he had taught in the War College and written in his *Principes de la Guerre.*—*Robert C. Binkley.*

16043. RENOUVIN, PIERRE. *Le gouvernement Austro-Hongrois et la crise de juillet 1914.* [The Austro-Hungarian government and the crisis of July, 1914.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 8(2) Apr. 1930: 142-153.—The newly published Austrian documents contribute no important revision to the story of Austrian policy already set forth in the three volumes published in 1919, namely that Austrian policy was "simple, rigid, logical—it preferred a European war to a diplomatic solution of the Austro-Serbian crisis." The new documents confirm the theory that Austrian policy took this line out of fear that Germany would abandon Austria to her fate if the cabinet of Vienna played timidly in the Serbian crisis.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

16044. SCHWENDMANN, K. *Frankreich und die Kriegsschuldfrage.* [France and the war guilt question.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8(7) Jul. 1930: 666-679.—The thesis of the war guilt of Germany is still generally supported in France. Her leading statesmen and the press from right to left with few exceptions recite the German guilt especially on the occasion of holidays and anniversaries of war events and in the debates and discussions on war debts, reparations, and evacuation of occupied territory. French historians have done little to establish the

truth and textbooks uniformly place the whole blame for the war on Germany. The reasons for adhering to this war time position are to be sought in French nationalism and the resolution to support unaltered the treaty of Versailles with its war guilt clause.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

16045. UNSIGNED. *Documents;—Joseph Pilsudski et les activistes polonais pendant la guerre.* [Joseph Pilsudski and the Polish activists during the war (Casimer Smogorzewski).] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 8(2) Apr. 1930: 154-187.—Nineteen documents translated from Polish sources to fill lacunae in Filasiewicz, *La question polonaise pendant la guerre mondiale* (Paris, 1920), by showing the record of Pilsudski's activities in the camp of the Central Powers. The Polish Legion, organized by Pilsudski from Russian refugees on Austrian soil, and supported in the first instance by the combined political parties of Galicia, considered itself from the first as a representative of the Polish nation and an enemy of Russia.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

16046. UNSIGNED. René Gerin. *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8(7) Jul. 1930: 612-628.—René Gerin called upon the head of the Legion of Honor to expel him from that organization since he shared the views for which Demartial was dismissed from the Legion for a period of five years. Ignored by the head of the Legion, Gerin sought attention by publishing a pamphlet containing Demartial's views. This led to a meeting with Poincaré and his consent to prepare for publication his answers to 14 questions directed to him by Gerin. The questions call upon him to explain the part he played in the international events of 1912-1914 and particularly to admit the share of responsibility which France and Russia share in bringing on the World War.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

16047. WEGERER, ALFRED von. *Die systematische Verfälschung der russischen allgemeinen Mobilmachung.* [The systematic falsification of the Russian general mobilization.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8(7) Jul. 1930: 645-665.—In order to prevail upon the czar to agree once more to a general mobilization of the Russian army of the West, Sazonov on July 30, 1914 declared falsely that Austria had enacted an order for general mobilization. This lie and the further one of the secret German military preparations found their way into the rainbow books of the allies to make Germany responsible for beginning the war.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 16111, 16234, 16256, 16312, 16385, 16708, 16714, 16875)

16048. ANTHONY, ARTHUR BRUCE. Economic and social problems of the machine age. *Univ. Southern California Studies, Soc. Sci. Ser.* #3. 1930: pp. 79.—John E. Nordskog.

16049. BAKKER, O. De controverse Clark-Van den Tempel. [The Clark-Van den Tempel controversy.] *De Economist*. 78(6) Jun. 1929: 415-430.

16050. BYE, L'oeuvre scientifique de quelques économistes étrangers: 3. Arthur-Cecil Pigou. [The scientific work of certain foreign economists: 3. Arthur Cecil Pigou.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1515-1534.—Bye summarizes Pigou's doctrines, which are in the Marshallian tradition. His constructive doctrine rests upon two fundamental conceptions borrowed respectively from Marshall and Sidgwick: (1) that of "national dividend" which roughly comprehends the goods and services produced within the year; and (2) that of "the economic welfare of society" which depends upon the size of the average portion of the annually produced national dividend, upon the distribution of the national dividend, and upon the stability of this distribution. The actual situation does not conform to the ideal situation provided the product naturally obtained fails to coincide with the maximum possible national dividend, or the actual distribution of the national dividend fails to coincide with that which would produce the greatest economic welfare. "In industries of increasing returns production is pressed less far, and in those of diminishing returns farther than social interest demands." A "fair wage" would foster the realization of an ideal division of the national dividend.—J. J. Spengler.

16051. CABIATI, ATTILIO. Problemi di economia e finanza. [Problems of economics and finance.] *Riforma Soc.* 40(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 524-538.—The article contains: (1) comments on Einaudi's theory of exemption of savings from taxation; (2) comment on the international effects of war indemnities; (3) an analysis of Cassel's theory of the parity of the purchasing power of different currencies, as contained in his book *Inflation and Stabilization of Currencies*.—Mario Einaudi.

16052. KNIGHT, BRUCE W. Control of investment versus control of return. A reply. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(3) May 1930: 552-555.—The criticisms of R. S. Meriam to Knight's contention that a "fair return on fair value" will not insure sufficient capital for regulated monopolies are not valid. The investor is interested in returns, not in whether a given industry is competitive or a regulated monopoly. Since the return in both fields is by hypothesis equal, monopolistic enterprises will have no advantage in attracting capital, and the under-investment which characterizes such enterprises will not be corrected. The way to remedy under-investment is to regulate investment itself rather than to regulate the rate of return.—C. C. Bosland.

16053. KUZNETS, SIMON. Equilibrium economics and business-cycle theory. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(3) May 1930: 381-415.—"Business-cycle theory should be an integral part of general economic theory." The relation between economic theory and business-cycle study is first historically traced. Particular emphasis is placed upon recent discussion in Germany (Lederer, Loewe, Carrel), which indicates that general business-cycle theories are not an integral part of the

system of equilibrium economics. Equilibrium economics can be conceived as an unreal, though simplified system, which can be converted into a dynamic theory through the introduction of a complicating factor. "Whatever the interpretation of the equilibrium approach, it seems to be a blind alley from the point of view of business-cycle theory." The latter part of the article emphasizes the view of Rosenstein-Rodan which stresses the time characteristics of economic reactions, an element disregarded by equilibrium economics, a factor which "in real life precludes almost completely the possibility of any persistent equilibrium, since reality shows a diversity of the time coefficients in their twofold aspect of timing and duration." The introduction of the time element is stressed as a basis for the general theory of economic changes. "If we are to develop any effective general theory of economic change and any complete theory of economic behavior, the practice of treating change as a deviation from an imaginary picture of a rigid equilibrium system must be abandoned."—Lawrence Smith.

16054. MAJORANA, SALVATORE. Della rendita del consumatore. [Consumer's surplus.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44(9) Sep. 1929: 715-721.—The article defends opinions expressed in an earlier study (*La Rendita del Consumatore*, 1925) and criticized by Gobbi. The author insists on the concept of consumer's deficit (*anti-rendita*), that is, a negative surplus. The discussion raises the question whether consumer's surplus might serve to measure the utility of exchange.—Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

16055. MANNHEIM, KARL. Über das Wesen und die Bedeutung des wirtschaftlichen Erfolgstrebens. [The nature and significance of the striving for economic success.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63(3) 1930: 449-512.—Complete economic success involves both the social validation of the achievement and the social validation of the achiever. The average man strives only for the latter. This may be unstable, such as prestige and fame, or stable, including political, economic, and "bureaucratic" success. The latter are relatively independent of public opinion. As capitalism has developed, political power has become more and more dependent upon economic power, and the concrete forms of stable success depend upon the historical-social stratum to which the subject belongs. Economic rewards tend to become dominant in modern times, with the consequence that the most highly-valued energies are devoted to the economic sphere, and that the higher valuation of rewards in this sphere brings about a "democratization" of society that is far more than merely political. There is one type of stable subjective success, the "careerist" or "bureaucratic" variety, that differs from all others because the possibilities of success are strictly limited in advance by the fixed structure, etc., of the particular organization within which higher positions are sought. As a consequence internal struggle is mitigated if not abrogated.—Howard Becker.

16056. MERIAM, R. S. Control of investment versus control of return. A criticism. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(3) May 1930: 549-552.—The contention of Bruce W. Knight that the "fair return on fair value" doctrine leads to incorrect use of productive resources because it is conducive to the perpetuation of under-investment in monopolized industries, is untenable. If under-investment exists in the controlled enterprise it will be remedied through the flow of capital into the regulated rather than into the competitive field, since the flow of capital into competitive industries will reduce the value product and hence the rate of return. Further

investments in the under-invested monopoly, on the contrary, would not lower the fair rate of return thus giving the monopoly an advantage in attracting capital and bringing about proper distribution of productive resources. Constant pressure from investment bankers, equipment manufacturing companies, and the interest of investors will insure an adequate flow of capital into regulated monopolies if a fair rate of return is assured.—*C. C. Bosland.*

16057. MORREAU, G. Waarde of prijs? (Antwoord aan Prof. Bordewijk. Met naschrift van Prof. H. W. C. Bordewijk.) [Value or price? Reply to Prof. Bordewijk. With rejoinder by Prof. H. W. C. Bordewijk.] *De Economist*. 78 (12) Dec. 1929: 827-847.

16058. ROBBINS, LIONEL. On the elasticity of demand for income in terms of effort. *Economica*. (29) Jun. 1930: 123-129.—The statement advanced by authorities that the elasticity in the case of effort demand for income must always be less than unity, i.e., that the imposition of a tax will make a man work more and a rise in his wage rates will make him work less, is questioned. Knight argues that a higher wage rate will mean more money earned and fewer hours worked. Some of the additional money will be spent for increased leisure, i.e., by the process of not earning it. This argument assumes that the prices of the commodities are unaltered. But a change in the rate at which income is earned constitutes a change in the effort price of commodities. Consequently, whether more or less effort is expended on commodities depends on the elasticity of demand for income in terms of effort. Knight says that leisure is purchased by sacrificing income. When wages rates rise the income price of leisure rises and it is not at all certain that more will be bought even out of a larger real income. Pigou's proposition that the imposition of a tax will tend to make a man work harder follows. If a tax is imposed the marginal utility of money is raised, but the marginal disutility of work is unchanged. The flaw in this argument is that if a tax is imposed the utility of the marginal unit of work will rise, but the utility of the income derived from a unit of work at the original point of equilibrium may rise or fall depending upon the rate of change.—*Lillian Epstein.*

16059. RONCHI, EMILIO. Economisti fascisti—Alfredo Rocco. [Fascist economists—Alfredo Rocco.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (3) Mar. 1930: 241-249.—Discusses the economic ideas of Alfredo Rocco, Minister of Appeals and Justice, of the Fascist regime.—*Mario Saibante.*

16060. SCHACK, HERBERT. Das Apriori der Nationalökonomie. [The a priori of economics.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (2) 1930: 129-138.—In contrast to the two-fold division of economics into an ordering and a comprehending division, which Sombart proposes in his *Drei Nationalökonomien*, Schack objects that a comprehending science must be an ordering science.—*Horst Jecht.*

16061. SINGER, KURT. Über Wesen und Stand der Nationalökonomie. [The nature and position of economics.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (2) 1930: 113-122.—In his book *The Three Political Economies* Sombart holds to the ideal of a general unifying philosophy (*Geisteswissenschaft*). This idea rests on a false analogy to natural science. The political economist is always overstepping the bounds of pure reason and taking position on the great political questions and issues of the day.—*Horst Jecht.*

16062. SURÁNYI-UNGER, THEO. Volkswirtschaftliche Gedankenströmungen im Pazifik. [Economic currents of thought in the Pacific.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132 (3) Apr. 1930: 500-538.—(See Entry 2: 11741.)

16063. WEDDIGEN, WALTER. Teleologie und Kausalität in der Wirtschaftstheorie. [Teleology and

causality in economic theory.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132 (5) May 1930: 658-662.—The theory of economics contains both teleological and causal element in its logical structure. The law of productivity in its abstract formulation is purely teleological, for it deals with the provision of means. But if it is to be other than abstract, it must, in any application to the facts of experience, draw upon causal tendencies, which are in part objective and technological, as the tendency towards diminishing returns in agriculture, the tendency towards increasing returns in industry, and the tendency towards diminishing wage returns in the field of organic production, and in part, subjective or psychic, as the tendency towards diminishing utility, and the tendency towards rising costs. These tendencies are causal relations, even though they are not mechanically exact laws.—*C. W. Hasek.*

16064. WHITLESEY, CHARLES R. Value changes: the growth of a concept. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 231-234.—The definition of production in terms of value changes is traced from simple form value to the current four-fold classification of stuff, form, place, and time value. It is submitted that these four categories fail to embrace certain value changes which are important in present day economic life. Cases of faulty extension of the classification are analyzed. Finally, it is pointed out that the classification is inadequate for defining production in that it includes only values incorporated in an economic good.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 15906, 15923, 15930, 15935, 15946-15949, 15954, 15969, 15999, 16009-16010, 16013, 16016, 16019, 16024, 16026-16027, 16029-16030, 16035)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 16100, 16137-16138, 16410, 16474, 16488, 16495, 16618, 16637, 16790)

16065. BACHI, RICCARDO. La Palestina Ebraica. [Jewish Palestine.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 130-174.—The relative importance of the Jewish population in Palestine has been rapidly growing. While in 1919 there were only 57,900 Jews to 546,100 non-Jews with settled residence, in 1927 the figures were 148,100 and 640,400 respectively. Agriculture represents by far the most important economic activity of the new settlers, and its methods are in the sharpest possible contrast with those still used by the Arab population. The economic organization of the land presents a great variety, going from private property to collective and quasi-communistic forms of associations. The industrial developments, the town settlements, the cultural movement, and the remarkable phenomenon of the re-birth of the Jewish language as the common means of intercourse between persons from all over the world, are briefly discussed.—*Mario Einaudi.*

16066. BERNAL, A. C. MARTÍNEZ. Production and progress in Colombia. *Internat. Communication Rev.* 6 (3) May 1930: 83-92.

16067. CARROW, MICHEL. La Finlande économique. [The economic resources of Finland.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 May 1930: 175-193.—Finland has an area of 388,279 sq. kilometers. Its population is upwards of 3,600,000; the Finnish element making up 88.7% and the Swedish, 11%. The natural resources of Fin-

land are principally its forests and its possibilities in the production of electric energy. The forests cover about 25,263,500 hectares, or 73.5% of the total area. The pine is by far the most important tree, covering 55.2% of the forested area; the fir is next in value, followed by the birch. The principal river systems have latent hydro-electric power estimated at 2,540,500 H.P. Water power development is going rapidly forward, the horse-power having jumped from 16,000 in 1909 to 275,000 in 1926. The minerals of Finland are iron, copper, sulphur pyrites, molybdenum, and graphite. Although the soil of Finland is poor, agriculture is the principal occupation, 65% of the people being so engaged, against 14.8% in manufacturing, 3.4% in commerce, 3.4% in transportation, and 13.3% in miscellaneous vocations. The principal cereals produced are oats, rye, and barley. Stock raising is important and growing. The principal industries of Finland are those dependent upon the forests—saw mills, manufactories of cellulose, bobbins, wood pulp, and paper. The few textile mills are centered about Tammerfors. The total number of manufacturing establishments in 1927 was 3,789, employing 159,141 workers, with an output valued at 12,381,000 *Fmk.*s. There is a tendency toward concentration into larger units. (Details of exports and imports.)—*R. P. Brooks.*

16068. DENNISON, HENRY S.; FILENE, EDWARD A.; LAIDLER, HARRY W.; CROWTHER, SAMUEL. The new economic order. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 (238) Part I May 1930: 1-27.—Dennison: The second industrial revolution consists principally in the movement towards social control during the past ten years. Filene: contrasts the rugged individualism of the old capitalism with the disciplined or enlightened individualism of the new. This new capitalism is making prices as low and wages as high as possible. Laidler: sees the "increasing separation of ownership and management" as the characteristic of the new capitalism and that this change "places the upholders of the status quo on the defensive in proving that society should continue to support, through profit, rent and interest, a class that is becoming increasingly functionless in the industrial process." Crowther: discusses the limitations of consolidations and particularly vertical combinations. "While the banking trend has been toward combination, at least a part of the manufacturing trend is heading in another direction."—*J. G. Smith.*

16069. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Dei metodi per arrivare alla stabilità monetaria e se si possa ancora parlare di crisi di stabilizzazione della lira. [On methods of reaching monetary stabilization and whether one can still speak of a stabilization crisis in Italy.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 227-261.—The stabilization crisis is a thing of the past. If an economic crisis exists in Italy, it is due to special maladjustments of the economic equilibrium, viz., high taxation, perhaps the highest in the world, 25% on an average income, which is half the French average income, less than half the German, and about 30% of the British. Wages are also perhaps too high in comparison to wholesale prices; but not to retail prices and are, moreover, at so low a level, that it is impossible to reduce them.—*Mario Einaudi.*

16070. GUTFELD, ALEXANDER. Oberschlesien. Aufbau und Verflechtung seiner Wirtschaft. [Upper Silesia; economic organization.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69 (2-3) 1930: 127-186.

16071. HIN WONG. On Kwangsi Province. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (2) Jul. 1929: 626-635; (3) Aug. 1929: 703-713.—The Kwangsi government is working out an extensive program looking toward the rapid development of agriculture, mining, and manufactures. Some of the outstanding achievements are: a land

survey; a motor bus service over 1,200 miles of roads; 2,200 miles of long distance telephone wires; telegraph and radio stations at Nanning, Liuchow, and Wuchow. A Bureau of Civil Affairs has kept down labor trouble in Kwangsi by arbitrating disputes. Industrial and trade schools have recently been established.—*M. McCollum.*

16072. KIELSTRA, J. C. Suriname's economische vooruitzichten. [The economic prospects of Surinam.] *De Economist.* 78 (5) May 1929: 335-348.

16073. MARCH, LUCIEN. Utilité de l'observation du mouvement général des affaires pour les industriels et les commerçants. [Value of surveys of the general situation of industry and commerce.] *Vie Technique et Indus.* 12 (126) May 1930: 1315-1318.

16074. MARGULIES, HEINRICH. Der Einfluss der jüdischen Aufbauarbeit auf die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Palästinas und seiner Bewohner. [The influence of Jewish colonization work on the economic development in Palestine and its inhabitants.] *Palästina.* (4-5) Apr.-May 1930: 113-129.—Jewish colonization has had an extraordinarily favorable influence upon the country in general and upon the Arabian population in particular. The author gives figures on the economic situation in Palestine before the Jewish immigration with special reference to the land conditions. The debts of the *fellaheen* and the poverty of the country and city Arab population are portrayed. The total wealth of the country and city Arab population before the war is estimated at 8.2 million pounds. To this should be added the public wealth, but on the other hand the share of the country in the Turkish state debt should be deducted, so that the national wealth of the Palestine Arab before the war is figured at 5 million pounds sterling plus an unknown amount for public wealth. The margin of error is set at from 20 to 50%, but this does not affect the conclusions. The economic effects of the Jewish colonization may be summarized: (1) colonization has brought an immigration of about 80,000 persons and an import of capital, principally liquid capital, to the amount of about 44 million pounds; (2) it has made it possible for the government to accumulate a considerable public wealth and at the same time to pay off all the pre-war debt of the country; (3) it has made land capital liquid by bringing many buyers and has increased its value many fold by increasing the demand. Among the details showing the economic advance of the country are (1) Palestine is at the forefront of the neighboring countries with reference to auto-transportation (one automobile per 352 inhabitants); (2) The tax quoted per capita of the Jewish population is many times more than the tax quota per capita of the Arab population; (3) The expenditures for education and health in Palestine are considerably larger per capita than in neighboring countries.—*A. Bonne.*

16075. PIERRE, R.-J. L'Inde anglaise. [British India.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 May 1930: 142-150.—Agriculture has been greatly benefited by irrigation projects. Rice is the principal product, ranging in amount from 24,000,000 to 32,000,000 tons annually; 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons of wheat are grown and 6,000,000 bales of cotton. India comes next to the United States as a cotton producing country. Stock raising is important. Mineral resources are varied—gold, manganese, coal, petroleum, precious stones. Of manufacturing establishments employing more than 50 workers each there were 4,800 in 1921. The larger part of these were textiles—cotton, jute, and linen. About 470,000 men and women are engaged in various branches of the cotton industry, in which industry India ranks fifth among the countries of the world. Since 1922 laws have been passed regulating the hours of woman and child labor. The railroad mileage is 62,750 kilometers, 72% of which belongs to the state; the return on the

investment varying from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6%. In 1929, 600,000,000 passengers and about 90,000,000 tons of freight were transported.—*R. P. Brooks.*

16076. RATTO, MARIO ORSINI. L'avvenire dell'Argentina. [The future of Argentina.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(5) May 1930: 482-502.—Marked economic progress took place during the last war in which Argentina was able to take advantage of its position of neutrality. With the disorganization following the war, a political and economic struggle is being waged for the possession of the land. It seems a paradox that in a country so large and so sparsely populated that there should be any struggle for land. The war created landed wealth that was fictitious and out of proportion to the productivity of the land. Migration of agricultural elements from European countries is discouraged. The two most serious problems in the development of the country are those of roads for the organization of transportation and the systematization of harbors.—*Mario Saibante.*

16077. RIEDL, RICHARD. Die wirtschaftliche Neuorganisation Europas. [The economic reorganization of Europe.] *Europäische Rev.* 6(4) Apr. 1930: 241-260.

16078. SCHELL, ERWIN H.; LEWIS, HOWARD THOMPSON; NOURSE, E. G.; SNYDER, CARL. Recent economic changes and their meaning. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 (238) Part I May 1930: 28-60.—Schell: the hope of future production lies in consumer research—i.e., study of what the consumer will buy and how consumer wants change—and the development of production research with this end in view. Lewis discusses advantages and criticisms of the chain store. Nourse discusses the apparent trend of recent economic changes in agriculture under the heads (1) foreign demand and competition, (2) science and engineering, and (3) group action and rationalization. Agricultural engineer and agricultural economist must work out a revamped industry which shall produce the right quantity of product from the right acres with the proper equipment and personnel at minimum cost. According to Carl Snyder there is a possibility of control of business cycles. Many great corporations have learned to utilize the new knowledge of the steady, long-term growth of industry to budget their expenditures and their expansion for years ahead. The telephone companies furnish an admirable example. Perhaps in time we shall likewise learn to devise the same kind of budgetary or statistical control over the credit supply.—*James G. Smith.*

16079. UNSIGNED. The economic crisis in Germany. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 5(5) May 1930: 15-20.

16080. WESCOTT, DOROTHY. Production. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 900-909.—Manufacturing and mining activity in 1929 was considerably greater than in 1928, but crop output declined and construction activity was adversely affected by the high level of money rates.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 15669, 15711, 15725, 15743, 15834, 15995, 15999, 16009, 16013, 16024, 16078, 16080, 16148, 16157, 16208, 16228, 16236-16237, 16239, 16241-16242, 16244, 16361, 15365, 16369, 16371-16372, 16375, 16474, 16493, 16534, 16632, 16763, 16827-16828)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 16767, 16826)

16081. BAIKALOV, ANATOLE. Bolshevik agrarian policy. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8(24)

Mar. 1930: 533-547.—A critical survey of the agrarian policy of the Soviet Government in all its phases from 1917 to the present day.—*Michael Karpovich.*

16082. BLACK, A. G. Research methods in farm finance. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(2) Apr. 1930: 248-256.—Credit problems can almost always be developed from the point of view of the farmer, of the loaning institution, or of the general public—the three groups primarily interested—in preference to approach from the angles of area, institutions, types of credit, the functions, and the commodity, which have been suggested in research projects characteristically outlined to date. Sources of data and methods that may be used are mentioned. Farm credit is only one phase of research in farm finance; farmers need to know the best financial organization for their type of farming as well as how to obtain and to use credit.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16083. BORN, CHARLES E. Influence of soils on land ownership in Bayfield County, Wisconsin. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(2) May 1930: 170-179.—From analysis of conditions in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, it is clear that the soil factor is not to be neglected in explaining and helping to solve the land economic problems of a given area. The concentration of active agriculture on the clay loams and the relatively small proportion of "land held for sale" or "speculator" land in this soil classification are instances in point. The results of the study in Bayfield County indicate that the relation between soils and land ownership, utilization, and taxation is close and deserves the further attention of land purchasers and public officials responsible for land policies.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

16084. BUCKMAN, H. O. Agriculture in Holland. *Cornell Countryman.* 27(8) May 1930: 213-214.

16085. BUTORAC, J. Production and consumption of sugar in Yugoslavia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 5(5) May 1930: 104-107.

16086. CEPERO, MANUEL DE J. FERNÁNDEZ. La industria azucarera. [The sugar industry.] *Contabilidad y Financ.* 2(2) Feb. 1929: 75-89.

16087. CHANG, C. C. A study of China's food problem with special reference to the 1929 crop. *Stat. Monthly. (China Bur. Stat.)* 1(9) Nov. 1929: 1-19.—From the standpoint of local self-sufficiency the author divides China into two parts—namely, the Yangtze and the Hwang Ho River valleys. In the former region crop production always meets consumption, whereas in the latter region natural calamities and human mischief cause frequent famines. China imported annually 22,600,000 picules of rice, wheat, and wheat flour during the recent five year period. This is not because China is short of foodstuffs, but because of (1) better quality and lower price of foreign foodstuffs, (2) cheaper transportation costs in reaching large Chinese markets, and (3) the prohibitive customs duties and other charges on local shipments of foodstuffs. In addition because of the meagerness of communication and transportation facilities in the interior of China, surplus agricultural products in one region cannot advantageously be shipped to regions where they are needed.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

16088. DAS, C. MAYA. An experiment on the improvement of the economic relations between landlord and tenant in the United Provinces. *Indian J. Econ.* 10-4(39) Apr. 1930: 819-827.—A very limited experiment in a very large field of interest, at the time of writing had been conducted for two years, 1927-29, on 16.54 acres, divided about equally among three selected tenants who farmed under an agreement to pay half the produce as rent. As compared with customary cash rents, the rent received was greater, and the tenants likewise secured a greater income. Gains were secured in the cost of credit by directly advancing grain and seed to the tenants on security of growing crops, in yield by the provision of supplemental water for irrigation when

canal water was deficient, by the use of improved seed, and by the use of fuel wood instead of the dried manure as fuel. The tenants were also given the loan of superior implements and they had much general advice and assistance.—*H. A. Turner.*

16089. ELAZARI-VOLCANI, I. *Problemstellungen im Versuchswesen in Theorie und Praxis. [Problems in experiment station work in theory and practice.] Palästina.* (4-5) Apr.-May 1930: 129-145.—The author, director of the agricultural experiment station in Tel-Aviv, discusses the problems of agricultural experimentation in Palestine. The point of departure for the colonization policy in Palestine should be that no colony should be based upon branches of agricultural industry which have not passed through the period of experimentation, or which do not yield satisfactory harvests and have an assured market. From the general agricultural point of view only Arabian agriculture corresponds to the concept of a so-called economically independent agriculture, in contrast to most of the colonies run by Europeans with the exception of those which rest upon orange culture.—*A. Bonné.*

16090. GIESE, HENRY. The application of engineering to the agricultural industry. *Science.* 71 (1845) May 9, 1930: 467-470.

16091. GILE, B. M. Research methods in farm finance. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 256-257.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16092. GRANOWSKY, A. *גרנובסקי, א. התמורות בקנין הקרקעות בארץ ישראל. [Changes in land ownership in Palestine.] 1 אחרות העבודה.* 1 May 1930: 44-50.—The concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few large owners is characteristic of the economic history of Palestine in the 19th century. This concentration had a speculative element in the decades before the war; the land itself was rented or in some cases left idle. Of great importance has been the demand for land arising from Jewish colonization. Jewish colonization even before the war had 450,000 *dunam* and has added 750,000 *dunam* more since the war. This demand has produced an extraordinary increase in land prices. These large increases in value caused the owners of the land to change their attitude to land utilization. It had become more profitable to sell land at high prices in place of renting it for the usual small share of the crop as share rent. Where a well capitalized intensive farm enterprise was possible this policy was followed and tenants were ousted. The process of capitalizing Palestine agriculture is unavoidable, and would have occurred even if Jewish colonization had not been active. The colonization increased this process to an extraordinary degree.—*A. Bonné.*

16093. HARRIS, A. H. Canada's substitute for farm relief. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. J.* 22 (2) Aug. 1929: 125-126, 129-130.—*E. C. Johnson.*

16094. KING, J. S. Agricultural economics investigations in Scotland. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 258-269.—Great diversity in farming systems and in agricultural organizations within a comparatively small area gives to agricultural economics a peculiar interest in Scotland. The systematic collection of accounting evidence upon the economic status of the agricultural industry in Scotland is of very recent date; a few cost accounting records were collected during 1919-1921, but work on the present basis began in October 1927. The present scheme embraces: (1) Statistical inquiries designed to give quantitative expression to the present organization of the farming industry and to provide a basis for sampling farms, with a view to obtaining financial accounts from representative groups of farmers. Annual census schedules, annual agricultural statistics, and the valuation rolls are used in classifying farms by type and by size. (2) Accounting inquiries for defining the economic position from year to year of the sample groups of farms in-

dicated by the statistical enquiries. (3) The preparation, at the Department of Agriculture, of an annual statement relative to the economic status of the industry in its various forms. (4) An attempt to measure the correlation between physical factors and farming practice. (5) A quantitative inquiry into the marketing of livestock, embracing a survey of output, of assembly, and of transfer to consuming centers, and an examination of the business of marketing.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16095. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. The futility of farm relief. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (960) May 1930: 686-695.—The farmer's "plight" is caused by: lag in production efficiency, domination of uncontrolled crop surpluses, and the illogical trend of farm aid. Where the average farm in 1900 had 146 acres, in 1925, it has 145 acres; the farmer has not kept pace with the movement for larger units in production. Farmers are too individualistic to organize or to heed the warnings sent out each year by the agricultural departments as to acreage reduction. Lawrence proposes (1) stopping all reclamation work, (2) withdrawing all public lands, and (3) buying up all marginal lands by the government, to be reforested.—*Helen Edwards.*

16096. LEGGE, ALEXANDER. The farm board and business. *Nation's Business.* (Extra ed.) 18 (6) May 20, 1930: 23-24.—The commodity cooperative organizations, organized as a result of Farm Board efforts, will become entirely independent of government aid and supervision as they gain financial strength and independence.—*W. E. Grimes.*

16097. LEGGE, ALEXANDER. What the farm board has done. *Rural Amer.* 8 (5) May 1930: 8-9.—The principal job of the board for the present is to give counsel and financial help to farmers in developing their own collective machinery. The board has assisted various cooperative groups to establish national sales agencies for their particular commodities. The success of the program depends upon the willingness of the growers to participate. Emphasis has been placed on the selling of farm products, but it is very important to adjust production to market requirements. At the present time (April, 1930) the board is asking farmers to reduce their last year's acreage on two crops, wheat and cotton.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

16098. LEGROS, J., and RIGAUT, P. Improvements in tobacco growing in various countries of recent years. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 87-93.—Tobacco is the most variable of products and capable of very great improvement. The world consumption of tobacco has increased rapidly in recent years. Improvements may be made in varieties which will satisfy soil and market demands; in quality by limiting plantings to certain soils; by taxes and duties on consumption, and finding markets. Data from the twenty-two leading tobacco producing countries indicate that the governments generally are aiding in the improvement of the production of quality tobacco. Investigation and organization go hand in hand in improving production, quality, and marketing. (Bibliog.)—*A. J. Dadisman.*

16099. MCPHAIL, A. J. The president of the Canadian Wheat Pool on the wheat problem. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (5) May 1930: 171-179.—McPhail defends the policy followed by the pool under conditions of the large crop of 1928 and the short crop of 1929. He is optimistic with reference to demand for Canadian wheat because even though Europe, in trying to become agriculturally self-sufficient, is raising tariff walls against wheat, its millers will continue to buy Manitobas for mixing purposes in order to maintain or improve the quality of their flour.—*A. E. Janzen.*

16100. MARTÍNEZ, RAMÓN J. El problema económico y azucarero de Cuba. [The economic and sugar problem of Cuba.] *Contabilidad y Finanz.* 3 (2) Aug. 1929: 73-84; (3) Sep. 1929: 160-165.

16101. MATTHYASOVSKY, NICOLAS de. La réforme agraire en Hongrie. [The agrarian reform in Hungary.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-2 (2) May 1930: 291-303.—The post war agrarian reform in Hungary (1921-1930) had for its purpose the redistribution of the land so as to increase the percentage of small land holders as compared to the large proprietors. To this end a million and a quarter acres of land have been transferred and almost 50% of the former agricultural proletariat have received land. The reimbursement of the former proprietors was not effected until 1928 when the financial condition of the government permitted the flotation of foreign loans for this purpose. The new owners of the land have been given 52 years in which to pay for their holdings.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

16102. MÉQUET, G. Le problème agraire dans la révolution russe. [The agrarian problem in the Russian Revolution.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2 (6) Apr. 15, 1930: 161-192.—After a detailed account of the agrarian problem from the decree declaring landed property abolished in Nov. 1917 to the present time, the situation is summarized. In June, 1928, there were 33,000 *kolkhozy*, in which were grouped 376,000 peasant families. The number of state enterprises (*Sovkhozy*) was 4,000 at the same time, employing nearly 600,000 workers during the summer months. But the combined production of these enterprises amounted to only 3 or 4% of the total output of agricultural products. The soviet government is also attempting to develop agricultural production, without allowing the kulaks to become rich, by means of a system known as the "contractization" of agriculture. Cooperative associations under the control of the state draw up contracts with groups of poorer peasants, who receive advances of seed and capital equipment. The cooperatives undertake to buy all the surplus crops produced in the course of the year by these groups.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16103. MIGHELL, RONALD L., and ROWE, HAROLD B. The relation of weather to the quality and price of Massachusetts onions. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 338-340.—On the average, every inch of rainfall during August has been associated with a decline in average price for the season of slightly over 30 cents per 100 pounds. Data for 12 years were analyzed in the effort to account for variations in the price of onions grown in Massachusetts.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16104. MILES, A. C., and MUIR, J. C. Curve of increase of cacao production locally as a means of forecasting the magnitude of the crop. *Dept. of Agric., Gold Coast, Yearbook 1928. Bull.* #16. 1929: 23-26.

16105. MILLETT, DANIEL A. Business and the farm board. *Nation's Business.* (Extra ed.) 18 (6) May 20, 1930: 25-26.—*W. E. Grimes.*

16106. NOURSE, E. G. Hard times for farmers—The farm board and the farmer. *New Republic.* 62 (804) Apr. 30, 1930: 288-291.—The program defined by Congress for the Federal Farm Board faces the problem of overcoming the traditional independence of the American farmer. Neither the cooperative elevators, the terminal cooperative grain sales agencies, nor the grain pools have succeeded in overcoming this independence to any considerable degree. Three alternative outcomes of the agricultural situation are: (1) farmers may remain "independent" and disorganized; (2) the present Federal Farm Board may succeed in effecting its program through producer owned and producer controlled cooperatives; or (3) resort may be had to some form of compulsory cooperation.—*W. E. Grimes.*

16107. PATERSON, A. W. Applications of the co-operative system to local agriculture. *Dept. Agric., Gold Coast, Yearbook 1928. Bull.* #16. 1929: 20-22.

16108. RIEMSDIJK, J. J. VAN. Het suikervraagstuk in Nederland. [The sugar question in the

Netherlands.] *De Economist.* 78 (3) Mar. 1929: 165-220.

16109. ROZMAN, DAVID. Part-time farming in Massachusetts. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 326-328.—Only a small portion of part-time farming reaches the minimum contemplated by the census definition of a farm. A complete house-to-house survey of the town of Holden, selected as representative of the extent of part-time farming in the state, indicates that there are only 66 regular farmers in the town, but 519 part-time operators, who together produced almost half of the total value of agricultural products raised in the town. Of the 518, 61% were industrial or other laborers deriving a substantial share of their income from their part-time farming. The return for labor spent in part-time farming was found to be generally lower than the payments for equivalent time in industrial employment. In the town of Holden, part-time farmers are holding 53.9% of the total area in farming and part-time farming combined.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16110. RUPPIN, A. רופין, א. היהודים בחקלאות העולם. [The Jews in the agriculture of the world.] *אחדות.* 1 May 1930: 50-57.—*A. Bonné.*

16111. TCHAYANOV, A. The organization and development of agricultural economics in Russia. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 270-277.—Agricultural economics was born in Russia in 1737, when Sergi Votchkoff translated into the Russian language and adapted to Russian conditions the book of the German economist Florian dealing with the subject. Other books were produced from time to time. In 1861 the government founded its first agricultural high school. There was a large development at the beginning of the 20th century when local governments undertook sweeping measures for the improvement of peasant farming. The number of county agricultural agents rose to 9,000 by the beginning of the World War, and over three million peasant farms belonged to cooperatives which spread in a thick net all over rural Russia. The Agricultural Congress of 1911 drew up a plan for the establishment of new schools and centers of science in which farm management was to take an important position. These plans waned during the war and the revolution, but since 1925 with new programs promulgated by the USSR farm management has taken on new energy. Teaching of farm management covers four years of lecture and laboratory work, with particular study of actual farms, work on a farm for a year, and annual reports after graduation. There are three institutes for research. Methods of investigation differ widely from those of Germany and America. The Russian science of farm management has developed its own character. The library of the Institute of Agricultural Economics now has over 100,000 volumes of Russian and foreign works on economics and farm management.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16112. TOLLEY, H. R. Recent developments in research method and procedure in agricultural economics. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 213-230.—None of the five scientific methods of research enumerated by the Social Science Research Council in its monograph (1928) on research method and procedure in agricultural economics is a recent development, even if "recent" be interpreted as including the last quarter century; but there have been some developments of technic within the different methods. In research procedure there have been many noteworthy recent developments. [Instances are selected from the sub-fields of farm management, land utilization, farm taxation, agricultural credit, agricultural incomes, estimating and forecasting production, prices, consumption and demand, and marketing.]—*S. W. Mendum.*

16113. UNSIGNED. Business leaders at meeting of United States Chamber of Commerce oppose agricultural marketing act and operation of Federal Farm

Board; Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge defend course. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3384) May 3, 1930: 3093-3095.

16114. UNSIGNED. Development of the agricultural resources of the British dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(10) Oct. 1929: 413-420.—A region covering about one million square miles lies between the great Lakes of Central Africa and the Indian Ocean and is entirely within the tropics. A great part of this area is suited to the production of wheat, maize, coffee, and dairy products. Many natives work small holdings on their own account, larger farms are worked by European settlers with help of native laborers, and large companies have developed large irrigation projects. The natives number more than four hundred to one white person. Agriculture consists chiefly in producing food crops, rice, beans, sweet potatoes, ground nuts, and millet; growing cotton; and herding cattle. Agricultural experiment stations are encouraging and improving native agriculture.—A. J. Dadisman.

16115. UNSIGNED. Les résultats de la dernière campagne céréalière. [Results of the last grain campaign.] *Vie Econ. d. Soviets.* 6(112) Mar. 20, 1930: 1-3.

16116. VETCHINKINE, N. L'emploi des tracteurs agricoles et le problème du carburant. [The use of tractors in agriculture and the problem of gasoline.] *Vie Econ. d. Soviets.* 6(115) May 5, 1930: 11-13.

16117. WEHRWEIN, GEORGE S. Land ownership, utilization, and taxation in Bayfield County, Wisconsin. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(2) May 1930: 157-169.—The sequence of land utilizations in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, is from lumbering, to "land held for sale," to agriculture. All three of these uses are still represented. Lumbering now occupies only a small area; land held for sale constitutes over 60% of the county; agricultural acreage is relatively small; other phases are represented by abandoned and vacant farms and resort lands. Of special importance are tax delinquent lands which are increasing in amount and which are being turned over to private owners at a decreasing rate. Tax delinquency differs somewhat with respect to the class of ownership of the land. Owners who are securing an income from the land are less likely to let their taxes lapse. Land held for sale, however, as well as vacant and abandoned farms and cut-over lands, contributes heavily to the increasing amount of land reverting to the county for non-payment of taxes.—Helen C. Monchow.

16118. WOHLFARTH, O. Die Erhebung der land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Bodenbenutzung im Jahre 1927. [The land utilization census in 1927.] *Z. d. Sächsischen Stat. Landesamtes.* 74-75 1928-29: 122-193.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 16150, 16152, 16251, 16633-16634, 16636, 16638)

16119. AHERN, GEORGE P.; MARSHALL, ROBERT; MUNNS, E. N.; PINCHOT, GIFFORD; SHEPARD, WARD; SPARHAWK, W. N.; ZON, RAPHAEL. A letter to foresters. *J. Forestry.* 28(4) Apr. 1930: 456-458.—Public control is the only way to stop forest devastation, because voluntary effort of forest owners and industries cannot and will not do so. Both the federal and state governments have ample power to assume such control.—P. A. Herbert.

16120. BEEDE, VICTOR A. The next step forward in industrial forestry. *J. Forestry.* 28(4) Apr. 1930: 453-455.—The degree of forestry practicable in any region depends upon the distance from market. The clear cutting method with smaller cutting units than now generally in use is the most important single factor in the forestry of the Northeast today.—P. A. Herbert.

16121. BERNHARD. Forsteinrichtung in der Türkei. [Forestry in Turkey.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81(5) 1930: 295-318.

16122. DOLOV, K. L'exploitation forestière et l'industrie du bois soviétique. [Forest exploitation and the wood industry of the Soviet Republic.] *Vie Econ. d. Soviets.* 6(108) Jan. 20, 1930: 4-6.

16123. KIRKLAND, BURT P. Nation-wide solution of forest production problems of the United States. *J. Forestry.* 28(4) Apr. 1930: 430-435.—Forest owners should organize all private forest properties for continuous production and the federal government should spend \$50,000,000 a year for at least 10 years for the acquisition and the organization of additional forest land. Forest owners should be educated to secure proper cutting practice. A financial institution similar to the Federal Farm Loan Board should furnish cheap industrial credit to forest owners. The tax burden should be redistributed to collect the bulk of the taxes at the time income is received. Compulsory public measures should be confined to fire patrol, assessment of a share of fire suppression costs, and other measures to prevent careless individuals from injuring the general welfare.—P. A. Herbert.

16124. MEINECKE, E. P. A forest policy for the United States. *J. Forestry.* 28(4) Apr. 1930: 436-441.—The federal government should classify all privately owned forest land with regard to its prospective use and value. It should furthermore devise methods of and enforce forest protection, prevent destructive logging, and place the forests on a sustained yield basis. On the better class of land the federal government, the state, and the owner should bear the protection costs equally; on marginal forest land the owner should bear only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the burden; and on submarginal forest land the entire burden should fall on the federal and state governments. The silvicultural management of marginal forest land should be postponed for 10 years and submarginal land should not be excluded from present consideration. Those owners voluntarily meeting the government requirements should receive reductions in federal income taxes, preferential treatment in timber sales, and long time loans at a fair interest rate. The federal government on its own land should carry on a more complete system of forest improvement than it now does.—P. A. Herbert.

16125. SAARI, EINO. Etälä-Suomen yksityistilojen metsälouden tuotto. [Return of private farm forests in South Finland.] *Acta Forestalia Fennica.* 34(31) 1929: 1-82.—(With English summary.)

16126. SERRE, M. de la. La forêt communale de la Muette. [The Muette communal forest.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 68(5) May 1930: 376-381.—This forest, one of the largest communal forests in Normandy, is owned jointly by 13 communes to which it was granted in 1573. The state took possession in 1792 and, in spite of protests, between 1810 and 1813 reforested a large area which had been mostly denuded to make pasture. The courts finally confirmed the communes in their rights of ownership, but did not permit them to destroy the plantations. Further plantations were established between 1862 and 1868. The present annual net revenue from adjoining cultivated land is 194 francs per ha., and from the forest 183 francs. The forest revenue is now below normal, and over a period of several years will exceed that from crop land.—W. N. Sparhawk.

16127. SKUCE, THOMAS W. Some problems of natural and artificial reforestation arising from West Virginia's cut-over timber land. *Proc. West Virginia Acad. of Sci.* 3 Aug. 1929: 48-62.

16128. SPARHAWK, W. N. A program for stabilizing private forestry in the United States. *J. Forestry.* 28(4) Apr. 1930: 442-446.—To induce owners to withhold timber from cutting until it is mature requires

public action: (1) An intensive campaign of education of land owners in the practice of forestry, (2) complete fire protection of all forest land, generally without direct contribution by the owner but with increased federal aid, (3) more liberal federal assistance in combating diseases and insects, (4) provisions for adequate federal government insurance of growing trees if private insurance at reasonable rates is not available, (5) federal loans at 3% simple interest to pay carrying charges on growing timber, to organize cooperative sustained yield forests, and further to enable the owner to raise money to the full net value of the stand when necessary to encourage holding the timber to maturity, (6) supervision or management of woodlands at low cost to owners of small tracts, and (7) collection and interpretation of trade statistics. The federal government should provide a revolving fund of from one half to one billion dollars to carry out this program.—*P. A. Herbert.*

16129. WAKELEY, PHILIP C. Fitting forest planting to American needs. *J. Forestry*. 28(4) Apr. 1930: 500-503.—There are in excess of 80,000,000 acres in the United States in need of planting, much of it concentrated in a few regions. Under present planting practice the cost of reforesting this area would be in excess of \$500,000,000 and at the present rate of planting would take about 1,000 years. Such a tremendous area cannot be planted in connection with organized forestry operation. It is suggested that alternate strips 100 feet wide be planted and these allowed to seed up the remaining area.—*P. A. Herbert.*

16130. WAKELEY, PHILIP C. Panaceas, specifics, and the forestry situation. *J. Forestry*. 28(4) Apr. 1930: 447-452.—The underlying characteristic of American forestry today is our totally inadequate silvicultural knowledge and practice.—*P. A. Herbert.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 10497, 10719, 13931, 13951, 16190)

16131. NIEHUSS, MARVIN L., and FISHER, ERNEST M. Problems of long-term leases. *Michigan Business Studies*. 2(8) May 1930: 1-73.—This publication analyses the fundamental problems of long-term leases, particularly those connected with provisions for rental, security, termination, and condemnation. It treats these problems from the points of view of economics and business rather than of the law. Faults of many clauses now in use are described and alternative clauses favored. The appendix includes replies received to questionnaires from many parts of the country regarding long-term lease practices.—*O. W. Blackett.*

16132. RAU, JOHN W., Jr. Airports versus subdivisions. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(2) May 1930: 205-208.—Airports and residential subdivisions are competitors for the same sites in urban communities, because both of these land uses have many requisites in common, such as, quick access to the center of the city; land that is high, level, well-drained, and as far removed from industrial areas as possible; tracts of considerable size to enable complete unit development. This more or less natural competition is being enhanced by recent legislation and court decisions which have tended to favor air transport development. But many legal problems, particularly problems of trespass and compensation for trespass, remain to be solved to the satisfaction of the various interests involved.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 15722, 16080, 16321, 16618)

16133. BACHINE, P. L'industrie pétrolière soviétique en 1928-29. [The Soviet petroleum industry, 1928-29.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets*. 6(112) Mar. 20, 1930: 7-11.

16134. BACON, C. A. Coal supplies of Shanghai: actual and potential. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(2) Feb. 1930: 195-218.—Shanghai consumes 4 million tons of coal a year. Two-thirds of this comes from Kailan in North China and Fushun in Manchuria, with Kailan supplying about a million and a half tons. Indo-China is the next source of supply, and Japan sends a considerable amount of Formosan coal into Shanghai. China's coal reserves are placed at 217 billion tons as compared to 8 billion tons for Japan and 20 billion tons for the Hongay reserve in Indo-China. The Geological Survey of China places Chinese anthracite deposits at one-fourth of the total coal reserves. China will import less coal and depend more on her own reserves when railway transportation facilities are better developed.—*M. McCollum.*

16135. BENNHOLD. Die Kohlenwirtschaft der Welt im Jahre 1929. [World coal production in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 66(20) May 17, 1930: 671-675.—The coal production of the world which amounted to about 1,307 million tons exceeds that of the preceding year by almost 76 million tons and the previous maximum of 1927 by 40 million tons. Of the increase in production of the current year as compared with 1928, the principal part, 46 million tons, came from Europe; almost all of the rest came from the United States.—*E. Friederichs.*

16136. BOERICKE, W. F. Can silver come back? *Mining and Metallurgy*. 11(280) Apr. 1930: 207-209.—World production of silver in 1929 totaled 256 million ounces. In 1928 production was 258 million ounces, and in 1927, 254 million ounces. For 1927, the average quotation was 56.37 cents; it was 58.17 in 1928, and 53.0 in 1929. From a high point of 57 cents in January, it fell to a low of 47 cents in December. Since then it has dropped further to 43 cents on Feb. 6, 1930. An analysis of the industrial uses into which silver passes indicates that manufacture of silverware, which has shown a consistent expansion, offers the most logical field for increased consumption. A research program is needed to discover new uses for silver in the arts, with particular attention to the almost untouched fields of silver alloys.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16137. SHERIDAN, H. Mexico—the land of silver. *Internat. Communication Rev.* 6(3) May 1930: 15-24.

16138. SMITH, GEORGE OTIS. Natural resources. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 881-887.—In comparing natural resources relative area should be considered, but in their development the function of population enters. New interest in water shortage and conservation is aroused. Increased production in metals and fuels illustrates the growth of demand due to new uses. Overproduction of oil is a reality. Increasing demand for minerals is in sharp contrast with the rather constant demand for foodstuffs. Practical conservation has brought about a general change in sentiment, especially in the oil industry.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16139. SMITH, PHILIP S. Mineral industry of Alaska in 1928 and administrative report. *U. S. Dept. Interior, Geol. Survey Bull.* #813-A. 1930: pp. 96.

16140. UNSIGNED. Aus der deutschen Erdölindustrie im nördlichen Hannover. [Notes on the German petroleum industry in northern Hanover.] *Petroleum Z.* 26(19) May 7, 1930: 558-564.

16141. UNSIGNED. The Australian coal trouble. *Colliery Guardian*. 140(3616) Apr. 4, 1930: 1302-1303.

—The prolonged struggle in the New South Wales coal fields appears to be at an end. The settlement provides for the appointment of a coal board with power to issue licenses for coal mining, to fix wages and hours in the industry, fix the selling price of coal, and eliminate uneconomic mines. A levy of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a ton of coal annually is suggested in order to provide money for the board's expenses. The trouble in Australia appears to be largely an outgrowth of the maladjustment between the productive capacity of the industry and the consumptive capacity of the markets—an evil from which most coal-producing countries today are suffering.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16142. UNSIGNED. La base minière de notre métallurgie du Midi. [The mining basis of our metallurgical industry in the South.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6(110) Feb. 20, 1930: 1-3.

16143. UNSIGNED. Der Bergbau Österreichs 1913 und 1920 bis 1928. [Mining in Austria in 1913 and 1920 to 1928.] *Glückauf.* 66(21) May 24, 1930: 704-708.—*E. Friederichs.*

16144. UNSIGNED. Die polnische Erdölindustrie im Jahre 1929. [The Polish petroleum industry in 1928.] *Petroleum Z.* 26(19) May 7, 1930: 565-569.

16145. WEISE, A. Gesichtspunkte bei Abbrüchen, Stilllegungen, Einschränkungen und Umgestaltungen von Zechen. [Points of view in cases of abandonment, shut downs, limitation of output, and reorganization of collieries.] *Glückauf.* 66(22) May 31, 1930: 738-742.—During the difficulties of the post-war period in the Ruhr coal mining which forced numerous partial and complete shut-downs of the collieries, the author was appointed special expert commissioner in mine shutdowns. His duty was to undertake a thorough study of the situation in all cases of proposed shutdowns or limitations of activity. In a series of articles which concludes with the present number (See *Glückauf* No. 8, 1928, Nos. 5 and 21, 1929) the principal points of view considered are presented in detail and information given on the extent of shut-downs and on agreements for protection of the workers' interests.—*E. Friederichs.*

16146. WOLFF. Reisenotizen über den Goldbergbau am Witwatersrande. [Travel notes on gold mining on the Witwatersrand.] *Z. f. d. Berg- u. Hüttenwesen im Preussischen Staate.* 78(3) 1930: B119-B155.

MANUFACTURES

See also Entries 15657, 15672, 16080, 16108, 16133, 16136, 16142, 16320, 16331, 16396)

16147. BAKRACK, J. L'industrie lainière de l'URSS. [The woolen industry in the USSR.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6(110) Feb. 20, 1930: 5-7.

16148. BOSSET, G. Le problème du caoutchouc en URSS. [The rubber problem in the USSR.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6(111) Mar. 5, 1930: 12-13.

16149. DEMEURE, CHARLES. L'industrie belge du charbon et du coke pendant l'année 1929 et son évolution durant la période 1905-1929. [The Belgian coal and coke industry in 1929 and its development during the period 1905-1929.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 1(2) Mar. 1930: 155-177.

16150. DEMMON, E. L. Relation of forest research to the naval stores industry. *J. Forestry.* 28(4) Apr. 1930: 515-520.—The naval stores industry is the third most important industry in the southeast with an annual income of over \$50,000,000. The domestic production is 65% of the world's supply and amounts to 28,000,000 gals. of spirits of gum turpentine and 800,000,000 lbs. of resin. Over 50% of the domestic production is exported. Forest research must improve the technology of turpentine and must determine

the most efficient course to pursue in combining wood production and turpentine.—*P. A. Herbert.*

16151. ERDMAN, H. E. Some social and economic aspects of rural electrification. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(2) Apr. 1930: 311-319.—In about 30% of the total power requirements of farms, electrification has real possibilities; about 5.5% of the power used for farm jobs is electric power; and about 18% of the farm work to which electricity is applicable is now electrified. Electrification definitely promises more accomplishment from a given amount of human energy and thus gives added benefits in terms of net money income, but its greatest benefits, even in the production phase, may prove to be in the plane of living. The transformations of the farm home through use of electricity need only to be mentioned. The electrifications of small cities and towns, previously without electricity, through super-power has made the service available to many rural communities and has made such towns eligible for the location of industrial plants.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16152. FOWLER, WILLIAM A., and ROBNETT, RONALD H. Oregon hardwood industry. *Univ. of Oregon Publ., Business Admin. Ser.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: pp. 96.

16153. GORNOVSKY. Aperçu sur le plan quinquennal de l'industrie pétrolière. [A general view of the five-year plan for the petroleum industry.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6(114) Apr. 20, 1930: 6-9.

16154. GUILLOT, F. L'industrie chimique aux États-Unis et au Canada. [The chemical industry of the United States and Canada.] *France-Amérique.* 20(205) Jan. 1929: 6-10.

16155. HEINRICH, FRITZ. Un aperçu de l'économie des forces motrices en Allemagne. [A survey of the economics of motive power in Germany.] *Vie Technique et Indus.* 12(126) May 1930: 1295-1302.

16156. HUMES, ELIZABETH. Italian chemical developments in 1928 and 1929. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #705. 1930: pp. 50.

16157. KRAEMER, ERICH. The invention of a new wood feed product in Germany. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(2) Apr. 1930: 340-342.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16158. LLOYD, WALTER H. The farm implement industry. *Trade Winds.* 9(5) May 1930: 9-13.

16159. McCORRY, S. H. Problems involved and methods used in promoting rural electrification. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(2) Apr. 1930: 320-325.—Less than 2% of the electrical energy produced in 1928 was used on farms, about three-quarters of it in California. To-day field operations on farms are the only set of operations in which large amounts of power are used to which electric power has not yet been successfully and profitably applied.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16160. ROZE, A. M. The agricultural machinery industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5(9) May 1, 1930: 180-183.

16161. TAUBE, EDGAR. Die Industrie Lettlands. [Latvia's industries.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5(7) Apr. 1930: 473-486.—An analysis, accompanied by statistics, of the condition of Latvia's principal industries, together with a survey of the efforts made, notwithstanding post-war tariffs, to win a significant place in western European markets.—*M. W. Graham.*

16162. UNSIGNED. Ivar Kreuger, the match king. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 18(5) May 1930: 299-300.—By the time he returned to Sweden at the age of twenty-seven, Ivar Kreuger had built railroads in Illinois, bridges in Mexico, and a hotel in South Africa. He consolidated the Swedish match industry in 1917. To break down foreign tariff barriers he bought off political interests in various countries by advancing loans in return for economic concessions.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 15906, 15923, 16185, 16200, 16301, 16408, 16617)

16163. BOASSON, J. J. Het Russische rationalisatierapport. [The Russian rationalization report.] *De Economist*. 78 (6) Jun. 1929: 431-442.

16164. BRAY, WILL H. Controlling costs incident to maintaining quality of product. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser.* #87. 1930: pp. 12.

16165. BRIGGS, L. L. The assignment of choses in action. *J. Accountancy*. 49 (5) May 1930: 330-349.—This is a study of decisions and statutes relating to the assignment of the right to collect debts, especially accounts receivable. Numerous aspects of the problem are dealt with and a large number of citations and quotations are included.—*H. F. Taggart*.

16166. MALINVERNI, REMO. Per la razionalizzazione delle aziende. [The rationalization of business.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (4) Apr. 1930: 350-358.—*Mario Saibante*.

16167. MOSSA, LORENZO. La dichiarazione cambiaria. [The bill of exchange.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28 (4) May 1930: 305-329.—After discussing the nature of a bill of exchange, the author studies possible defects due to error, fraudulent intent, and violence, and the judicial consequences which follow for the signer and the means by which the latter may notify defects to third parties. Violence is the only ground on which the bill of exchange can be attacked.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

16168. PIC, PAUL. Évolution de la législation européenne et américaine à l'égard des cartels, trusts et ententes: de la répression au contrôle national ou international. [The evolution of European and American legislation concerning cartels, trusts, and combinations: from repression to national and international control.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-2 (2) May 1930: 305-345.—After tracing the evolution of the trust problem the author concludes that it is indispensable that France follow the example of other countries and create a system of preventive legislation applicable to all forms of business combination. Effective national control is a prerequisite to the international control of trusts and cartels, the need of which is so much in evidence today. (Bibliography).—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

16169. RICHARDSON, W. S. Controlling the cost of planning under various conditions. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser.* #84. 1930: pp. 20.

16170. RORTY, M. C. The organization of the managing group. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #109. 1930: pp. 31.—The managing group is concerned with problems of supervision of line, control of operations apart from routine, and supervision of quality of product and service and only secondarily with problems of functionalization. The new science of management has developed a practical idealism in which more than half of the business and industrial executives "look on their work with an artist's eye, as something more than mere money making."—*Donald E. Church*.

16171. SMITH, EDGAR W. Organization and operating principles. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #112. 1930: pp. 39.—A simplified statement of the practical application of the line and staff organization principle as adopted by the General Motors Export Company. Emphasis is placed on the delegation of authority to lesser executives as near the "firing line" as possible in order to obtain flexibility because operations are widely scattered over the globe.

Although the staff groups are primarily responsible for ideas and analyses and the line primarily for initiative, practical exigencies have forced a certain amount of both types of action upon each group. A well balanced personnel who work well together is considered particularly necessary to the practical operation of this type of organization.—*Donald E. Church*.

16172. SUŁKOWSKI, JÓZEF. W sprawie unifikacji prawa wekslowego i czekowego. [The unification of the law of bills of exchange and checks.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 357-372.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16173. UNSIGNED. What obsolete equipment costs. *Amer. Machinist*. 72 (18) May 1, 1930: 715-717.

16174. VISTOSO, LUIGI. I titoli rappresentativi nella dottrina e nella giurisprudenza italiana. [Representative titles in theory and in Italian jurisprudence.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28 (4) May 1930: 334-346.—After having noted how modern economic life makes larger and larger use of representative titles of goods, study is made of their judicial structure, the connection between title and good, and the rights that are conveyed by Italian law.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

16175. WISSELINK, J. Industriele trusts en kartels. Productie-deviatie. [Industrial trusts and cartels. Production deviations.] *De Economist*. 78 (1) Jan. 1929: 48-60.

16176. WOLFGANG, ERNST, and BACHFELD, HELLMUTH. Die Rentabilität der deutschen Aktiengesellschaften im Jahre 1929. [The profits of German corporations in 1929.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 9 (2) 1930: 189-192.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 16082, 16091, 16094, 16164, 16210, 16554, 16555, 16562)

16177. ADAMS, JAMES P. Depreciation accounting and public utility valuation. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (2) Jun. 1930: 99-105.—This paper introduces a discussion of public utility depreciation at a meeting of the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting. The current controversy as to the use of the retirement method or the periodical allowance method of depreciation for utilities is outlined and evaluated.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

16178. BAUER, JOHN. Depreciation and public utility valuation. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (2) Jun. 1930: 111-116.—The author suggests that the only practicable solution to the rate making problem is to base rates entirely upon costs.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

16179. BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. The concept of depreciation as an accounting category. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (2) Jun. 1930: 117-124.—Correspondence between the depreciation that is deducted in operating expenses and the depreciation that is deducted from the rate base is advocated. Otherwise, public utility depreciation should be based on the retirement method rather than the accrued depreciation method, so as to prevent undue advantages to the public utility corporations.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

16180. BURTON, A. S. Accounting in the credit department. *J. Accountancy*. 50 (1) Jul. 1930: 45-49.—A thorough knowledge of accounting is invaluable to the credit man in selecting risks. Proper balance sheet analysis does not accept figures presented at their face value, but goes behind the scenes to determine facts. Several examples are given of the desirability of the understanding of business which a grounding in accountancy affords.—*H. F. Taggart*.

16181. FRYXELL, CARL A. Should appreciation be brought into the accounts? *Accounting Rev.* 5(2) Jun. 1930: 157-158.

16182. HILL, BANCROFT. Will valuation history repeat? *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(2) May 1930: 136-141.—Thirty years ago, in *Smyth v. Ames*, the attorney for consumers argued for the reproduction cost standard of valuation while the railroad attorneys urged the investment basis. Since the higher war-time price level, the parties have exchanged places in regard to valuation standards. The generally accepted method of accounting for depreciation on the basis of original cost will in time bring about this reversal of position. By writing off obsolete equipment at one price level and placing new property in the assets at another price level, there is a substitution of different prices for the same amount of plant which, depending upon the life cycle of the property, would cause a reversal in the position of the company at the end of the period. In the case of actual added plant, the "faster the plant grows, the more quickly the reversal takes place." Various factors also tend to disturb the mathematical precision with which these reversals will take place. They include: the physical condition of the plant; the life cycle of the whole property; and the ratio of depreciable to non-depreciable property.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

16183. JENSEN, CARL G. La depreciación y el desuso en relación con el costo de producción. [Depreciation and obsolescence in relation to the cost of production.] *Contabilidad y Financ.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 211-228.

16184. MASON, PERRY. Accounting for current depreciation. *Accounting Rev.* 5(2) Jun. 1930: 106-110.—The purpose of the depreciation charge is to allocate the cost of assets consumed in the production of goods to the particular items produced. The credit to the depreciation reserve represents the estimated portion of the capital asset consumed in production and does not necessarily imply that other assets are reserved in the place of the depreciated item. Therefore financing replacements is not one of the purposes of depreciation accounting.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

16185. NERLOVE, S. H. Insiders and corporate income streams. *Accounting Rev.* 5(2) Jun. 1930: 153-156.—An exposition of the methods employed for manipulating the computation and publication of corporate income for the benefit of those who are in control of corporation policies.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

16186. PAGADIZÁBAL, RAÚL. Sobre fondos de amortización y otros fondos. [Amortization and other funds.] *Contabilidad y Financ.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 229-235.

16187. ROREM, C. RUFUS. Cost analysis for hospitals. *Accounting Rev.* 5(2) Jun. 1930: 159-161.—It has been customary to use a single unit (the cost-per-in-patient-per-day) to represent the activity of the entire hospital. Hospital activities are now too complex for a single measure to suffice.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

16188. SCHRANZ, ANDREW. Modern German accountancy. *Accounting Rev.* 5(2) Jun. 1930: 162-167.—Three basic theories of accounts find supporters in Germany. The "static" group believes the determination of the assets to be the object of the balance sheet. The "dynamic" advocates maintain that the income account is of greater importance and that the main purpose of the balance sheet is to reflect residual or deferred costs not consumed by the current operations. The "dualists" contend that a determination of the present value of the assets and a presentation of profits are of equal importance and that the statements should embrace them both.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

16189. SCHULZ-MEHRIN, OTTO. Berücksichtigung von Preisänderungen in der Selbstkostenrechnung. [Taking account of price changes in cost

accounting.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 23(5) May 1930: 125-127.

16190. TAGGART, HERBERT F. Subdivision accounts. *Michigan Business Studies.* 2(7) Apr. 1930: 1-89.—This monograph is a study of the more difficult problems of accounting for real estate development enterprises. Among the matters considered are: costs, both before and after sales; carrying charges; determination of lot costs; installment sales; trades; repossession; installment commissions; bookkeeping forms and procedure, and preparation of statements. Income tax rulings and regulations on each point involved are cited and discussed. Although books should be so kept as to make tax information readily available, the method of determining taxable income is not entirely satisfactory for managerial and financial purposes. Several statement and account book forms and a complete facsimile income tax return are included.—*O. W. Blackett.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 14662, 15848, 16071, 16667)

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 16213, 16488, 16505, 16625, 16669, 16689)

16191. BALLOF. Altersaufbau der Bevölkerung und Verkehrsentwicklung. [Age composition of the (German) population and its influence on the development of transportation.] *Reichsbahn.* (36) Sep. 3, 1930: 960-970.—As a consequence of the late war the age composition and the future development of the German population have undergone changes which are of great importance for the railways. Charts and tabulations show the population of the old and new governmental domain, its probable fluctuations of increase and decrease up to 1975, and the probable future development of railway transportation in Germany. The population will continue to increase, until 1945, and then it will decrease to the present population 63.7 million. Railway transportation will probably increase during the first period, but in the next two decades the decrease of population is likely to exert its declining influence.—*H. J. Donker.*

16192. BEARCE, W. D. Economies of electric traction for trunk line railroads. *General Electric Rev.* 33(8) Aug. 1930: 456-463.—Electrification of steam railroads in the United States began about 1894. Since then electricity has been applied to the operation of various types of equipment, among these are: main line electric locomotives, multiple-unit motor car trains, gas-electric motor cars, oil-electric locomotives. There are now 600 electric locomotives in service on trunk line railroads. Tables are given showing the comparative cost on a number of railroads of the cost per 1,000 ton miles of electricity and steam. Electricity is cheaper and is invading the steam locomotive at every point. Progress in electrification has been slow in the United States because of the cheapness of coal and oil, but bids fair to increase in rapidity during the next few years.—*H. D. Dozier.*

16193. BOULGAKOV, M. Le chemin de fer Turkestan-Sibérie. [The Turkestan-Siberian railway.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6(107) Jan. 5, 1930: 5-8.

16194. CORSO, A. La rete ferroviaria italiana, il traffico e le tariffe viaggiatori. [The Italian railway system, traffic, and travelers' fares.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(3) Mar. 1930: 309-312; (4) Apr. 1930: 407-411.—An appreciable diminution in returns from passenger travel within the entire railway system of Italy oc-

curred in the fiscal year 1928-29 in comparison with the previous year. On the basis of a detailed analysis of the various elements in the traffic, this shrinkage is attributed to the system of charges in force, which puts a substantial burden upon goods and passengers, particularly those traveling short distances. This comes to the advantage of other forms of transport.—*Mario Saibante.*

16195. HOOGEN. Die hundertjährige Eisenbahn im Spiegel des Verkehrs- und Baumuseums. [A hundred years of railway as reflected in the (Berlin) Transportation and Building Museum.] *Zeitung d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (35) Aug. 28, 1930: 933-947.—Gives the hundred years history of railway transportation and its development as reflected in the Berlin collection, the most important by far of this kind in Germany. In 1852 the line Berlin-Frankfurt (Main)-Basel was owned by seven separate companies, one of them with a different gauge so as to impede through traffic; in 1930 this route is owned by the German Government Railway. (25 illustrations.)—*H. J. Donker.*

16196. JOHNSON, EMORY R. Some phases of railroad consolidation. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 69 (6) 1930: 369-378.—The consolidation provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920 were a response to conditions existing at that time. If these provisions had been presented to Congress in 1930 they would probably not have been enacted. The railroads for the most part are now prosperous. Few are financially unstable. Any consolidation accomplished will undoubtedly be voluntary and a result of the initiative of the railroad companies. Companies now actively seeking enlargement through consolidation include the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wabash, the Nickel Plate-Chesapeake and Ohio system, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, and the St. Louis and Southwestern-Rock Island Companies. The Pennsylvania is employing the holding company device to intrench itself through stock ownership of various railroads in its opposition to the consolidation proposals of the Interstate Commerce Commission and those of other eastern trunk line systems. Railroad holding companies as developed by the Pennsylvania and by the Van Sweringen brothers present a problem for Congress, because holding companies are not now subject to the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.—*W. M. Duffus.*

16197. KING, WILLFORD I. Railroads and American prosperity. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (170) Jun. 1930: 210-213.—A summary of speeches delivered at a dinner meeting of the American Statistical Association in New York, March 10, 1930. The speakers were railroad executives and members of investment banking houses interested in railroad finance. The general theme was the problem of maintaining railroad earnings in the face of adverse economic and governmental obstacles.—*H. M. Gray.*

16198. KRONHEIMER, WILHELM. Die Neugestaltung der Deutschen Reichsbahn Gesellschaft—zum in Kraft treten des neuen Planes. [Rearrangement of the German Government Railway Company—At the occasion of the coming into force of the new plan.] *Zeitung d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (25) Jun. 19, 1930: 657-663; (26) Jun. 26, 681-691; (27) Jul. 3, 713-722.—The article discusses the Young Plan and its importance for the government railways. The coming to an end of foreign interference is the most important gain. A survey of the organic development of the government railways from the earliest period up to the Young plan of May 1930 is incorporated in the article. An extensive bibliography chiefly concerning the arrangements laid down at The Hague Conferences 1929-30 is added in foot notes.—*H. J. Donker.*

16199. MÜHLENFELS, ALBERT V. Ostpreussen, Danzig und der polnische Korridor als Verkehrsproblem. [East Prussia, Danzig, and the Polish Corridor as a transportation problem.] *Schriften d. Inst. f. Ostdeutsche Wirtsch. an d. Univ. Königsberg.* n.s. 1 1930: pp. 61.

16200. PATZER, F. Senkung der Abfertigungskosten im Fracht- und Eilstückgutverkehr. [Reduction of costs connected with shipping goods in freight traffic.] *Zeitung d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (33) Aug. 14, 1930: 888-889.—During the fiscal year 1928, 360,000,000 bills of lading were filled out and forwarded, 70% of this number, it is estimated, falling to the freight traffic of the government railways. The filling out and sending of each bill of lading costs about 20 pfennig of employees' time or a total of about 50,000,000 RM. If these costs could be reduced to 5 pf. an amount of full 37.5 million RM might be saved annually on employee expenses alone. The writer makes suggestions for achieving this result.—*H. J. Donker.*

16201. RUGE, HELMUT. Die Haftung der Schlafwagen Gesellschaften für das Handgepäck der Schlafwagen-Reisenden in der neueren europäischen Rechtsprechung. [The responsibility of the sleeping-car companies for the handluggage of the sleeping-car travellers in recent European judicial decisions.] *Zeitung d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (30) Jul. 24, 1930: 805-811.—Judicial decisions concerning this question in different European countries are compared.—*H. J. Donker.*

16202. SHANNON, HOMER H. The story of the gauges. *Traffic World.* 46 (3) Jul. 19, 1930: 147, 150-151.—How the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches developed historically. This is now not only standard in the United States, but also on the great majority of railway mileage throughout the world.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

16203. TREÏTIKOV, G. Le programme des constructions ferroviaires. [The program of railroad construction.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6 (109) Feb. 5, 1930: 8-9.

16204. UNSIGNED. Census of railway employees. *Railway Gaz.* 53 (8) Aug. 22, 1930: 241.—The annual count of employees of the railway companies of Great Britain, made in March, 1930, shows an increase over March, 1929, the total number of employees being 656,530 in 1930 and 642,147 in 1929. Of the 656,530 railway employees in 1930, 23,806 were women, these being assigned largely to clerical and technical work, hotels, dining-cars, and other supplementary activities, and to the work of cleaning carriages, offices, etc. Of the remaining 632,724 employees, classified as the male staff, 33,209 were assigned to ancillary or supplemental service, such as canals, docks, hotels, dining-cars, etc. The principal groups among the 599,515 men who were assigned to the railway service proper, were as follows: Shop employees 113,270; Office and clerical staff 71,060; Maintenance of way 61,557; Porters 41,958; Engine drivers 36,989; Firemen 34,792; Labor 28,101; Signalmen 27,596; and Carters and vanguards 23,432. The largest railway, the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, reported 250,742 employees, followed by the London & North Eastern with 195,030; the Great Western with 110,729; and the Southern with 71,488. The remainder of the employees were scattered among the smaller jointly owned and metropolitan lines. Every railway showed an increase in employed staff over the year 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

16205. UNSIGNED. Home railway returns for 1929. *Railway Gaz.* 53 (2) Jul. 11, 1930: 68.—Railway returns for Great Britain, just issued by the Ministry of Transport, show for 1929 an increase of about £2,000,000 in receipts over 1928, a reduction of nearly £2,000,000 in expenditures, and a resulting increase of about

£4,000,000 in net revenue, which rose from £41,112,741 in 1928 to £45,099,504 in 1929. Passenger trips increased slightly, but passenger receipts declined, owing to the extension of cheap fares.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

16206. UNSIGNED. Railway accidents in the United States during the year 1929. *U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, Bur. Stat., Accident Bull.* #98. 1930: pp. 112.—(Collisions, derailments and other accidents resulting in injury to persons, equipment, or roadbed, arising from the operation of steam railways in interstate commerce.)

16207. UNSIGNED. Revision of rail class rates in Western region approved—Decision of Interstate Commerce Commission may add \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 to revenue of trunk line railroads. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 131 (3394) Jul. 12, 1930: 179-180.

16208. UNSIGNED. A study of the economic effect of reductions in freight rates on export wheat, 1929. *Bur. Railway Econ., Spec. Ser.* #55. 1930: pp. 45.

16209. UNSIGNED. The Turkestan-Siberian railway. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5 (11) Jun. 1, 1930: 219-223.—This railroad was completed officially May 1, 1930. Its construction almost a year and a half sooner than was anticipated, marks one of the great achievements of the Five-Year Plan. The road unites the cold northern Siberian plains with the semi-tropical Central Asiatic regions, linking up three of the largest regions in the Soviet Union: Siberia, Kazakstan, and Central Asia. The primary economic motive was to aid the development of the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia, which will serve as the principal source of raw cotton for the textile industry of the USSR; in turn Central Asia will be supplied with grain and lumber from Siberia. The railway will make possible the development of the rich natural resources of Kazakstan. The total cost of construction was \$90,000,000. The line is 1,445 kilometers long. (Photographs and maps.)—*F. J. Warne.*

STREET RAILWAYS

16210. MOREHOUSE, E. W. The Baltimore Railways case and the depreciation mystery. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (2) May 1930: 213-222.—Three matters of major significance figure in the case of *United Railways & Electric Company v. West*, 280 U.S. 234: (1) The basis of the allowance for depreciation; (2) the non-confiscatory rate of return under present conditions; (3) the inclusion of the value of easements in the rate-base. The majority ruled that 7.44% would be a non-confiscatory rate of return. On the bases for the allowance for depreciation, the majority held that the present value of depreciable property was the proper basis, whereas the minority urged original cost as the desirable rule. In view of the economic position of the Baltimore Railways Co., the present-value basis of depreciation had some justification as a device for shifting to car-riders the full burden of functional depreciation and enhanced prices, in order that efficient street railway service might continue. The present-value basis of depreciation tends to "peg the margin between investors' and owners' actual contributions to ledger investment and the reproduction-cost rate-base, with the result that rate-payers will be deprived, for a prolonged period, of the benefit of the gradually closing margin." This "freezing" of owners' capital gain from appreciation is justifiable on grounds of financial expediency in the instant case, but if the rule is to be indiscriminately applied, as a general policy, expediency should have been sacrificed, unless "(1) consumers' contributions to higher priced assets are earmarked and excluded from the reproduction-cost rate-base, or (2) a different method of handling deductions for accrued depreciation is devised."—*E. W. Morehouse.*

16211. WRIGHT, JAMES M. The Atlanta Street Railway fare problem. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (2) May 1930: 180-195.—The fare problem on the Atlanta street railways revolves around the adjustment to the shifting financial fortunes, during and following the war, an adjustment that is complicated by franchise fare limitations in two suburbs. Three rate cases beginning in 1918, are analyzed in detail against the background of the economic position of the company. The litigation has extended into the U. S. Supreme Court where the 5-cent franchise fares to Decatur were upheld. The first installment of the article covers the first rate case resulting in a 6¢ fare in Atlanta itself. The other two rate cases and the litigation over contract fares are discussed in the second article.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 16505, 16557, 16593-16594, 16620, 16627)

16212. FANG FU-AN. Ten years of road building in China—a statistical study. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6 (5) May 1930: 542-557.

16213. UNSIGNED. The rail and road situation in Germany. *Railway Gaz.* 53 (1) Jul. 4, 1930: 22-23.—Digest of a special report of the German National Chamber of Commerce. Highway transport has developed rapidly in Germany, but motor vehicles will grow still further in number, as there are 111 inhabitants per motor vehicle, compared with 38 in France, 35 in Great Britain, and only 5 in the United States. The German railways are meeting road competition by increasing train loads, accelerating train speeds, improving other features of operation, and placing rates on a tapering-scale basis.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 15829, 16016, 16019, 16230, 16691)

16214. MOULTON, HAROLD G.; MORGAN, CHARLES S.; LEE, ADAH L. The St. Lawrence navigation and power project: a reply. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (3) Jun. 1930: 345-353.—Statistics, opinions, and arguments are advanced in reply to Leslie R. Thomson's criticisms. (*J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (1) Feb. 1930.) (See Entry 2: 9293.)—*H. M. Gray.*

16215. PIANCASTELLI, UGO. L'esercizio 1929 del Canale di Suez. [The Suez Canal in 1929] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (4) Apr. 1930: 411-419.—Traffic in the Suez Canal, increasing progressively for a number of years, grew still more in 1929, exceeding the record figures for 1928. The maritime traffic, 33,466,014 tons, showed an increase over the previous year of 1,894,000 tons, or 4.9%. Commercial traffic showed a still more marked increase, from 32,622,000 to 34,516,000 tons, or 5.8%. These gains for 1929 are the more remarkable in view of a great shrinkage in the grain trade.—*Mario Saibante.*

16216. RASOR, W. W. The economic and strategic importance of the Nicaragua Canal. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 42 (6) Apr. 1930: 399-402.—There is nothing insurmountable, from an engineering point of view, in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Such a canal would bring about a three day saving as compared with the Panama Canal on intercoastal and European traffic destined for the Pacific ports of the United States. At the present rate of increase the Panama Canal cannot handle the traffic by 1940; a Nicaraguan canal would relieve this congestion. It would help the American farmer by linking into river navigation, and benefit Nicaragua, by developing her natural resources.—*H. D. Dozier.*

16217. SCHULZ-KIESOW, PAUL. Die Krise in der Elbeschiffahrt. [The crisis of shipping on the river Elbe.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 15(8) May 2, 1930: 747-750; (20) May 16, 1930: 841-843; (22) May 22, 1930: 918-921.—Though German internal shipping has succeeded, on the whole, in regaining its pre-war participation, the goods traffic on the river Elbe and its affluents is still one third below the amount given for the last pre-war year. Hamburg's Upper Elbe traffic in goods in 1928 reached only 73% of its pre-war level. The writer discusses fully the movement of the most important staple goods (such as coal, lignite, potash, sugar, grains, salt, etc.) in the traffic. To a large extent the decline of the traffic on the river Elbe is due to structural changes in industry and traffic. Owing to the better utilization of coal as well as the partial replacement of coal by lignite, "white coal," benzine and Diesel motors, etc., the total demand for coal is much less as compared with the pre-war period, hence a drop of 60% in the transportation of coal. A technical and organized rationalization of the Elbe shipping is suggested as the most effective means of improving the traffic on the river Elbe.—*Charles Kruszewski*.

16218. UNSIGNED. New Welland ship canal built for deep draft vessels. Lake Ontario made accessible to large vessels used on the upper lakes by an enlarged canal across the Niagara Peninsula in Canada.—Seven locks overcome a head requiring 26 locks in old canal. *Engin. News-Rec.* 105(10) Sep. 1930: 356-362.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 13112, 14628, 15125, 15259, 16475, 16622, 16836)

16219. SMITH, T. C. Adapting motor vehicles to telephone work. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9(2) Apr. 1930: 102-111.—The Bell System uses 18,500 owned and 4,500 rented automobile trucks and cars. In addition to the transportation service rendered by these vehicles, extensive auxiliary uses have been developed with power operated labor saving devices, by which the engine of the car that brought men and materials to the scene of a job is used to help them with heavy work, such as setting poles, digging holes, unloading reels of cable, etc. Various types of power take-offs, winches, etc., are described and illustrated.—*Richard S. Coe*.

16220. TEGANI, U. Il telefono in Argentina. [The telephone in Argentina.] *Vie d'Italia e dell' Amer. Latina*. 36(7) Jul. 1930: 719-725.—(Maps.)

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 15706, 15954, 15969, 16010, 16030, 16134, 16162, 16167, 16215, 16240, 16258, 16277, 16293, 16420, 16439, 16463, 16474, 16496, 16623, 16642, 16653, 16681, 16684, 16690-16691)

16221. BAKULIN, S. Entwicklung des Transits ausländischer Waren durch das Gebiet der Sowjetunion 1923-24 bis 1928-29. [Growth of the through transit of foreign goods through the USSR 1923-24 to 1928-29.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U. d. S. S. R.* 9(9) May 1930: 20-26.

16222. COPPOLA, LEONARDO. Il commercio estero dell'Italia nel 1929. [The foreign commerce of Italy in 1929.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(5) May 1930: 508-516.—In 1929 imports reached the figure of 21,300 million lire as compared with 21,920 million in 1928 while exports were 14,559 million lire in 1929 as compared with 14,889 million in 1928. Though these

figures indicate that the total volume of trade diminished in 1929, the decrease is owing to changes in price. Valuing the quantities of the different goods imported and exported in 1929 according to prices of 1928, there was a perceptible increase in 1929. This result is worthy of particular notice because, on the one hand, the abundant internal agricultural production and, on the other, the poorer internal economic situation tend to limit the development of foreign commerce. Some improvement in the commercial balance of trade was shown in 1929. The excess of imports over exports decreased from 7,361 million lire in 1928 to 6,411 million in 1929, a decrease of 12.9%. The improvement would have been even greater if the movement of prices had not been more unfavorable in the case of exports than of imports. (Details of the commerce are presented.)—*Mario Saibante*.

16223. FRANCIOSA, L. L'intensità del commercio italiano attraverso le rilevazioni statistiche. [The intensity of Italian commerce according to statistical data.] *Riforma Soc.* 40(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 256-266.

16224. GADDI, LUIGI. La conferenza doganale di Ginevra. [The Geneva Tariff Conference.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(4) Apr. 1930: 337-349.—The Geneva conference represents the first attempt "on a grand scale" by the League of Nations actually to intervene in the matter of the customs tariffs. It has merely served to reveal the profound dissension on this subject among the various European countries, a dissension rooted in the differing economic situations of the different nations. The imperfect and limited agreement reached led the president in his closing address to say that the practical effect of the convention would depend less upon its legal prescriptions than upon its effect in lessening obstacles to international commerce. In reality even this result was wanting. The discussions plainly showed that economic policy cannot be guided by vague ideological aspirations; no state at the moment of assuming a concrete obligation has been willing to compromise its freedom except within limits already designated by bilateral agreements.—*Mario Saibante*.

16225. GEBERT, ERICH. Der Deutsch-Oesterreichische Handelsvertrag. [The Austro-German commercial treaty.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 15(19) May 9, 1930: 796-800.—In the introductory paragraphs the basis of negotiations for the recently signed most-favored-nation treaty between Austria and Germany is discussed by the writer, who is secretary to the chamber of commerce in Salzburg, Austria. Although the negotiators of both countries sought in the treaty to put Austrian and German development on an equal basis, a number of tendencies worked against this, for instance the existing system of most-favored-nation treatment, consideration of the struggling textile industry and agricultural interests in both countries and finally the especially difficult economic situation of both countries in general. Detailed chapters treat the international significance of the treaty; the significance of the agreement for both parties, based on statistics; Austrian and German concessions, and the objections to the treaty.—*Charles Kruszewski*.

16226. GUARNERI, FELICE. Contro la tregua doganale. [Against the customs truce.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(2) Feb. 1930: 113-117.—The projected customs truce, if it should be attenuated, would make the situation which is now regulated by a close network of bilateral treaties materially worse. Results laboriously obtained through complete reestablishment of international exchange in the first ten years since the war would be compromised. Equally dangerous is the proposal of an economic union of Europe, for which the customs truce would prepare the soil. It is based essentially upon two illusions: one regarding the possibility of an international distribution of the various productive activities according to the special aptitudes of

each country; and the second relative to the solution of the European economic problem sought in vain in the creation of a closed market opposed to America. The latter fails to take account of the fact that Europe is suffering from excess of industrial production and that even if the customs barriers actually existing in all its borders were let down the resulting market would not suffice to assimilate the mass of actual products. Europe and America constitute two magnificent reciprocal markets.—*Mario Saibante.*

16227. LUCIOLLI, LODOVICO. La politica doganale degli Stati uniti d'America. [The tariff policy of the United States.] *Nuova Antologia*. 266 (1378) Aug. 16, 1929: 507-522.

16228. RENNE, ROLAND R. Hard times for farmers. What can the tariff do? *New Republic*. 62 (805) May 7, 323-325.—Dairy products, eggs, wool, and flax provide 21% of the farmer's cash income and are the chief agricultural products on which the tariff is most effective. The present tariff law gave each American farmer producing dairy products an \$18 benefit in 1929. This was 28% less than the benefits in 1928, as benefits were reduced because of increased production. Increased production will probably offset all possible benefits from the increased rates on dairy products in the pending tariff bill and may result in decreases in benefits. Estimates of benefits of proposed tariff bill are: on eggs, approximately 70 cents annually to each farmer producing eggs; on wool, increase of benefits by 2 to 3 cents a pound, which will go principally to a few large ranchers; on flax, \$78 for each farm producing flax, besides indirect benefits to wheat growers by causing shifting from wheat to flax production. The new tariff bill is thus a very minor factor in solving the farm problem. Because of increased cost of things purchased agriculture would have been better off if the tariff had not been changed.—*W. E. Grimes.*

16229. RHIJN, A. A. van. De gevaren der Engelsche Safeguarding [The dangers of the English "safeguarding."] *De Economist*. 78 (4) Apr. 1929: 301-306.

16230. ROUSIERS, PAUL de. Les transports maritimes entre la France et l'Amérique latine. [Trade between France and Latin America.] *France-Amérique*. 20 (205) Jan. 1929: 1-5.—Trade with Latin America, one of France's best customers, will be greatly facilitated by arrangements made during 1928 for new ships to operate under the French flag between France and Latin America. Speeding up and general improvement of the service were provided for.—*Robert Schwenger.*

16231. UNSIGNED. Le commerce extérieur pendant l'exercice 1928-1929. [Foreign commerce during the fiscal year 1928-29.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets*. 6 (109) Feb. 1930: 1-4.

16232. UNSIGNED. Les conventions commerciales conclues par l'URSS pendant l'exercice 1928-29. [The commercial agreements concluded by the USSR during the fiscal year, 1928-29.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets*. 6 (107) Jan. 5, 1930: 3-4.

16233. VERRIJN STUART, G. M. Nederlands aandeel in den handel van Indië. [The share of the Netherlands in the commerce of the Netherlands Indies.] *De Economist*. 78 (4) Apr. 1929: 286-300; (5) May 1929: 369-389.—(See also Entry 1: 6415.)

16234. WALKER, E. R. The theory of international trade. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (10) May 1930: 89-101.—International trade and economic exchange in general can both be expounded by beginning with the fact of simple exchange and the pressure toward maximum output exerted by the price mechanism over both consumption and production. That mechanism is international in its operation. The influence of international barriers is automatically measured by price. The capitalist system must stand or fall on the efficiency of the price mechanism in thus reconciling individual profits with communal prosperity. Some of the

factors preventing its perfect operation are: (a) lack of adequate information, (b) errors of judgment, (c) preference for non-economic ends, and (d) obstacles to free economic intercourse. The desirability and profitability of any avenue for investment will vary between countries because of differences in the total cost of selling the product at the market, differences in price, and differences in degree of security. These factors control the course of international trade.—*Robert Schwenger.*

16235. WITHEROW, GRACE A. Foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1929-30. *U.S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #718. 1930: pp. 22.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 16078, 16307, 16369, 16371, 16372, 16613)

16236. BAGGS, W. H. Large-scale selling. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 283-288.—Standardization of the product, control of sufficient volume, an adequate foreign as well as domestic outlet, and a nationally advertised trademark are a few of the basic principles involved in large-scale selling, all under centralized control at shipping point and in consuming centers. Experience in handling part of the million cars of fruits and vegetables indicates a definite trend toward large-scale selling.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16237. CORBALEY, GORDON C. The need of science to determine our trends in distribution, and of distribution engineers to give us an outside viewpoint of our business. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 292-300.—The crude wanderings of the different food commodities are in process of being turned into some well-defined and steadily broadening channels. To date this process has all the awkwardness of a pioneer movement.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16238. EMMET, BORIS. Department stores. *Amer. Mercury*. 20 (77) May 1930: 17-24.—Discusses decreasing effectiveness of distribution through the medium of department store retailing. The full-priced or regular business of a majority of the American department stores is steadily declining. The necessity of the excessive mark-up, 40%, is attributed to the disproportionate wage-salary cost; only one-third of the wage bill is for salespeople, the remainder being a cost incurred in rendering the multitude of services demanded by customers. Other elements in high mark-up are high rentals, which are a result of the nature of departments to relocation; poorly budgeted advertising expenditures; inventory shrinkage, due to two factors, failure to report reductions, and theft; and mark-downs made necessary by the absence of real planning, careful, intelligent buying, and scientific budgeting.—*Harold M. Haas.*

16239. HAUCK, CHARLES W. Farm produce received in trucks on the Columbus wholesale market. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeograph Bull.* #25. May 1930: pp. 82.

16240. KING, ERIC T. Export advertising a strong aid to American trade. *Commerce Reports*. (21) May 26, 1930: 473-475.—It is estimated that there is \$1 of advertising spent to produce \$100 worth of export sales and \$4 to produce \$100 worth of domestic sales. The larger results from export advertising may be traced to lower selling cost; less expenditure for advertising; occasionally to better price; often to less bitter competition. The factors operating in opposition to the expansion of foreign sales of American goods abroad are: limited purchasing power, local or foreign competition, tariff walls, and notably lack of effective sales effort. The following methods may be used in ad-

vertising abroad: the advertiser places his own; the advertiser makes an allowance to his selling agent, which allowance is disbursed by the agent; the manufacturer employs a local agency in each market where he sells; he retains an export advertising agency in the United States; or he retains a domestic agency which operates a foreign department and perhaps foreign branches. A combination of the above methods may be used.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

16241. PELZ, V. H. Modern tendencies in food distribution. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(2) Apr. 1930: 301-310.—It is likely that the food distributing machinery of 1950 will be totally unlike anything which we have as yet visioned. Constituent parts out of which the new structure of food distribution is to be built include: the influence of the Federal Farm Board; mergers by manufacturers; centralized selling organizations among canners; the growth of general food stores in place of grocery stores; mergers between manufacturers and distributing organizations; chain stores; voluntary chains; the anti-trust laws; the Federal Trade Commission; stock ownership by the public in manufacturing and merchandising organizations; the new attitude toward large-scale business enterprises; the packers' consent decree; the development of frozen foods and household refrigeration; the increasing tendency toward packaged food products; the Louisville survey [cost-accounting for distribution]; and a score of other developments. This vast structure to-day is complicated, but it is certain that these complications will be met during the next few years by a determined effort to simplify the commercial relationships which hold it together.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16242. RHOADES, E. L. Trends in the distribution of meats. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(2) Apr. 1930: 289-291.—Trends that have passed beyond the fad or experimental stage include: Those toward improved refrigeration and improved equipment in retail meat stores; standardization; packaging; and chain store retailing; more fresh pork and less cured pork; increased car route and car-lot trade and a relative decrease in branch house trade; trucking in preference to short rail shipments; a halting trend toward integration. Most packers who have tried it seem to be confident of the ultimate success of hard freezing of retail cuts of meats.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16243. ROGERS, GARDNER S. How many retail stores of different types does a city need? *Amer. City.* 42(4) Apr. 1930: 131.—Statistical tables based upon the Census of Distribution in eleven cities showing (1) number of inhabitants for each of 47 different types of retail business; (2) a coefficient by which may be determined the number of stores of each type of business required by a given population; (3) average number of employees required for each type of business; and (4) a coefficient by which may be determined the number of employees required by each business for a given population.—*Harvey Walker.*

16244. THOMSEN, F. L. The cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables on the St. Louis market. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #277. 1930: pp. 52.—Attempts to establish cooperative commission firms to handle fruits and vegetables on metropolitan markets have met generally with indifferent success. The experiences of the St. Louis County Growers' Cooperative Sales Company which began operation in May, 1926, were studied. This organization encountered difficulties and was maintained only by renewed capital subscriptions. Losses were mainly caused by insufficient volume, insufficient returns for services rendered, and losses incurred in making sales and deliveries direct to retailers. Lack of success in selling to retailers was due to inability to obtain a desirable class of trade, heavy losses from bad debts, and extra expenses not covered by extra income. With a heavy fixed expense,

about 62% of the total, an average monthly volume of business of approximately \$20,000 was required to break even, whereas the actual volume was less than \$16,000. Many difficulties were encountered in attempting to increase volume. Returns on a large proportion of sales to retailers were insufficient because there was no definite margin above jobbing price and no uniform system for extra charges to growers. The straight commission charged growers was unsatisfactory, but the growers' attitude and trade usage make difficult the adoption of a fair system of package charges. The company was originally established with the idea of retaining for growers the supposed exorbitant middleman profits, which the study shows was a false objective. Misconceptions of the functions and possibilities of an organization of this kind are the principal limitation on the future development of the company and the adoption of intelligent cooperative merchandising methods. A statistical study of prices and marketing practices showed that opportunities for benefiting growers through a cooperative sales agency on this market are many and definite, but the company as at present constituted, will apparently be unable to effect material improvements. An organization occupying an intermediary position between growers and wholesale dealers seems to offer the best possibilities for the St. Louis situation.—*F. L. Thomsen.*

16245. UNSIGNED. Louisville grocery survey. Part 1. Census of food distribution. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Distribution Cost Studies* #6. 1930: pp. 56.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

16246. ACKERMAN, S. B. Insurance problems. *Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser.* #36. 1930: pp. 42.

16247. BETTERLEY, P. D. Insurance with security. *Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser.* #33. 1930: pp. 35.—A discussion of fundamentals of good insurance contracts and procedure and a comparison of the types of contracts available for private risks.—*William Haber.*

16248. BULLITT, WILLIAM M. Accidental means. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(4) Apr. 1930: 5-8; (5) May 1930: 5-8, 17-18, 20-21.—What constitutes accidental death and what constitutes disability or death as a result of accidental means is a point that is difficult to determine from court decisions. Insurance against accidental death is a broader coverage and therefore more favorable to the insured than insurance against death as a result of accidental means.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

16249. UNSIGNED. Aviation accident policy rates. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(5) May 1930: 19-20.—The Division of Commercial Research of the Curtis Publishing Company recently made an extensive survey of American aviation coming to the conclusion that "the present insurance situation discourages aviation."—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

16250. VALERI, GIUSEPPE. La classificazione dei contratti di assicurazione. [Classification of contracts of insurance.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 28(4) May 1930: 347-357.—After a critical review of the different classifications proposed in Italian and foreign theory, the author adheres to the dual division of the Italian commercial code which distinguishes insurance against damage from life insurance, a distinction which has as a basis the criterion of separating the insurances which have the character of contracts of indemnity

from those which do not have this character.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

16251. VOLMERANGE, MARCEL. L'assurance mutuelle forestière. (Mutual forest insurance.) *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 68(4) Apr. 1930: 297-300.—In 1928 mutual forest fire insurance organizations were founded in 3 departments of the central plateau region of France, where considerable reforestation is under way and where the danger of serious fires is slight because of favorable climate and scattered distribution of woodlands. These 3 later joined in a regional association for reinsurance. Insurance is written principally on young stands and covers only the value of the trees up to a maximum single risk of 230,000 francs. Contracts run for 5 years. Premium rates range from 0.5 to 2.5 pro mille on broad-leaf stands and 0.5 to 1.2 on conifers, depending on age. If funds are available, rebates will be paid to members who take special precautions and who have no fires.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 16552, 16598-16599, 16602, 16900, 16942, 16977, 16979)

16252. DICK, W. A. The Westinghouse Electric annuity plan. *Personnel.* 7(1) May 1930: 3-9.

16253. HEYER, F. Die britische Krankenversicherung. [British health insurance.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132(5) May 1930: 753-761.—The British National Insurance Act of 1911, which included both health and unemployment insurance, after many modifications in the ensuing years was superseded by the National Health Insurance Act of 1924, the Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensions Act of 1926. The Health Insurance Act of 1924 has been further modified and in 1929 appeared as the Statutes, Regulations and Orders relating to National Health Insurance. In its present form it applies to about 15 million individuals. Employers contribute $4\frac{1}{2}$ d per week per laborer, the laborer $4\frac{1}{2}$ d, while the government bears one-seventh of the outlay for men and one-fifth for women. The sickness benefit amounts to 15 s. per week for men and 12 s. for women, but there are further provisions such as the maternity benefit and other additional benefits. In 1928 the total receipts under the Health Insurance Act were 38½ million pounds, and the outlay 37.7 million pounds. Choice of physicians is permitted the sick, but the scope of the insurance provisions is more limited than in Germany. The article also contains a summary of the English provisions against unemployment by way of insurance.—*C. W. Hasek.*

16254. RAWICZ, ERWIN. Die finanzielle Organisation der Deutschen Arbeitslosenversicherung. [The financial organization of German unemployment insurance.] *Gesellschaft.* 7(5) May 1930: 404-429.—The growth in unemployment in Germany has increased the financial difficulties of the government. Unable to finance payments from contributions made by employer and employee the government has been forced to meet the deficits by loans. In 1928 the number of contributors to unemployment insurance was 2,000,000 less than the total number entitled to compensation. In 1929 there was an increase of 800,000 in the number receiving sick benefits and 600,000 in the number receiving unemployment benefits with an increase of only 100,000 in the number of persons contributing toward unemployment insurance. The greatest percentages of persons receiving aid are found in the industrial regions of Brandenburg, Rhenish Westphalia and Saxony. The total amount expended in 1928 was 940 million RM.; in 1929, 1,265 million RM. Total collections for insurance in 1928 were 850 million RM.; in 1929, 890 million RM.—*Carl Maueishagen, Jr.*

16255. SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. The impasse of old age pensions. *Soc. Sci.* 5(2) Feb.-Mar.-Apr. 1930: 157-166.—The typical company pension plan in the United States is characterized as badly organized, more or less insolvent, and an instrument of oppression in the hands of the employer. After the problem has become sufficiently oppressive, state effort will put an end to the present heterogeneous attempts at solution.—*G. A. Bowers.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 16027, 16051, 16308, 16390)

16256. AFTALION, ALBERT. L'histoire du change en France de 1915 à 1926 et la théorie psychologique du change. [The history of foreign exchange in France from 1915 to 1926 and the psychological theory of foreign exchange.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 211-225.—During the last two periods of the inconvertible franc the first with severe depreciation from 1919 to 1920 and the second from 1930 to 1922 which was marked by a sharp rise of the franc, the inadequacy of either the theory of the balance of accounts or that of purchasing power parity became evident. The depreciation of the franc in foreign exchange from 1922 to 1924, temporarily arrested at the end of this period through the intervention of the Bank of France, preceded rather than followed the rise in French prices. The causes here were psychological: the bubble of hopes in the form of reparation collections, tax collections, and public loan subscriptions had burst. The state of the budget, the state of the treasury, and the complex of international relations all exercised a distinct psychological influence on foreign exchange. The violent fall of the franc during the period from 1925 to 1926, which was stopped by a complete revision of internal politics, illustrates even more clearly the force of the psychological factors affecting foreign exchange. With the Radical and Socialist parties in power, confidence in the franc was lost. There was only a very remote relation between price fluctuations in France and the movement of foreign exchange. The flight from the franc and the evasion of taxes abated only with the advent of the national union ministry which led to renewed confidence in the franc. The psychological theory of exchange is as valid for gold exchange conditions as for inconvertible paper. The balance of accounts and the quantity of money in circulation play important roles, but the psychological forces are also significant.—*William Jaffé.*

16257. BADULESCO, VICTOR V. Un an de stabilisation roumaine. [A year of Rumanian stabilization.] *Bull. Périodique du Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (76) Jul. 1930: 324-332.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

16258. CURTIS, C. A. Dr. C. A. Curtis urges amendment of Canada's finance act, says restriction of gold exports puts Dominion in questionable position. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3382) Apr. 19, 1930: 2686-2687.

16259. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Il contenuto economico della lira dopo la riforma monetaria del 21 dicembre 1927. [The economic meaning of the lira after the monetary reform of Dec. 21, 1927.] *Riforma Soc.* 40(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 505-523.—After the stabilization decree of Dec. 21, 1927, it is a mistake to continue to speak of a paper-lira and of a gold-lira. There simply exists a lira, the content of which has been fixed at 0.07919113 grains of fine gold, just as that of the old lira was fixed at 0.290322 grains. If everything works in accordance with the conditions laid down in the

stabilization decree, the Bank of Italy will be able to keep the lira indefinitely at its present value.—*Mario Jinaudi*.

16260. IRISARRI, JOSÉ MIGUEL. La moneda cubana y los problemas económicos. [Cuban currency and economic problems.] *Contabilidad y Finanz.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 197-210; (5) May 1930: 261-286; (6) Jun. 1930: 329-337.

16261. LLANES, CARLOS A. El cheque y su función mercantil y económica. [The check and its mercantile and economic function.] *Contabilidad y Finanz.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 236-240.

16262. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER. Public inflation imperils Soviet five-year plan; paper issues swamp gold. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. (913) Jul. 18, 1930: 164-165.

16263. MILLER, H. E. The franc in war and reconstruction. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(3) May 1930: 523-38.

16264. MINTS, L. W. The elasticity of bank notes. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(4) Aug. 1930: 458-471.—The traditional theory that bank notes based on commercial assets expand and contract automatically with changes in the needs of business assumes the existence of an excess of bank reserves as a basis for note issue. But the presence of such reserves enables the bank to pay out specie: the note issue simply permits a large volume of out-payments, in no sense a change in the elasticity of the simpler case. Elasticity, then, becomes "exclusively" a matter of reserves and not at all a matter of the kind of bank notes. The real difficulty under our old banking system lay in the centralization of reserves in banks which felt no responsibility for an adequate operation of the banking system. Competition, together with the practice of paying interest on bank deposits, caused each bank to loan to the extent of its reserves. The Federal Reserve System marks a real improvement because the absence of the profit motive permits the banks to hold excess reserves to meet a need, not at all because of the provisions as to the backing for bank notes. The existence of a reserve ratio less than 100% probably causes a smaller monetary gold stock in the country.—*Clyde Olin Fisher*.

16265. MURCHISON, C. T. Present paper backing of reserve notes obsolete: General assets preferable. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 35(909) Jun. 20, 1930: 309-1310.

16266. NOYES, C. REINOLD. Gold inflation in the United States, 1921-1929. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(2) Jun. 1930: 181-198.—The inflow of gold, 1921-29, indirectly produced a huge increase in bank credit. For certain reasons this credit entered security, not commodity markets. Therefore, the resulting inflation appeared wholly in prices of securities. The policy of sterilizing this gold by substituting gold certificates for federal reserve notes in circulation did not and could not work. The federal reserve's one-way policy of credit control was directly responsible for inflation. The whole increment of new credit was injected into the banking system through open market operations in three years of depression. Gold was then allowed to consolidate these *faits accomplis*. The lessons of this experience and recognition of the change in character of bank credit necessitate revision of monetary ideas, practices, and controls.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

16267. PAYEN, EDOUARD. La stabilisation de la piastre indochinoise et la baisse du métal-argent. The stabilization of the piastre of French Indo-China and the fall in price of silver.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 Jun. 15, 1930: 257-261.—On May 31, 1930 French Indo-China was placed on a gold standard, the monetary unit (the piastre) consisting of 655 milligrams of gold nine-tenths fine—the equivalent of ten francs according to the definition in the law of June 25, 1928. This action

was taken because of the wide fluctuations that have occurred in the value of silver which are traced in this article, and the consequent difficulties occasioned when the country was on a silver standard.—*James G. Smith*.

16268. UNSIGNED. Recent gold standard developments. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* May-Jun. 1930: 5-8.

16269. WELLENSTEIN, E. P. Regeling van het Nederlandsche en Nederlandsch-Indische Geld- en Muntwezen. [Regulation of the Dutch and the Netherlands East Indies currency and minting.] *De Economist*. 78(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 479-500; (9) Sep. 1929: 600-610.

BANKING

(See also Entries 16265, 16266, 16338)

16270. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. Benjamin M. Anderson of the Chase National Bank of New York sees danger in Comptroller of Currency Pole's proposal to extend branch banking through "trade areas." *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3384) May 3, 1930: 3251.

16271. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. Branch banking. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 10(2) May 8, 1930: 3-15.—Conditions in small banks in stricken agricultural regions are not typical and do not require changing the banking system. During the past nine years there were no failures of banks having capital of two millions or more. The great majority of our banks are outside the branch system. Though total loan and investments of the branch, chain, and group banking systems approximated \$30,000,000,000 in 1929 many of these were represented by the great New York banks. The existing chain and group movement is primarily a movement which is bringing relatively large banks together. Legislation is needed that would allow national banks to have branches in a given state on the same terms that the state banks and trust companies in that state are allowed to have them.—*Helen Slade*.

16272. BELIN, IVO. Position and development of the leading banking institutions of Yugoslavia in 1929. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 5(6) Jun. 1930: 126-129.—*A. Vidaković*.

16273. BOISSARD, HENRI. La banque des règlements internationaux. [The Bank for International Settlements.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-2(2) May 1930: 235-252.—The Bank for International Settlements as finally organized serves first of all as a trustee for the collection and apportionment among the creditor nations of reparations due from Germany. It is destined to become a dominant force in the money market by virtue of its functions as a clearing house for international gold and credit transactions.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

16274. BOYD, ARNOLD R. Profitable safe deposit operation. *Banker's Mag.* 121(1) Jul. 1930: 59-64.—*Helen Slade*.

16275. BRADFORD, FREDERICK A. Proposed national banking legislation. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(3) Sep. 1930: 400-424.—The author outlines difficulties under which national banks have labored in competition with state banks. This handicap led to the passage of the McFadden Act, the results of which it is yet too early to judge. At present a number of proposals for modification of the national banking law are being made. One of these is an enlargement of the branch bank powers. Legalized branch banking is to be preferred to unregulated group banking. Chain and group banks now have approximately a fourth of the banking resources of the entire country. The extension of branch bank powers would limit the growth of group banking and would result in reduction in the number of bank failures. It is desirable to modify the law limiting loans that can be made to one person. The growth of department store banking makes it desirable to enact

legislation requiring the segregation of bank assets. (A list of references.)—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

16276. BRADY, JOHN EDSON. Rights of bank paying checks on forged indorsement. *Bankers Mag.* 120 (6) Jun. 1930: 831-834.—"A drawee bank which pays a depositor's check on a forgery of the payee's indorsement is liable to its depositor for the amount, and it may recover the amount from the collecting bank to which the check was paid."—*Helen Slade.*

16277. CABIATI, ATTILIO. La Banca Internazionale e le riparazioni. [The Bank for International Settlements and reparations.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 301-329.—It is impossible to charge on a single country the damages resulting from a lessening of savings due to war. The possibility of transfer of savings from one country to another is strictly limited; and when these limits are exceeded, all countries are subject to a rise in interest rates. If a country is exclusively creditor, she is bound to export capital and can increase her protective duties, because the other countries are, within the limits of their debts, affected by a rigid supply curve. The B.I.S. does not appear able to become a Central Banks' bank; and its action will be limited to short-term money market.—*Luigi Einaudi.*

16278. COPLAND, D. B. Recent developments in Australian banking. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (10) May 1930: 44-50.—Fear of political control and the unwillingness of commercial bankers to release gold reserves for centralization prevent the Commonwealth Bank from becoming a central bank in the full sense of the term. Coupled with this condition the change in the economic situation both in Australia and England since the middle of 1929 has made the maintenance of the gold standard impossible.—*William E. Dunkman.*

16279. DE PIANTE, GIOVANNI. Depositi e investimenti nel 1° secolo delle casse di risparmio italiane. [Deposits and investments in the first hundred years of Italian savings banks.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (10) Oct. 1929: 745-765.—A discussion with data and facts of the evolution of the Italian savings banks. At first they were beneficent institutions directed to the safeguarding and favoring of small savers, but they have now become ordinary credit institutions.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

16280. EDIE, LIONEL D., and WEAVER, DONALD. Velocity of bank deposits in England. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (4) Aug. 1930: 373-403.—The authors (1) "set up monthly series for velocity of bank deposits in England from 1920 to the present date, with a supplementary half-yearly series covering the pre-war period from 1895 to 1914." In doing this, (2) they examine the present status of English statistics on the volume of bank credit and check payments; (3) compare various measures of velocity in England and the United States; (4) apply major concepts of time-series analysis; (5) interpret the major types of time-series variation of a statistical ratio in terms of the relative variation of its components; (6) utilize their velocity series in testing the Snyder hypothesis [fluctuations in trade correspond as to timing and amplitude to fluctuations in velocity]; and (7) analyze Pigou's attempt to disprove the Snyder hypothesis. They describe in some detail the systems of bank deposits and bank clearings in England. The data used indicate a velocity of 60, or one double that estimated by Snyder for the United States. When wholesale prices, rather than general prices, are used Pigou's figures seem to support the Snyder thesis.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

16281. FEODOSSIEF, S. G. Banks and industry in Germany. *Bankers, Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 129 (1035) Jun. 1930: 870-878.

16282. FRICKEY, EDWIN. A statistical study of bank clearings, 1875-1914. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 12 (2) May 1930: 90-99.—This article sets forth the problems of measuring secular and cyclical variations in monthly

aggregate clearings for seven cities 1875-1914, described in an earlier paper. A satisfactory trend comprises compound interest curve fitted to the period 1875-96, straight line fitted to the period 1903-13, and a backward extension of this line for the transition years 1897-1902. The aggregate series is adjusted for trend and seasonal variation (previously determined) by customary methods, and the "adjusted relatives" thus obtained are further corrected for irregularities of the calendar (variation in the length of February, due to leap year, and the occurrence of five-Sunday months) and expressed in units of standard deviation. The adjustment for each type of irregularity in the calendar is based upon the average relationship between the "adjusted relative" for month in question and the mean of the two adjacent "adjusted relatives." Experiment with the period 1903-13 show that for the practical purpose of picturing cyclical swings it is immaterial whether these adjustments for irregularities are made before or after the other adjustments, or whether the work is rounded to the nearest per cent, as in the original computations, or refined to tenths. From a methodological viewpoint, however, the divergences resulting from the two orders of correction, with refinement to tenths, are great. The primary cause is the method of selecting the median link relative in computing indexes of seasonal variation. Additional experimental calculations of seasonal indexes for 1903-13 on the bases of the averages of the middle three and of the middle five link relatives yield more stable results. This outcome forms valuable evidence as to proper procedure in computing indexes of seasonal variation.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

16283. GREGORY, T. E. The theory of central banking. *Stone & Webster J.* 46 (6) Jun. 1930: 774-781.—There are grave reasons to doubt whether central banks can stabilize the price level. Attempts at central work on the price level only with a time-lag, the length of which cannot be predicted in advance. Neither there any predictable quantitative relationship between a given rise or fall in prices and the pressure which must be exerted by the central bank to effect that rise or fall. Action to enforce general price stability may accentuate undesirable individual price movements, affecting the interests of manufacturers, investors, workers, etc., and resulting in social injustice. An index of unemployment is an alternative basis for central bank policy. Central banks are hindered in stabilization policy by legally fixed reserve ratios. Any further advances enforcing stabilization in face of a declining price level must depend on sweeping away such restrictions. It is also essential that in all countries central banks should divorce themselves from commercial banking functions. If stabilization is to be carried further there must be additional education of public opinion and the development of international cooperation to the point where central banks can act in unison. At present it is doubtful whether stabilization, even if desirable, is practicable.—*Lawrence Smith.*

16284. HESS, KARL. Der Wiederaufbau des sächsischen Sparkassenwesens. [The reconstruction of the Saxon savings bank system.] *Z. d. Sächsischen Stat. Landesamtes.* 74-75. 1928-29: 484-489.

16285. KARPINSKI, Z. Les réserves d'or et d'argent de la Banque de Pologne. [Gold and silver reserves of the Bank of Poland.] *Bull. Périodique du Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (76) Jul. 1930: 313-317.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

16286. LEE, FRANK. Municipal banks. *Social Rev.* 2 (4) Aug. 1930: 195-202.—In 1916, the city of Birmingham opened a municipal savings bank to encourage thrift, in accordance with special war legislation passed for that purpose. After the war, the city was enabled to continue its venture. The success of the municipal bank for savings has now stimulated the formation of other such banks in England, for which

egislation is being urged. The funds and activities of the Birmingham bank are analyzed.—*Bertram Benedict.*

16287. POSEY, ROLLIN. Profits of commercial banks. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 8(4) Jul. 1930: 425-434.—The trend of profits for commercial banks is definitely negative. From 1908 to 1914, return on capital investment of national banks was 8.0% whereas from 1921 to 1928, it averaged 7.5%. The decline of return on total net assets is even more significant. Causes of this decline are analyzed, and the situation of independent banks is compared with that of chain and branch banks to show that the former are not in a particularly disadvantageous competitive position. A curtailment of free services offered as a means of competition, and an increase in the extent of profitable forms of financial services are recommended.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

16288. UNSIGNED. Deutsche Sparkassen im Jahre 1927. [German savings banks in 1927.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 39(1) 1930: 115-125.

16289. UNSIGNED. The progress of banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1929. *Bankers' Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 130(1036) Jul. 1930: 8-32; (1037) Aug. 1930: 186-201.—The group of London and Provincial banks, numbering 10 out of the 52 banks in Great Britain and Ireland, now have about 60% of the deposits and 73% of the assets of all banks. Comparison of the position of banking in 1928 and 1929 shows a moderate decline in most current items in the later year. The movement of acceptances shows the greatest change. Bank amalgamations have become less numerous in recent years.—*Charles R. Whittelsey.*

16290. UNSIGNED. Rationalizing reparations. The future of the Bank for International Settlements. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev. Jun.-Jul.* 1930: 1-5.

16291. UNSIGNED. Soviet savings banks. *State Bank of the USSR.* 5(12-13) Jul. 1930: 3-6.

16292. WHALE, P. BARRETT. Notes on the International Bank and the creation of credit. *Economica.* (29) Jun. 1930: 130-136.—The author analyzes the possibilities of the new International Bank in influencing the volume of credit and the level of prices throughout the gold standard world. (1) In case the national central banks should regard their balances with the new bank as reserve, the expansion of credit by the Bank for International Settlements (B. I. S.) would not be checked by the policy of banks of like status, nor by the need to provide extra supplies of cash in proportionate amount as are the national central banks. The trend of world prices is the only reasonable criterion of inflation and would determine the bank's rate of interest. No reserve ratio should be laid down. (2) At the other extreme is the case where the national central banks would not regard their balances at the B. I. S. as equivalent to gold. Its only important function then would be to increase the mobility of short term balances and interest rates would vary with those in the market concerned. There are two intermediate possibilities. (3) The national central banks might substitute balances with the B. I. S. for other foreign exchange reserves, in which case there would be no change in the total volume of credit. (4) The national central banks might hold part of their reserves in B. I. S. balances and the remainder in gold. The author presents formulae which take into consideration the important factors, namely, the attitude of the banks depositing gold, the reserve ratio of the B. I. S., and the average ratio of gold to B. I. S. balances which national central banks maintain.—*William E. Dunkman.*

16293. WILLIS, H. PARKER. American banking and foreign trade. *Banker (London).* 14(53) Jun. 1930: 307-317.—The difficulty of financing American foreign trade in any adequate way has tended to throw operations back upon a stock market basis. To this must

be added the handicaps of American law which have prevented the foreigner from reducing the difficulty by carrying themselves through an American agency. The great need is for American banks to interest themselves directly in the business of foreign trade. For this they must have a much wider network of foreign branches, and Federal Reserve banks must assume the foreign branch duties which they were originally intended to undertake.—*Helen Slade.*

16294. WILLIS, H. PARKER. American banking self-analysis. *Banker (London).* 15(54) Jul. 1930: 41-49.—Discussion of measures before the U. S. Congress and investigations in progress.—*Helen Slade.*

16295. WOLMAN, LEO. Labor banks. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(3) May 1930: 545-549.

16296. WYNNE, WILLIAM H. The branch banking movement in the United States. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 37(4) Jul. 1930: 384-393.

CREDIT

(See also Entry 16082)

16297. BANKOVSKY. La réforme de notre système de crédit. [The reform of our credit system.] *Vie Econ. d. Soviets.* 6(111) Mar. 5, 1930: 8-9.

16298. FRICKE, ROLF. Kreditnot und Sparsamkeit. [Need for credit and thrift.] *Sparkasse.* 50(12) Jun. 15, 1930: 233-238.

16299. RATCHFORD, BENJAMIN ULYSSES. Credit control and the stock market. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29(1) Jan. 1930: 1-15.—Discusses the struggle that has been going on for the past two years or more between the Federal Reserve System and the orthodox banking organization on the one hand and the independent credit system, made up of large industrial corporations, finance companies, investment trusts, and like institutions on the other, for the control of the credit system of the country. Some attention is given to the factors that fostered the development of the independent credit system. In the recent market crash the new credit system did not give a very good account of itself. The New York bankers had to increase their loans by almost a billion dollars in one week. The investment trusts were particularly disappointing to those who had counted on them as a stabilizing factor in the market. The Federal Reserve System has again regained control of the credit of the country. But the machinery of the independent credit system is still in existence.—*E. M. Violette.*

16300. STÖRCK, RICHARD. Kredit und Kreditorganisation. [Credit and the organization of credit.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132(5) May 1930: 663-701.—Credit is more a matter of personal relations than of mechanical legal requirements, so far as its maximum effectiveness in a national economy is concerned. The emphasis of capitalistic credit organization on the impersonal elements in credit, and its disposition to seek maximum profits rather than greatest social effectiveness has led to a one-sided development and unstable and fluctuating business conditions. There is a great need for the extension of the organization and methods of occupational cooperative credit organizations into the fields of large industry and commerce. The way in which this can be accomplished and the part to be played by the state are indicated at the close of the article.—*C. W. Hasek.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 16186, 16197, 16279, 16560, 16839)

16301. COPPOLA, LEONARDO. Il movimento delle società ordinarie per azioni nell'anno 1929.

[Changes in Italian stock companies during 1929.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(2) Feb. 1930: 185-190.—The net increase in the amount of Italian corporation capital in 1929 reached 4,644 million lire, markedly surpassing the increases occurring in previous years (2,698 millions in 1928, 1,841 millions in 1927, and 3,936 millions in 1926). This increase was determined largely by the increase in new investments, which rose from 3,162 millions in 1927 to 5,397 millions in 1929. This remarkable development of new investments, which appears out of harmony with the disturbed economic conditions in the country, is in all probability to be attributed, on the one hand, to the very intense movement of fusion and of revaluation of enterprises and, on the other, to the greater difficulty of placement of obligations abroad,—both these factors have spurred Italian producers to have greater recourse to internal financial markets. A progressive decrease of liquidations is noted. The capital of companies dissolved amounted to scarcely 570 million lire. The process of elimination of weaker concerns and of the reorganization of those in difficulties assumed a much more normal character in 1929 than in the past. The author fears unfavorable repercussions from the world economic crisis.—*Mario Saibante*.

16302. FEDERICI, LUIGI. La teoria dei prestiti esteri e la pratica italiana. [The theory of foreign loans and Italian practice.] *Gior. d'Econ.* 44(9) Sep. 1929: 648-686.—After having described the practice adopted in Italy for facilitating and regulating the influx of foreign loans, the author studies the concept of productiveness of foreign loans and describes their general effects. He distinguishes between loans for consumption and loans for production and public works, between loans destined to furnish circulating capital and loans invested in fixed assets, and between short and long production cycles. The problem of repayment (*rimborso*) is joined with the concept of productivity: the former considers the flow of exportable goods, the level of exchange and internal prices. Turning to Italian practice in the field of foreign loans Federici shows that attention is not always paid to the concept of productiveness. This concept was introduced gradually into practice from the end of 1922 to 1928 as appears from elaborate statistics of the amounts and purposes of loans beginning with November, 1925, as well as of the approximate interest burden.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

16303. MARIMO, GUIDO ZERILLI. Gli "Investment Trusts." [Investment trusts.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(5) May 1930: 451-460.—Distinguishes English and American types of investment trusts. Investment trusts have a stabilizing function in the stock market, mobilize savings and encourage sound investments. The stabilizing function is derived from the fact that by their nature they accumulate their own funds in securities which they hold for relatively longer periods in their own portfolios than the ordinary credit institution. However, they sell securities in large quantities when the market has a major advance and invest their liquid funds when the market is relatively low. Further, they call the attention of the public to certain areas, industries, and types of securities and inspire confidence in them by their purchases. They have facilitated the issuance and underwriting of good securities and give stability to new issues. The American stock market crisis in 1929 affected a small proportion very unfavorably but was survived in brilliant fashion by a great majority which were managed on a sound, conservative and competent basis.—*Mario Saibante*.

16304. SACERDOTE-JACHIA, G. Acquisti a rate e risparmio. [Installment buying and savings.] *Riforma Soc.* 40(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 175-180.—*Mario Einaudi*.

16305. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des internationalen Geld- und Kapitalmarktes und der Märkte einzelner Länder während des Jahres 1929. [The de-

velopment of the international money and capital market and the markets of various countries during 1929.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132(5) May 1930: 726-752.—The most important development in the international money and capital market in 1929 was the culmination of activity and the recession which followed late in the year, particularly in the United States. A summary of financial developments during 1929 in 26 countries.—*C. W. Hasek*.

PRICES

(See also Entries 15662, 15666, 16446)

16306. HAMBURGER, L. De veranderlijkheid van prijzen. [The variability of prices.] *De Economist* 78(11) Nov. 1929: 729-754.

16307. PAPI, GIUSEPPE UGO. L'andamento dei prezzi all'ingrosso ed al minuto. [The course of wholesale and retail prices.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(4) Apr. 1930: 398-401.—Discusses the divergence between the marked decrease in wholesale prices and the much smaller decrease in retail prices. This divergence rests primarily in the fact that the progress of the product from factory to consumer follows a complicated process which is productive and which involves costs. The costs that enter into retail selling do not vary in the same way as wholesale prices. When various products are sold by a single company, the retailer divides the costs of retail distribution not in proportion to sales but with a sliding scale, charging more for products the demand for which is inelastic. Merchant's profit is thus a complex function of the gross receipts; and one cannot expect the same variations in retail prices as occur in wholesale prices, and still less those that are found in the general average level of wholesale prices. Finally, while wholesale prices are formed on the perfectly organized international market, retail prices are formed on the basis of little organized local markets.—*Mario Saibante*.

16308. TARGETTI, RAIMONDO. L'adeguamento dei prezzi al nuovo valore della moneta. [The adjustment of prices to the new value of money.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(5) May 1930: 437-441.—In Italy, retail prices have diminished proportionately somewhat less than wholesale. The reason is that the costs of distribution have remained constant and unchanging in real value, in particular because the remuneration of important categories, commercial employees, public servants, and the professions, has remained constant.—*Mario Saibante*.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 15662, 15665, 16053, 16078, 16763, 16790)

16309. LIPÍŃSKI, EDOUARD. Note sur la méthode de travail de l'Institut Polonais de Recherches sur le mouvement général des affaires. [Methods of work of the Polish Institute of Research on general business activity.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 458-465.—The Institute bases its forecasts (after correcting for trend and seasonal variations) on the following indices: physical production (mining, manufacturing and agriculture), man-hours worked, volume of railroad shipments, orders, stocks, wholesale trade (including imports and exports), money rates, employment, and various other data relating to financial affairs (bills of exchange, discount rates, government finance, money in circulation, reserves, deposits, and credit), and production and consumption (wholesale and retail prices, prices of manufactured goods, volun-

of imports of raw materials, machinery and consumption goods, index of unemployment, carloadings, construction credit, prices of building materials and indices of real wages). In its attempts to forecast business it has so far been quite successful.—*James D. Paris.*

16310. McKAGNE, W. A. Does Canada follow U. S. trends? *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 37(4) Jul. 1930: 394-397.—(1) General business in Canada does not follow U. S. trends, but (2) Canadian stocks usually follow Wall Street by an interval averaging about a month.

16311. PAPI, GIUSEPPE UGO. Studi sulla teoria monetaria dei cicli industriali. Rapporti fra interesse e sconto. [The monetary theory of industrial cycles. The relation between interest and discount.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(3) Mar. 1930: 205-242.—This is the first of a series of studies on the theory which ascribes the production of industrial cycles predominately to phenomena of money and credit. The author defines the fundamental basis of interest and discount, together with the laws of variation of their respective rates. Papi discusses the various theories of interest and discount, especially the theory according to which the demand for the supply of savings tends to follow the net profits of economic activity itself. This theory offers the concept of a general rate of interest. This should be completed by the examination of other factors which determine, even in a state of equilibrium, the permanence of different rates. However, differences in rates do not change the nature of interest whatever the category of loans in which they are manifest. In consequence, the variations in different rates cannot be independent except for brief periods. This discussion is preliminary to a study of the relations between interest, discount and prices, and to a logical analysis—but not inductively or on a historical basis—of the possibility of regulating the granting of loans and the general level of prices. This will give a basis for a theory of industrial crises which, without obscuring the importance of the element of credit, will take account of other factors.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

16312. SOMMER, ALBRECHT. Die Bedeutung der Strukturwandlungen für die Methode der Konjunkturforschung. [The significance of structural changes for the methods of business cycle analysis.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132(6) Jun. 1930: 801-831.—The stage of advanced capitalism characteristic of western civilization has been highly dynamic, that is, it has been undergoing pronounced structural change. In the future, structural change will be far less pronounced and more uniformly progressive. There is hope, then, that business cycle analysis, and the new theory which is developing from it, although still static by necessity, will represent a closer approximation to the dynamic reality of economic change.—*C. W. Hasek.*

16313. TIMOSHENKO, VLADIMIR P. The role of agricultural fluctuations in the business cycle. *Michigan Business Studies.* 2(9) Jun. 1930: 1-89.—This study contends that business cycles in the United States have been directly or indirectly dependent on agricultural activity. It is shown that cycles exist in the physical volume of agricultural production, and that these cycles correlate with indexes of industrial activity, thus confirming earlier studies. In addition, it shows that fluctuations in crop production correspond with cycles in agricultural exports and with gold flows, in this way linking together agricultural movements and the volume of credit. It shows also that the volume of crops affects the ratio of agricultural and industrial prices, thus producing changes in the profit margin of manufacturing concerns. Through these channels, and also through the effect of large crops on the distribution system, agriculture affects business. A study of business

annals indicates that the beginning of revival is often associated with large crop yields, low ratio of agricultural to industrial prices, and large agricultural exports.—*O. W. Blackett.*

16314. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Die "realistische" Konjunkturforschung. [The "realistic" study of business fluctuations.] *Markt d. Fertigung.* 1(4-5) Oct. 1929: 216-243.—Drawbacks of the empirico-statistical approach to business cycles include: (1) neglect of theory and a tendency to generalize on the basis of regularities found in a limited time-interval (e.g. the Harvard sequence); (2) the subordination of economic reasoning to mathematical operations (e.g., the analysis of time series where actual value=trend \times seasonal+cyclical+random); (3) the introduction of extra-economic principles (e.g., the law of action and reaction, by Babson); and (4) the dominance of quantitative constructions and neglect of qualitative factors. Positive achievements include: (1) the discovery and description of the cyclical phases of business, (2) the distinction between cyclical fluctuations (*Konjunkturschwankungen*) and structural changes (*Strukturwandlungen*), (3) emphasis on complexity of economic experience and departure from causal monism, and (4) the investigation of exogenous factors.—*A. F. Burns.*

16315. WILSON, ROLAND. Economic cycles in Australia and New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* 6(10) May 1930: 68-88.—For Australia for the years 1870-1922 an annual index of business in the form of a simple arithmetic average of percentage deviations from (usually) nine-year moving averages expressed in terms of their standard deviations has been computed from the following series: wholesale prices, export prices, imports, exports, velocity of circulation, employment (reversed). The series used for New Zealand for the years 1870-1923 are wholesale prices, export prices, imports, exports, bankruptcy (reversed), railway under construction, freight carried on railways. The constituent series have been correlated with the composite index for Australia for the years 1874-1913 and for 1874-1922. Coefficients of correlation run from +.809 (imports 1874-1913) to +.543 (wholesale prices 1874-1913). The same process has been carried through for New Zealand for the years 1870-1913 and 1870-1923. These coefficients vary from +.760 in the case of wholesale prices from 1870 to 1913 to +.412 for freight carried on railways from 1870-1922. An inter-comparison of the Australian index, the New Zealand index, and Thomas' index for Great Britain was made. It is difficult to say whether Australian and New Zealand cycles for the pre-war period are synchronous (.686) or whether New Zealand lags a year (.705). New Zealand definitely lags Great Britain by one year (.705 compared with a .400 synchronous correlation coefficient), while the correlation for Australia and Great Britain synchronously is .778, and .671 with Australia lagged one year.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 15930, 15949, 16204, 16252, 16295, 16461, 16571, 16601, 16611, 16615, 16616, 16621, 16771, 16794, 16869, 16897, 16900)

16316. BROWN, EMILY C. Industrial home work. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #79. 1930: pp. 14.—A survey of information available on industrial home-work, chiefly in state Department of Labor reports, shows that the problem is extensive in industrial states, and present in others, although in most states information is fragmentary and there is little or no regulation. The information available is summarized. Few states

have effectively attacked the difficulty problem of regulation. Recommendations of a committee on industrial homework of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials and a list of references are included.—*E. C. Brown.*

16317. ECKLER, A. ROSS. Occupational changes in the United States, 1850-1920. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 12(2) May 1930: 77-89.—This paper gives a broad picture of changes in our working population as shown by data furnished in the decennial censuses from 1850 to 1920 for primary (basic material) production, manufacture, domestic service, trade, transportation, and professional service. The results, based upon ratios of the numbers of workers in each group to the numbers of all workers of ages ten and over, are uncertain for 1850-70; but for 1880-1920 primary production (the largest group except in 1920) displays a marked downward trend; manufacture, a sharp growth (to the largest proportion in 1920); domestic service, stability, except in 1920; and trade, transportation and professional service, sharp or substantial rises. Light is cast on the period 1850-70 through a study of four special groups: the industrial group, the agricultural group, the Southern group and the total United States excluding the Southern States. This analysis confirms the economic theory that with the development of a nation along industrial lines a larger proportion of the population tends to be engaged in the rendering of services and a smaller proportion in the production of goods.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

16318. PHILIP, A. Une classe ouvrière en pays de capitalisme industriel naissant: Les ouvriers dans l'Inde. [The workers of India. A working class in a country where industrial capitalism is at an early stage of development.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2(6) Apr. 15, 1930: 212-230.—About three million industrial workers are employed in India. For the most part, they come from rural districts where they often hold a few acres of land; during the harvest season they return to their homes in the country, where their families have usually remained. The native workers are poorly adapted to the regular discipline of the factory. A system of fines is practised for tardiness and for absence without permission. Housing conditions are usually deplorable. Some employers (particularly in Cawnpore and Nagpore) provide houses for their workers at very low rents; others sell cereals and cloth to their employees at cheap rates. Wages are low, varying considerably in different trades and in different districts; native workers are frequently paid less than Europeans for the same tasks. Since 1920, real wages have increased, especially in the province of Bombay. Industrial workers in India, though generally better fed than the peasants, are for the most part undernourished. In a certain number of families studied, less than a pound and a half of cereals was consumed per person each day; while the inmates of the prisons in India received over a pound and a half of cereals a day per person.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16319. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Mexican labor in the United States: Dimmit County, Winter Garden District, South Texas. *California Univ., Publ. Econ.* (5) 1930: 293-464.—By development of underground water supplies during the past 20 years Dimmit County, Texas, has shifted its economic basis from live stock to intensive agriculture, now frequently leading the United States in production of Bermuda onions. This economic revolution, involving heavy demand for hand laborers, has greatly altered the composition of the population. According to the census of minors of school ages, Mexicans by "race" constituted 38.8% of the total of the group in 1911; by 1929 they had risen to 73%. This study treats the "cheap labor" supply, the educational retardation of Mexicans, based largely upon discriminatory practices, and the lines of race and

class cleavage which are drawn sharply there. The establishment and maintenance of a county white man's primary for the purpose of minimizing the political role of Mexicans is analyzed in detail.—*Paul S. Taylor.*

16320. THOMPSON, HOLLAND. The southern textile situation. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29(2) Apr. 1930: 113-125.—*E. M. Violette.*

16321. UNSIGNED. Der Bergmannswohnstättenbau bis Ende 1929. [Miners' housing construction to the end of 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(17) Apr. 26, 1930: 586-587.—In recent years up to the end of 1929 almost 36,000 dwellings have been completed in the German mining district through the trust office (*Treuhandstelle*). Of these, 2,096 were completed in the past year. The total number of such dwellings in the Ruhr coal district was 21,612 and 1,297 respectively. At the end of September, 1929, 162,529 dwellings were in the possession of the Ruhr collieries which had been built without subsidies from the trust office, in other words, from the resources of the industry.—*E. Friederichs.*

16322. UNSIGNED. Die im Jahre 1928 in Preussen beschäftigten ausländischen Arbeiter. [Foreign laborers employed in Prussia, 1928.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69(2-3) 1930: 304-305.

16323. UNSIGNED. Forced labor for private employers in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 57-67.—A summary of the report on forced labor in various colonial possessions of European countries published by the International Labour Office in preparation for consideration at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1920. Forced recruiting of labor for private employers carried on by government officials directly is found in only two territories, Guatemala and the Spanish colonies in the Gulf of Guinea. In some cases customs have developed so that recruiting is actually done by government agencies but not under compulsion. In practice laws and their administration are so shaped that practical compulsion is exercised through government officials. Laws against vagrancy and dependence are easily interpreted so as to secure both the results that private employers desire and at the same time control over alien races.—*G. G. Groat.*

16324. WEBER, MAX. Travail d'éducation syndicale. [The work of trade union education.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 22(5) May 1930: 136-141.

16325. ZALESKI, ZYGMUNT. Rola sądu pracy w zakresie realizowania zasad i kształtowania wytycznych polityki socjalnej Państwa. [The role of labor courts with regard to the execution of principles and formulation of rules for the social policy of the state.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 3-9.—*O. Eisenberg.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 16331, 16399, 16541, 16653, 16666)

16326. LOWE CHUAN-HUA. China's labor movement. *Chinese Econ. J.* 60(5) May 1930: 487-509.

16327. ONEAL, JAMES. The American Federation of Labor. I. Failure of its policies. *Current Hist.* 32(2) May 1930: 241-245.—Technological changes in modern industrial methods have developed conditions to which American trade unions under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor have failed to adjust themselves. In other countries trade unions have modified their policies in the direction of separate and definite political action and active international cooperation. Unable to make headway in the trade union form of organization the leaders have turned to "union-management cooperation" in the hope of appealing to industrial leaders. American Federation leaders still cling to an individualist philosophy. Inconsistently the

leaders have been forced to favor old age pensions while in general repudiating all forms of social legislation. Even while these leaders stress individualism, large corporations are developing social policies in the form of benefit plans to bind workmen to anti-union firms. Company unions are increasing in membership while trade union membership declines. Inter-union wars in the form of jurisdictional disputes are further undermining union strength. Politically the Federation has little influence on legislation, though at its conventions it reports definite success. "Political quietism" is not yielding results.—*G. G. Groat.*

16328. SAPOSS, DAVID J. *Labor. Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (6) May 1930: 923-934.—Although statistically 1929 was a normal year for labor, certain events occurred which make it one of the most dramatic years since the war. The outstanding event which stirred the country and the labor movement was the southern textile strike situation which led up to the decision of the Americal Federation of Labor to launch a general organizing campaign. This year also witnessed the comeback of two of the garment trades unions, but dissension is rife in the United Mine Workers union. Three new organizations were founded by the opposition elements, and because of the depression the radicals are experiencing an increased responsiveness. The conservatives are also advocating reforms characteristic of depression years.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16329. WITTFOGEL, K. A. *Die Grundlagen der chinesischen Arbeiterbewegung. [The Chinese labor movement.] Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 15 (2) 1930: 238-269.—Discusses the industrial and political situation in China and the material condition of the Chinese working classes. The country is still largely undeveloped. Although ancient methods of production still prevail, industry on a capitalistic basis is evolving and a proletariat is springing up. Women and children are employed in comparatively large numbers and frequently under miserable conditions. Wages and the standard of living are low. Conditions in general are still unfavorable to the development of the labor movement.—*H. Fehlinger.*

16330. WOLL, MATTHEW. *The American Federation of Labor. II. A defense of the Federation's methods. Current Hist.* 32 (2) May 1930: 245-248.—While the records of the American Federation of Labor are open to all, there is much misinformation about its policies. American labor is now united. To meet changing conditions new methods of coordination and collective effort are being tried. Growth of unions has been steady and rapid. The relatively small proportion of American workers in unions is due to the effectiveness of powerful corporations in fighting organized labor. Company unions are having a certain momentary success only. American labor has always had a political program, though not favoring a separate political party. Organized labor won a signal victory in the Clayton Act and in the pledges of both parties to remedy the evils of the injunction. It has led in the fight for child labor restriction and for certain types of social insurance, as workmen's compensation. It favors some forms of social legislation, but believes that high wages, a short working day and week, steady employment and fair conditions of work are economic objectives that combine the social program and individual welfare.—*G. G. Groat.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 16141, 16145, 16255, 16450, 16474, 16493, 16604)

16331. MARSH, CHARLES F. *Collective bargaining by unionists in the electric power industry. J.*

Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 6 (2) May 1930: 142-156.—Collective bargaining by trade unionists in the electric power industry is confined to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, since few other employees in this industry belong to unions. Lack of dependable data makes it difficult to gauge the effectiveness of the collective bargaining of this union, but examination of available statistics shows a correlation between the effectiveness of collective bargaining in the industry, as measured by agreements and strikes, and the total membership of the union. Changes in wages and working conditions also reflect the influence of the union. Collective bargaining spread between 1903 and 1908; weakened until 1916 largely as a result of a secession movement within the union and industrial depression; reached a high point between 1916 and 1920; and thereafter declined steadily.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

16332. SCOTT, J. R. *The fight of the engineering workers. Labour Monthly.* 12 (5) May 1930: 290-297.—Since 1924 there have been long negotiations with the employers for a 20 shillings a week increase without result. Union officials now request government to set up a court of inquiry, which according to precedent in the textile industry will recommend a wage cut. A new type of workers' organization, based on the factories, with a revolutionary policy, is needed.—*Solon De Leon.*

16333. SPENCER, MALCOLM, and DEMANT, V. A. *The approach of the English Christian Social Council to the problem of industry. Stockholm.* 2 1930: 135-140.

16334. TA CHEN. *Analysis of strikes in China, 1918-1926. Chinese Government Bur. Econ. Infor., Booklet Ser. #4.* 1929: pp. 52.—The 1,098 strikes recorded show an average duration of 6.81 days. By far the largest number, 368, occurred in the textile trades, communications and transportation industries suffered 189, and tool making and manufacturing industries 115. Other industries showed more settled labor conditions. Cost of living increased rapidly over this period and a demand for wage increases was the principal cause of trouble. Half as many resulted from objections to labor conditions, such as mistreatment. One hundred thirty strikes were settled by arbitration, mostly through local officials. Mass meetings of the strikers at which representatives are elected to present the workers' demands to the employers is the second most effective way of settlement. Strikes are considered successful when the workers gained at least 60% of their demands, except in the case of strikes for wage increases, when a gain of 25% of the demands is regarded as successful. Any gain smaller than this is classed partially successful. On this basis the classification is: successful, 41%; partially successful, 11%; failure, 17%; and terms unknown, 31%.—*M. McCollum.*

16335. UNSIGNED. *Strikes and lock-outs in 1929. Ministry Labour Gaz.* 38 (5) May 1930: 160-162.—A total of 533,800 workers were directly or indirectly involved in 431 strikes and lockouts which took place in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1929. The aggregate time lost was approximately 8,287,000 working days, as compared with 1,388,000 in 1928. Wage controversies accounted for nearly half of the 431 disputes; wage decreases alone being responsible for a costly strike in the cotton industry involving 388,000 workers. Over 40% of the disputes were settled by compromise; 38.1% were settled in favor of the employer and only 20.6% in favor of the workers. The majority of the settlements were affected by direct arrangement or negotiation between the workers and employers; arbitration was employed in only 9% of the settlements. Tables and charts on strikes and lockouts from 1893 to 1929 are included.—*William Haber.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 16171, 16357)

16336. BINGHAM, W. V. Achievements of industrial psychology. *Mental Hygiene*. 14(2) Apr. 1930: 369-383.—Industrial psychology aims on the negative side to remove irritations and futilities of various kinds in industrial relations; on the positive side, it is concerned with methods of placement, occupational training, proper supervision and organization of work, improvement of health and earning power. It is closely related to two allied fields,—mental hygiene and scientific management. Fairly successful work has been done in measuring mental attitudes, interests, and abilities. In the case of the Western Electric Co. a study of the conditions upon which individual output depended, led to important conclusions in regard to the characteristics of effective supervision.—*Frank T. Carlton*.

16337. BRITTON, GERTRUDE HOWE. Placing cardiacs in industry—report of work done by Florence Rivkin. *Chicago Heart Assn. Bull.* 7(5-8) May-Aug. 1929: 4-6.—During 8 months of 1929, 75 cardiacs, 59 men and 16 women, appealed to the Division for the Handicapped of the Illinois Free Employment Bureau for placement according to their physical capacity. Of the 25 securing employment, 14 were still working on September 1. The Bureau found it easier to place skilled workers than unskilled, even when the work must be entirely changed. Office workers are more easily placed than others. Women are more easily placed than men. Young people are more acceptable to industry than older people, even without special training. Old men, handicapped by heart disease, are unplaceable. A man who has been a laborer all his life, is unplaceable. Colored persons are the most difficult of all to place.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

16338. FEICK, P. Zur Analyse des Bankberufs. [The analysis of the occupation of banking.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 35(4) 1930: 241-286.

16339. ICHHEISER, GUSTAV. Das Problematische im Begriff der Berufstüchtigkeit. Entwurf eines Systems der berufsrelevanten Persönlichkeitseigenschaften. [The problematical in the conception of vocational fitness. Outline of a system of personal qualifications applicable to vocations.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 34(5-6) 1930: 461-476.—The author traces the evolution of vocational analysis and placement from the early days of an assumed over-simplicity down to the present realization that complex elements of psychology and personality enter into the problem of adjusting an individual to a given occupation. The article lists various factors which the author believes enter into the problem. These elements concern personal attributes and social fitness as well as potential skill on the job.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 16206, 16607, 16981)

16340. HELLER, IMRE. Occupational cancer. *J. Indus. Hygiene*. 12(5) May 1930: 169-197.—After summarizing previous reports on occupational cancer, the author presents the findings of his own investigations in the United States. The chief cancers reported are in connection with exposure to certain tars and oils. In the former the presence of olefins is suggested as a causal factor in the 37 tar cancers discovered. The Negro race is much less susceptible. In connection with petroleum oils, which have been reported as intimately connected with mule spinners' cancer in British textile works, practically no authentic cases have occurred in the United States, the probable reason being the effect produced upon the American petroleum oils by

sulphuric acid used in the refining process. (Tables and bibliography.)—*Emery R. Hayhurst*.

16341. UNSIGNED. Safety code for woodworking plants as revised, 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #519. Apr. 1930: pp. 15.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 16832, 16867)

16342. POLAK, ANNA. Een voortdurend veranderend beeld van den Nederlandschen vrouwenarbeid. [A continuously changing picture of women in industry in the Netherlands.] *De Economist*. 78(10) Oct. 1929: 682-692.

16343. SMITH, ALFRED E. Labor laws and women workers. *Survey*. 64(4) May 15, 1930: 182-183.

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 16870)

16344. UNSIGNED. Child labor. Facts and figures. *U. S. Children's Bur., Publ.* #197. 1930: pp. 133.

16345. UNSIGNED. Child labor in Wisconsin, 1929. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* #23. Apr. 25, 1930: pp. 20.

WAGES

(See also Entries 16069, 16942)

16346. DOUGLAS, PAUL H., and COE, CHARLES J. Earnings. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 935-946.—Within the past 40 years, the greatest gain in real earnings for workers employed in manufacture in the United States came after the close of the World War. While the cost of living was dropping, money earnings stayed up, and thus real earnings advanced. But in 1929, the year dealt with in this study, real earnings in manufacturing increased only about 1%. The average cost of living for 1929 did not decline. Data on farm labor indicate an increase in money earnings of 1%, whereas money earnings of unskilled labor dropped 1%. A survey of union wage rates shows no change in full-time weekly earnings for the past three years. Unemployment, which increased, particularly at the end of the year, must be taken into consideration.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16347. EDGAR, C. T. Social services and real wages. *Natl. Rev.* 94(567) May 1930: 46-53.—The cost of living in Great Britain has increased 61% since the beginning of the war, while wages have increased from 65 to 70%; an increase in real wages of 3 to 6%. This figure does not take into account two important factors, the decline in hours of work per day, and the increase in social services to the worker. The latter have materially added to the increase in real wages. These social services include health insurance, unemployment insurance, and widows' and orphans' pensions, to all of which the workers contribute; poor relief, old age pensions, hospitals, and maternity and child welfare, all of which are supported from taxes; and workmen's compensation, the cost of which is borne entirely by employers. Whereas the total annual cost of these services before the war was £59,000,000, it was £226,000,000 according to the most recent figures. Of the increase of £167,000,000, £29,000,000 was borne by the workers, £36,000,000 by the employers, and £102,000,000 came out of taxes. Assuming that the workers themselves contribute no more than one-third of the taxes, the increase in real wages due to the expansion of social services since pre-war days may be estimated at 6.25%.—*Florence A. Fletcher*.

16348. JORDAN, J. P. Principles of incentives for executives and key men. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #113. 1930: pp. 26.

16349. UNSIGNED. The industrial situation and wages in Italy in 1929. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 5(5) May 1930: 21-24.

16350. UNSIGNED. Salaries of headworkers and assistant headworkers, and of directors of work with boys and girls. *Neighborhood.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 3-10.—A study of salaries of workers in over eighty settlements throughout the country in the winter of 1928-29.—*H. M. Bartlett.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entry 16337)

16351. BERGER, Dr. Arbeitsmarkt und Konjunktur im Auslande 1929. [Labor market and industrial prosperity outside Germany in 1929.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(15) Apr. 10, 1930: 358-363.—Great Britain and Germany have similar industrial problems. There is chronic unemployment of about 10% of insured workers. The figure in Great Britain for 1921 was 17%; 1922, 14.3%; 1923, 11.7%; 1924, 10.3%; 1925, 11.3%; 1926, the year of the great miners strike, 12.5%; 1927, 9.7%; 1928, 10.8%; and 1929, 10.5%. The industries which formerly were the strongest, coal mines, iron, steel, ship yards, and the textile industry are now more than others threatened by unemployment. Unemployment among insured coal miners decreased from 19.9% in December, 1928, to 14.6% in December, 1929. In the cotton industry unemployment increased from 11.3% to 14.4%. France has practically no unemployment. Unemployment in Italy has not been important. There is no unemployment in Switzerland. There was increased unemployment in Poland. Czecho-Slovakia suffered from a crisis of its textile industry. Other countries are also discussed.—*Rudolf Broda.*

16352. BERRIDGE, WILLIAM A. Employment and unemployment. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 47-966.—The year 1929 was chiefly characterized by a high level of factory employment and pay-rolls. The slump late in 1929 carried factory employment and pay-rolls in December down to a point abreast of their low of two years before but above those of mid-1924 and far above 1921. Railroad personnel enjoyed better employment in 1929 than in 1928, though less good than in other recent years owing chiefly to technological displacement; but their earnings were very large. Anthracite miners suffered somewhat in loss of employment and more in loss of income because of part-timing. Lack of direct information on nation-wide building employment will, it is hoped, be remedied soon. The federal government had success in measuring other non-factory employments in 1929. Progress has been made in the direct measure of unemployment through several local surveys, and completion of plans for the 1930 Census of Unemployment; but unemployment volume is still unknown.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16353. CROXTON, FRED C., and CROXTON, FREDERICK E. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio, 1924 to 1928, and an estimate of unemployment of males. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 31-62.—The present article includes information concerning fluctuations of employment of male and female wage earners, clerical employees, and salespeople in Ohio, 1924-1928, in agriculture, construction, fisheries, manufactures, mining and quarrying, service, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and public utilities, based on statistics of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations. The study affords a more nearly complete picture of employment than is available except through a complete census. The difference in the number of employees during the high month and low month of each year was 6.3% in 1924, 9.9% in 1925, 8.5% in 1926, 5.9% in 1927, and 13.8% in 1928. One section

of the report is devoted to unemployment of males in Ohio as measured by fluctuations of employment. An analysis is made of possible opportunities for securing work outside of the industry groups covered by this report, during the dull season in such industry groups, and also of certain undetermined factors (for example, possibility of employment in interstate transportation and in governmental agencies) affecting the employment of males.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

16354. FISHER, A. G. B. Unemployment in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* 6(10) May 1930: 118-123.—The second report of the New Zealand Government Committee on Unemployment opposes the adoption of unemployment insurance on the British model but recommends the payment of unemployment allowances out of a "sustentation fund" raised by direct proportional taxation on all incomes received in the Dominion. The Committee recommends that the Employment Board which administers this fund should have wide functions in organizing programs for preventing unemployment. Such a body might well become "not the least important of New Zealand's industrial experiments."—*Carter Goodrich.*

16355. GRIFFITH, ERNEST S. A new analysis of unemployment. *Sociol. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1930: 119-127.—Great Britain with no decline in her average real wage and the highest purchasing power in Europe is behind all Europe in the adjustments necessary to combat unemployment. Through her volunteer army system, she lost a higher percentage of potential leadership than any other nation. Emigration of the fittest depletes home industry and reduces the consumers' market. A competitive economic system fosters efficient leadership better than socialism or a monopolist system. "Rationalization"—integration within manufacturing and distributive industries—with several competing large-scale units, safeguards the consumers' interest and keeps prices down. Britain's failure to readjust and regain pre-war markets is due to monopolistic practices in goods, wages and services; resulting in price fixing, limitation of output and market, and in unemployment. Industry is handicapped by personnel inefficiency due to bad housing, ill-health, incomplete education, the unproductive annual expenditure of £300,000,000 for "drink," and the betting craze with its corollary of advancement "by luck rather than by work." Employer-employee cooperation with recognition of human values, and equality of economic opportunity are desirable as creative of personal responsibility and incentive to production.—*Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore.*

16356. KELLOGG, PAUL U. Outflanking unemployment. *Survey.* 64(3) May 1, 1930: 146-147.

16357. MAJOEWSKY, WALTER V. Maximum age limits at the time of employment. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 8(5) May 1930: 67-72.—In 1930, about 23.5% of the population of the United States was 45 years of age or older. If this group is arbitrarily excluded from employment, children and married women will have to enter industry to support them. Reasons for fixing a maximum hiring age limit: inability to adjust to new tasks, deterioration, both mental and physical, proneness to accidents, industrial pension systems, do not hold except in the most superficial way for the group as a whole. The individual case must be judged on its own merits. Much can be done towards solving the problem of employment for men over 45 by fitting the individual worker to a job suited to his capacities and by a careful job analysis which will indicate those positions which can be filled by older men. In the public service where an employee expects a life tenure on his job, it is necessary to keep the hiring limit fairly rigid in order to prevent the force from becoming overweighted with older men.—*U. B. Stone.*

16358. MENDOLSOHN, KURT. Die Krise des Arbeitsmarkts. [The crisis of the labor market.]

Gesellschaft. 7 (5) May 1930: 430-439.—The unemployment crisis of Germany today equals the crisis of 1926. Early in 1930 three million workers were out of employment. The number has increased so greatly that only two-thirds of the unemployed receive insurance, while the others are dependent upon local aid or upon charity. Toward the end of March almost a million and a half were employed in part time work.—*Carl Mauerlshagen, Jr.*

16359. MONEY, LEO CHIOZZA. British unemployment and its meaning. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (761) May 1930: 599-615.—The magnitude of the unemployment problem is indicated by the British expenditure of 700 million pounds on its relief since the armistice. Although the British figures (1½ million) are the most complete in any country, they are still an underestimate of the unemployed because of the uninsured and the existence of short time. The great staple industries have suffered most and the numbers attached to them have decreased, but nearly 600,000 new persons entered industry from 1923 to 1929. The various causes of unemployment (12 outlined) show the weakness of competitive enterprise. Rationalization, while necessary in itself, produces unemployment to a special degree. Two chief remedies are proposed: protection and state developments. The latter, according to the "Treasury view" merely takes capital away from private enterprise. Nevertheless both conservative and labor governments have disregarded this view to some extent. This course seems better than relief, at least when capital is abundant and cheap. The results seem more favorable for eventual recovery than for immediate relief. Ultimately a solution for the unemployment problem involves the question of distributing leisure scientifically.—*N. A. Tolles.*

16360. UNSIGNED. Progress toward employment stabilization. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations*. (57) May 15, 1930: 1-3.—Summary of National Industrial Conference Board report on *Lay-Off and its Prevention*. Many plants have reduced the necessity for lay-off by centralized and coordinated employment control, accurate advance estimate of needs, discontinuance of hiring in advance of a decline in activity, and broader training of workers to make them more interchangeable. Plant operations may be stabilized under certain (outlined) circumstances by manufacturing for stock according to an annual production estimate, developing complimentary lines of goods, and increasing sales effort during recession. Where business foresight is unable to prevent curtailing of output, short time may be used (e.g. the flexible working day on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.). When lay-offs are unavoidable, there is room for many enlightened techniques such as accurate rating of relative value of employees and advanced notice of intention to the worker.—*N. A. Tolles.*

16361. WILLEKE, EDUARD. Die Arbeitsmarktgestaltung unter dem Einfluss der wirtschaftsräumlichen Dezentralisation. [The influence of decentralization on the organization of the labor market.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 132 (4) Apr. 1930: 543-571; (5) May, 702-725.—Three degrees of centralization or decentralization in a labor market may be noted: (1) pure decentralization, characteristic of areas where agriculture is the only industry, (2) complete centralization, where industrial production is concentrated in great urban centers, and (3) mixed decentralization, where both manufactures and agriculture exist within a given area. This third form appears to be particularly fitted to bear the shocks of business fluctuations, since the variations characteristic of industrial production are tempered by the relative steadiness of agricultural activity. Whether this is actually the case, however, depends on the extent to which and the form in which agricultural and industrial labor may be undertaken by

the same individuals. The reserve of unemployed is relatively small in the district of Württemberg, in comparison with the industrial concentration characteristic of Berlin. But in the Württemberg district such factors as the high degree of skill required in the production of a large volume of quality products, with a small percentage of casual labor as a consequence, and the very low rate of increase in the population are important. Where these additional factors are considered, the mixed decentralization characteristic of the labor market in the Württemberg area assumes a position of relative unimportance.—*C. W. Hasek.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 15651, 16347, 16803)

16362. CARPENTER, NILES. The financing of medical care as a problem in family economy. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24 (2) May 1930: 266.

16363. WICKENS, C. H. Comparative costs of living. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (10) May 1930: 61-67.—This study compares the cost of living of an unskilled worker in Australia and the United Kingdom for 1928. The British figures are for the United Kingdom as a whole, the Australian for 30 towns. Food costs are 2% higher in Australia than in the United Kingdom, housing 50% higher, and clothing and miscellaneous items about 60% higher. If these are weighted according to their relative importance in the British workmen's budget, the total cost is shown to be 23½% greater in the Australian case. In 1914 this difference would have been still greater (37%), since in the intervening years British costs had increased by two thirds while the Australian were increasing by one half.—*Carter Goodrich.*

16364. ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C. Living standards and the farm program. *Rural Amer.* 8 (5) May 1930: 3-7.—Standards of living are the result of two forms of behavior—consumption of material goods and ideologies of non-material facts associated with any level of consumption. The American farmer has preserved much of the non-material elements necessary to a worth-while standard of living and at the same time has exceeded the rural population of other countries in making expenditures for churches and schools. There is effort on the part of the city and some rural leaders to have urban standards adopted in the country. If this objective were accomplished it would materially damage our national well-being. Incomes of agriculture have seldom equaled and never exceeded urban incomes; farm people spend more for improvement of homesteads or for land, and have more persons to support from the same incomes.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 15663, 16074, 16176, 16385, 16395, 16614)

16365. CHASE, STUART. Prosperity—believe it or not. 5—The farmer's share. *Nation*. 129 (3363) Dec. 18, 1929: 745-746, 750.—A discussion of the farmer's share in the national income.—*A. G. Black.*

16366. FELLNER, FRIEDRICH von. Das Volksvermögen Ungarns. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Schätzung des Volksvermögens im allgemeinen. [The national wealth of Hungary. A contribution to the problem of estimating national wealth.] *Ungarische Bibliothek* 7 (2) 1930: pp. 80.—Combining the objective method with that of de Foville the author estimates the value of immovables, of the means of transportation, of movables, and of foreign credit. The present distribu-

tion is approximately 60%, 31%, 8%, and 1% respectively. Although the estimate can at best be only proximate, with greater completeness in statistical data, satisfactory results may be obtained by following his methods.—*Walter Hausdorfer*.

16367. PESLE, OCTAVE. Une phase de l'évolution du droit de propriété en pays de Chrâ, au Maroc. [A phase of the evolution of property law in Chrâ, Morocco.] *L'Afrique Française-Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*. (4) Apr. 1930: 232-235.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16368. WAIZNER, ERNST. Das Volkseinkommen Alt-Österreichs und seine Verteilung auf die Nachfolgestaaten. [The national income of pre-war Austria and its distribution in the post-war states.] *Metron*. 7 (4) Dec. 31, 1928: 97-183.—By means of an adaptation of previous methods the author has compared estimates of national income that show that the per capita income in present Austria not only exceeds that of her nearest rival, the Czechoslovak Republic, but also is greater than that of pre-war Austria. While the industrial and trade income and agricultural resources in Czechoslovakia are much greater, the income derived from investments, banking, and professional services is greater in Austria.—*Walter Hausdorfer*.

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 16107, 16624)

16369. JESNESS, O. B. Research relating to cooperative marketing. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 233-245.—A few specific types of research open to cooperatives are briefly mentioned in seven classes: statistical surveys, historical studies, organization plans and operating problems, membership relations, price and sales policies, measuring economic results, and legal aspects. The research of cooperatives in some of these fields is still in its infancy. In many cases the work of public institutions and of the cooperatives may be carried on in such a way that they will dovetail very satisfactorily.—*S. W. Mendum*.

16370. LUBIMOV, I. The five year plan of development of the consumers' cooperative movement in the USSR. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 24 (1) Jan. 1930: 11-16.

16371. PRICE, H. BRUCE. Research in cooperative marketing. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (2) Apr. 1930: 245-247.—*S. W. Mendum*.

16372. WILLIAMS, CARL. Carl Williams of Federal Farm Board in an address before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, says nation is definitely committed to principle of cooperative marketing of farm products. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3384) May 3, 1930: 3277-3278.

16373. WOLFF, HENRY W. Early days of the I.C.A.—Delft, 1897 and Paris, 1900. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 23 (4) Apr. 1930: 129-131.

16374. WOLFF, HENRY W. Early days of the I.C.A.—The Manchester Congress, 1902. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 23 (5) May 1930: 161-165.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

16375. L., H. Changes in bread consumption: causes and consequences. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20 (10) Oct. 1929: 420-429.—Wheat has become the most important bread grain of the human race. A fall since the pre-war period in the consumption of rye in the typical rye producing countries has not resulted in an increased wheat consumption. Wheat consumption has decreased in such wheat-eating countries as France,

Belgium, Switzerland, United States, Canada, and Argentina; however, world consumption has increased. Since wheat is the bread of city folks and cities along with wages are increasing, more wheat is being consumed. The increased demand has been met by opening up new land, improved and cheaper transportation, seed selection, and new methods of production.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See Entries 13017, 13071, 13113, 13369, 13442, 13590, 13592, 13597, 15273, 15349, 15358, 16408, 16562)

PUBLIC FINANCE GENERAL

(See also Entries 15203-15206, 16431-16432, 16466, 16554-16555, 16558, 16680)

16376. GIJN, ANT. van. Een tweetal vragen in verband met het nieuwe model der Rijksbegroting. [Two questions in connection with the new form of the state budget estimates.] *De Economist*. 78 (9) Sep. 1929: 575-599.

16377. NEUMARK, FRITZ. Kriegslasten und Reichshaushalt. [War burden and German federal finance.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 9 (2) 1930: 168-177.

16378. RODRÍQUEZ, JOSÉ MANUEL. Estudio analítico del presupuesto en el Perú. [Analytical study of the budget in Peru.] *Rev. Econ. y. Finan.* 1 (6) Sep. 1929: 7-50.

16379. ROSSI, ERNESTO. Le entrate e le spese effettive dello stato dal 1922-23 al 1927-28. [Effective revenues and expenditures of the Italian State from 1922-23 to 1927-28.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 330-354.—The second of a series of documentary articles, on the Italian governmental finances after 1922. After eliminating perturbing factors, the total State revenues, expressed in gold lire, have increased from 13,652 million lire in 1922-23 to 20,031 in 1927-28, and total expenditures have increased, in the same time, from 12,134 to 18,803 million lire, thus correspondingly increasing the burden of taxation and rendering more than ever necessary stringent measures of economy.—*Mario Einaudi*.

16380. ROSSI, ERNESTO. La gestione della tesoreria dello stato dal 1922-23 al 1927-28. [Italy's treasury accounts from 1922-23 to 1927-28.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 121-167.—An analysis of Italy's treasury accounts for the years since 1922, which, in contrast to the ordinary budget accounts, give the actual outlays of the treasury in each financial year, without regard to the time when the various items of expenditure were appropriated. Reducing the figures to present gold lire, and eliminating the last remnants of extraordinary war charges, the treasury's outlay rose from 11,739 million lire in 1922-23, to 20,192 in 1927-28 and to 22,741 in 1928-29, thus almost doubling itself, with deficiencies amounting in the two last mentioned years to 1,530 and to 3,294 million lire respectively. A sum in excess of 26,000 million lire has been already appropriated to be spent in the next ten financial years, thus following the dangerous system of accumulating expenditures on future budgets.—*Mario Einaudi*.

16381. UNSIGNED. Die Finanzen der preussischen Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände für die Rechnungsjahre 1913 und 1925. [The finances of Prussian communes and communal unions for the

fiscal years 1913 and 1925.] *Stat. Korrespondenz.* 56 (13) Apr. 5, 1930: 114-129.

16382. UNSIGNED. The "inevitable" budget. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Apr.-May 1930: 1-6.—Discussion of the British budget.

16383. UNSIGNED. The Soviet budget from 1926-27 to 1929-30. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5 (9) May 1, 1930: 177-179.

16384. WILLIS, H. PARKER. Need of making changes in Treasury borrowing plan; present plan expensive and harmful to credit; origin of war finance method; resumption of short term financing under President Harding; problem of change. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3382) Apr. 19, 1930: 2658-2659.

TAXATION

(See also Entries 15948, 16051, 16069, 16117, 16190, 16438, 16440, 16447, 16449, 16452-16453, 16457, 16460, 16553, 16557, 16559, 16561, 16564, 16609, 16626)

16385. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Del cosiddetto prelievo dell'imposta. [The so-called tax payment.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 225-238.—The usual line of exposition calls incidence or payment the fact that taxpayers hand over to the public exchequer a part of their income. This conception is correlated to a curious bookkeeping system of valuation of the national income, according to which the national income is apparently increased by the gross amount of the income tax. If we conceive the state not as taxing income produced by tax-payers, but as obtaining, by the tax device, the state's part of the total national dividend, viz., the part produced by the state's cooperation, the true social net income can be calculated. In considering the problem, Ought public debt securities to be included in national wealth? the author shows that if national wealth is made to include personal capital, viz., the capitalized value of men, then all public debt must be included; but that if national wealth is conceived as including only material things, then we ought to include only that part of public debt the service of which is covered by taxes on material things, excluding that part the interest service of which is covered by taxes on labor incomes.—*Mario Einaudi.*

16386. EINAUDI, LUIGI; DENI, ANTONIO; SCOCA, SALVATORE. Ancora le sperequazioni e le evasioni nell'imposta di ricchezza mobile. [On differences of incidence and evasions in the Italian income-tax legislation.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-54.—A symposium originated by an article by Einaudi (*Riforma Soc.*, Jul.-Aug. 1928, 305-328), in which a reform of the present Italian income-tax legislation was proposed. The present legislation taxes the income of public employees less than that of private employees or business men, on the ground that the former cannot, while the latter can, conceal part of his income from the assessor, who thus tacitly takes for granted partial evasions from taxation of the latter categories. To avoid the evil consequences of such evasions, Einaudi proposed that percentages of taxation should be generally decreased and that the incomes of public employees should be taxed more at a higher rate than those of private employees or business men, since they enjoyed a greater degree of stability. Scoca opposes this proposal, and Deni has further modifications to propose. Einaudi emphasizes the meaning of "average income" for purposes of taxation. It is not the actual or real income which should be taxed, but an average income. If the taxpayer's assessment remained unchanged for a period of say four years, he would strive to increase his income since all above the assessment would be tax-free. The stimulus to greater economic activity would be very great, and the state would reap the benefits of its moderation at the end of

the period in the shape of greatly increased taxable incomes. A similar principle has been accepted in the Italian system of land taxation, since the beginning of the 18th century.—*Mario Einaudi.*

16387. FASIANI, MAURO. Elementi per una teoria della durata del processo traslativo dell'imposta in una società statica. [Elements of a theory of the duration of the tax shifting process in a static society.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (8) Aug. 1929: 557-583 (9) Sep. 1929: 687-714.—The scope of this study is to determine the time within which the shifting of taxes takes place. After defining the shifting process and its characteristic moments, both of beginning and of ending, the author directs attention to the shifting of a special tax levied per unit of product at the moment of sale, which causes a reduction of supply preceeding an increase in price. The duration of shifting is a function of the duration of the production process, of the course of the cost curve, of the time when the tax is levied and of its amount, of the interval between productive processes, and varies according to the type of capital invested, and the rate at which the marginal cost grows in different companies, etc. The author discusses the various fundamental hypotheses assumed in connection with the inquiry.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vello.*

16388. GRAVES, MARK. Scope and effect of estate tax system adopted by New York. *Trust Companies.* 50 (5) May 1930: 713-716.—Advantages of the plan as contrasted with the inheritance or succession tax.

16389. HENSEL, ALBERT. Der Verlustvortrag im Einkommensteuergesetz. [Loss items in income tax law.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 8 (8) Aug. 1929: 620-631.

16390. REPACI, FRANCESCO ANTONIO. Gli effetti della variazione del valore della moneta sui tributi. [Effects of monetary variations on taxation.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 99-129.—The immoderate emission of paper-money is but a concealed form of taxation. After a historical survey of the theory of the subject the author discusses the classes upon whose shoulders the burdens of this kind of taxation are more likely to fall, and the categories of taxpayers who eventually will have to bear its incidence. Finally the elements of variations in the state revenues from taxation in times of monetary fluctuations are examined. These include: (1) the system of rates; (2) the system of exemptions; (3) the assessment; (4) the system of collection.—*Mario Einaudi.*

16391. UNSIGNED. Taxation and economic trends in Denver. *Univ. Denver, Business Rev.* 6 (5) May 1930: 2-7.

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 16563)

16392. SCHIAVI, ALESSANDRO. Impulsi, remore e soste nell'attività dei comuni italiani. [Italian local finances.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 355-388.—An analysis of local finances which have shown alarming signs of growing deficiencies, as evidenced by an increase of 2,415 million lire indebtedness in the 75 principal communes during the period Jan. 1 1925-Dec. 31, 1927. The situation in Turin, Genoa, Milan, Padua, Treviso, Ravenna, Forlì, Rimini, Bologna, Perugia, Naples, and Palermo is examined in detail.—*Mario Einaudi.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 16198, 16273, 16277, 16290, 16679)

16393. FELCOURT, ETIENNE de. Le règlement définitif des réparations non-allemandes. [The final settlement of the Austrian, Bulgarian and Hungarian reparations.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-2 (2) May 1930: 263-290.—The history of the reparations question in

Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary has been filled with a variety of vexatious problems which centered around the financial weaknesses of these countries, the repatriation of nationals in ceded territories, and the attempts at agrarian reform. These questions have been settled by accords with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, and by an agreement among the creditors as to the distribution of the indemnities collected. These settlements which involve considerable sacrifice on the part of Great Britain, France and Italy place the Central European states in a position which will enable them to successfully complete their projected financial and agrarian reforms.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

16394. REPELIUS, F. H. De ontwikkeling van het reparatie vraagstuk tot 1, September 1924. [The evolution of the reparations question to September 1, 1924.] *De Economist*. 78 (12) Dec. 1929: 795-813.

16395. UNSIGNED. La liquidation des biens allemands au Maroc et dans les colonies. [The liquidation of German property in Morocco and in the colonies.] *L'Afrique Française*. 40 (4) Apr. 1930: 212-213.—One consequence of the adoption of the Young Plan will be the cessation of the liquidation of German property in territories under French control according to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Some 150 properties in Morocco, with a value of 35,000,000 francs, have been involved. To care for the new situation, a proposed law would restore all unliquidated property to the German owners but would require them to market the same to buyers approved by the Moroccan government within 6 months after its passage. All not thus disposed of would be preempted under the terms of a law of 1920.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 14612, 14628, 15107, 15276-15281, 15671, 16159, 16177-16179, 16182, 16211, 16331, 16439, 16444, 16625)

16396. BENNETT, MARTIN T. An adaptation of the British Gas Act to American practice and regulation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (2) May 1930: 113-118.—The present prescribed gas standards are becoming increasingly unsatisfactory as interconnection develops, resulting in several kinds of gas being put into the same system in varying proportions. The logical units for sale should be heat units rather than cubic feet. To accomplish this, a modification of the present British practice by creating an "American therm" standard is suggested. Such an American therm basis for gas rates might be the equivalent of a unit of five British therms. "Since most manufactured gas is priced in units of 1,000 cubic feet and has a heating value of 500 B.t.u. per cubic foot or slightly more, the 'American therm' would have a price very little different than the price per thousand cubic feet in the present rate structures." To install such a new heating value standard, a suggested form of commission order is set forth, embodying suitable restrictions and flexibility to obviate any more confusion or suspicion than attended the change from a candle power to a cubic foot basis.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

16397. MALOTT, E. ORTH. Joint operation of municipal utilities in Wisconsin. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (2) May 1930: 196-203.—An aspect of municipally owned utilities which has not received much attention is joint operation of two utilities. The important problem in joint operation is to determine

whether one of these utilities is subsidizing the other. In Wisconsin "86.2% of all municipal electric plants are operated in conjunction with a water utility." But the extent of joint operation of these two utilities varies with the types of station and the size of the operating municipality. Similarly the distribution of plant and property value varies from period to period with the type of station, the kind of utility and the population group. Analysis of the operating revenues of joint utilities in Wisconsin is reserved for treatment in the second installment of this article.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

16398. PEGRUM, D. F. Legal versus economic principles in utility valuation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (2) May 1930: 127-135.—Solution of the utility valuation controversy is as distant as ever largely because the task is so "gigantic" and because the judicial concept of confiscation and the economic question of adequate rates are confused. Both the reproduction cost theory, in its two major forms of reproducing the existing plant and reproducing the service, and the investment basis of valuation are open to objections on grounds of theory, financial expediency, and administrative practicability. Attention should be focused on revenue. Taking this approach, the emphasis given to a fixed over-all rate of return is unfortunate. It has unduly restrained rates during rising prices and compelled utilities to postpone reductions when conditions are reversed, in order to make up for the preceding depression. Rate regulation should be more closely attuned to changes in business conditions.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See Entries 11685, 11955, 11960, 12727, 13192, 13361, 13585, 13587, 13592, 13627, 14642, 14678, 14679, 15271, 15274, 16052, 16056, 16446, 16613, 16617)

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 15697, 16068, 16332, 16402, 16411-16412, 16473, 16526, 16536, 16537, 16618-16619, 16708, 16886)

16399. BIRKENFELD, LUDWIG. Die Konsolidierung der Sozialistischen Arbeiter-Internationale. [The consolidation of the Socialist Workers' International.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 15 (1) 1930: 147-158.—This is a review of the developments in the international socialist movement between the Congress in Vienna in 1923 and the Congress in Brussels in 1928. By 1923 the Second International had overcome the disorganizing effect of the great war and the schisms which followed the Russian Revolution. It still had to cope with the problems arising from the temporary "stabilization of capitalism" and with the Fascist reaction and dictatorship in Italy, Hungary, Spain and Poland and with Bolshevism. Attention will have to be concentrated in the near future on the problems of colonial exploitation and disarmament. On the latter question the socialist international has adopted strong resolutions.—*William Haber.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 16708)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 15907, 16491)

16400. BATTAGLIA, FELICE. Studi sulla politica di Machiavelli. [Studies on the politics of Machiavelli.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e. Pol.* 2 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 46-57.—This article takes up Machiavelli's attitude toward the place of religion in the state, and compares the studies made by Della Rocca and Alderisio. Della Rocca found that Machiavelli considered the church simply as an organ of social control within the state. Alderisio found that in Machiavelli's *Discurso Morale* there was proof that he was a deeply religious individual. The writer does not agree with Alderisio.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

16401. FOURET, LOUIS-ANDRÉ. Romantisme et politique. [Romanticism and politics.] *Grande Rev.* 34 (4) Apr. 1930: 270-288.

16402. GUY-GRAND, GEORGES. La philosophie populaire selon Proudhon. [Popular philosophy according to Proudhon.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 93-114.—A new edition of Proudhon's *Justice in Revolution and in the Church* is about to appear, with an introduction by Guy-Grand. This article comprises two chapters of the introduction. Proudhon, unlike Renan, considered that the populace should be educated to reason and not merely to believe. He held that they were able to understand a philosophy, based upon empiricism, which, by means of revolution, was to establish justice upon earth. Man's collective reason, aided by science, was to produce true democracy.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16403. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. La place de Montesquieu dans l'histoire des doctrines politiques du XVIII. siècle. [Montesquieu's place in the history of 18th century political doctrines.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 7 (38) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 97-112.—As a result of Dubos' *Histoire Critique de l'Établissement de la Monarchie Française* (1734), there were two schools of political theory—Fénélon's, which championed the nobility, and Dubos', which defended the bourgeois-royal union. The Marquis d'Argenson in his *Considérations sur le Gouvernement Ancien et Présent de la France* (c. 1737) advanced Dubos' theory, and advocated a strong, enlightened monarchy. Mably's *Parallèle des Romains et des Français* (1740) and other works plead the royalist cause. Montesquieu in his *Esprit des Lois* praised the parlements; claimed exemption from taxation for the nobility; maintained that seigniorial justice was inherent in a fief; defended the feudal regime; made the judicial power, vested in the nobility, equal to the executive and legislative. He feared democracy. The *Esprit des Lois* became the bible of parlements and nobles before the revolution and of moderates and conservatives during the revolution.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

16404. BITSILLI, P. БИЦИЛЛИ, П. Эволюция нации и революция. [The evolution of a nation, and revolution.] *Современные Записки (Paris).* 42 1930: 374-384.—Each revolution has three stages: religious (or poetical), metaphysic, and positive. The first stage is the kingdom; national-state life finds in it its expression in cult and rite or ceremonial. In the metaphysical stage general will has to be found by the reason. Its ideal is a republic. The stage of positivism based

on the competition of wills results in democracy. All great national states have passed through revolutions. The revolution in England was achieved almost exclusively by gentlemen; the French and Russian revolutions by intellectual classes with the assistance of people; the German revolution was an act of opposition parties. In Italy, Fascists roused the people not against strong power, but against social classes which might become powerful.—*Paul Gronschi.*

16405. CANTACUZÈNE, MATHIEU. La vie le droit-la liberté. [Life, law, and liberty.] *Rev. Trimestr. de Droit Civil.* 28 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 685-707.

16406. GRONSKI, PAUL. Le gouvernement et l'opinion publique. [Government and public opinion.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 451-457.—The most important function of a representative system is the accurate expression of the ideas which predominate in the public opinion of the state. Multiplicity of parties on the continent makes this difficult. Political scientists should examine the forms by which public opinion is expressed and should try to determine the laws of the reciprocal influence of public opinion and power.—*Eric Beecroft.*

16407. OTTO, WALTER. Monarchie und Republik im Wandel der Zeiten. [Monarchy and republic through the ages.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26 (6) Mar. 1929: 405-418.—Despite the threefold ancient Greek division of constitutional forms into monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, the more fundamental division is as between the rule of one and that of a number. In the light of world history one must not in any age accept external appearances alone as characteristic, nor conclude that either one of the two forms is final. The contemporary re-emergence of the monarchical form does not permit the historian to prophesy a new monarchical era, although the student of politics might so prophesy.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND
CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 16416, 16500, 16526, 16534, 16624)

16408. BONN, M. J. Die neue Feudalität. [The new feudalism.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41 (4) Apr. 1930: 433-445.—In post-war Germany industrial forces have sought to replace the concept of the monistic state with the idea of an industrial system under entrepreneurial leadership and control. This is a strong suggestion of a return to the feudal system of association for mutual benefit. This movement is illustrated by the attempted invasions of state functions such as the control of the National Bank (*Reichsbank*) and credit; the union, irrespective of state lines, of related industries, such as coal and iron; the establishing of the International Bank as an agency for handling reparations; and the international utilization of the German National Railway as an agency for the collection of obligations.—*Walter Thompson.*

16409. KHARIZANOV, IV. Natsiyata i lichnost'ta u sotziyalnata filosofiya na fashizma. [Nation and individual in the social philosophy of fascism.] *Filosojski Pregled.* 1 1929: 324-335.—Fascism is against individualism which comes from the Renaissance and the French Revolution. A free citizen is a fictitious person. Against this, fascism puts the nation.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16410. KULCZYCKI, LUDWIG. Kryzys państwa współczesnego. [The crisis of the present state.] *Ruch Prawny, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 267-273.—Social problems are the principal causes of the struggle over the constitutional form of the state. These problems became more acute after the war, when economic difficulties affected the spirit of the working classes and the political power of governments weakened.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16411. OLIVETTI, A. O. L'antimarxismo di Giorgio Sorel. [George Sorel's anti-Marxism.] *Stirpe.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 8-11.—A criticism of the article by Lorenzo Guiso in *Critica Fascista* on the contribution of George Sorel to the latest Italian thought. It is not true that Sorel had a double personality—extreme right and extreme left. If the syndicate is the 'supreme reality, then the nation is the greatest of syndicates. Sorel was right in admiring Lenin at first, even as Mussolini then admired him, for the soviet is a syndicalist creation. Sorel was not a Marxist. The Italian equation reduces itself to simple terms: Sorel plus Mussolini equals fascism. Revolutionary syndicalism plus the war spirit equals the corporative state.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

16412. TOSTI, ARMANDO. Rivoluzione socialista e rivoluzione fascista. [Socialist revolution and Fascist revolution.] *Stirpe.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 4-6.—According to Marxist doctrine it would be expected that socialism would come as a product of historical necessity out of the class struggle, but in fact the socialist movement degenerated into mere utilitarian democracy. The fascist revolution believes in struggle, but interprets history as consisting of two kinds of struggles, internal and external. Fascism is a manifestation of the second type. It manifests order and discipline within its borders, and converts the juridical equality of its citizens into a real equality.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

16413. VOLPICELLI, ARNALDO. Santi Romano. *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 2(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 7-25.—This is the first of a series of articles setting forth the political theories of Santi Romano, one of the leaders in the renewal of the Italian studies of public law. His theories follow closely those of Duguit, rejecting absolute sovereignty for pluralism.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entry 16435)

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 14174, 14180, 14192-14193, 14198, 14258, 14268, 14409-14410, 15050, 15840, 15852, 15891, 15911, 16590)

16414. DART, HENRY PLAUCHE. The place of the civil law in Louisiana. *Tulane Law Rev.* 4(2) Feb. 1930: 163-177.—The civil law of France and the custom of Paris were introduced into Louisiana in 1712, and were interpreted by the superior council. Spanish law was substituted when General O'Reilly took possession for Spain in 1769. Gradually there emerged a Louisiana system, partly French and partly Spanish. When the Territory of Orleans was created in 1804, an attempt was made to substitute the common law. The native leaders protested. In 1808, the territorial legislature adopted a revision or digest of the civil law. A simplified code of practice was adopted in 1805. The state finally adopted the code of practice of 1824 and the civil code of 1825. The common law rules of evidence were tacitly adopted by the courts and lawyers. The law of tort has its primary source in the civil code, but has developed along the lines of the common law. In the code of practice of 1824 the common law prevailed. The civil code of 1825 absorbed parts of the *Code Napoléon* and drew upon Spanish law for well-settled principles.—*Eric Beecroft.*

16415. LEIGHT, PIER SILVERIO. Note storiche sulla unificazione legislativa. [Historical note on legislative unification.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 2(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-6.—By the royal decree of Nov. 4, 1928, the extension of the entire Italian civil code to the provinces recovered from Austria after the war was accomplished. The supplanting of the Austrian law by the Italian was begun by the decree of Nov. 21, 1922 and was followed by others gradually extending the several parts of the Italian code. The Austrian code was in many respects the result of a legislative movement in great part of Italian origin. The work of codifying the Austrian law was begun in 1753 by a commission appointed by Marie Therese, but was not finally enacted into law until 1810. It was principally the work of the Trentan jurist Martini, and his pupil de Zeiller.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 15689, 16567, 16642-16643, 16658)

16416. CZUMA, IGNACY. Podstawy romantyzmu prawniczego Wł. L. Jaworskiego. [Principles of the legal romanticism of Wł. L. Jaworski.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 38-46.—The present cultural crisis is due to the hegemony of rationalism which reached its culminating point in Bolshevism. Jaworski would synthesize feeling and reason. The world is an aggregate of organisms. Individuals are not equal or identical but represent a whole within which each individual has a special role. Legal institutions, consequently the state, are such wholes. The result of this conception is a mechanical equality of men.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16417. DWAN, RALPH. Minnesota's statute of charitable trusts. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(6) May 1930: 587-612.—This is a discussion of the Minnesota statute, enacted in 1927, restoring to the Minnesota law the trust device for making gifts to charity. It raises various problems of construction to which the statute may give rise and considers the probable decisions thereon, and the applicability of common law decisions and decisions under similar statutes to the solution of those problems.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

16418. ELSTER, ALEXANDER. Vom kulturellen Fortschritt der Rechtsfindung. [Cultural progress in the determination of the law.] *Juristische Rundsch.* (19) Oct. 1, 1929: 212-216.—*Morris Ploscowe.*

16419. ISOPESCU-GRECUL, CONSTANTIN. Paneuropa und die Vereinheitlichung des Rechts. [Pan-Europe and the unification of law.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 4(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 458-472.—The most suitable means for extending political cooperation would be to make uniform the laws of European nations. Unfortunately, nowhere does the laity feel itself better informed and more prudent than in the field of law-making. The legislator, needs greater self-criticism, recognition of the possible superiority of the trained circle, and an awareness that the after-war period brought new needs. There is an imperative demand for greater uniformity in commercial law. Similarly, crime

has been internationalized as a social phenomenon and must be dealt with accordingly.—*Eric Beecroft.*

16420. LAUFKE, FRANZ. Das Wechselrecht der Tschechoslowakei, Polens, und Südslawiens. [The law of bills of exchange of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(2) 1930: 268-349.—In Czechoslovakia the historic regions of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia apply the old Austrian law, while in Slovakia and Carpathia Hungarian law is in force. In the different sections of new Poland, old Polish, Russian, Austrian, German, or Napoleonic law prevails. Yugoslavia has no less than six different spheres of law. This article gives a detailed enumeration of the civil, commercial, and civil procedural codes in force in these countries, and indicates the modifications which these codes have undergone since 1918. It discusses in particular the law of bills of exchange.—*Johannes Matlern.*

16421. MALINIAK, WLADISLAUS. Die Notwendigkeit als einziger Gegenstand der Wissenschaft und deren Bedeutung für die praktische Jurisprudenz. [Necessity as the sole subject of science and its importance for practical jurisprudence.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit.* 3(2) 1928-1929: 71-136.—Every significant scientific investigation is motivated by a purpose. It is an instrument in the struggle for existence. This practical function of science renders impossible a science without presuppositions and assumptions. It is due to practical reasons that man attempts to interpret his environment from the point of view of some kind of determinism. This determinism constitutes the sole subject matter of the natural sciences. Is the same true of our social environment and the sciences dealing with it? Primitive social determinism was the product of a teleological metaphysics. There remains also a certain field of inquiry in the social sciences for which causal determinism must constitute the basic working hypothesis. Teleological necessity again is of two types, that based on compulsion and that not so based. Juristic necessity is of the former type. These variations of the concept of determinism cannot invariably be sharply differentiated.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

16422. MUELLER, RUDOLF. Die Ersitzung von Grundeigentum im amerikanischen Recht. Unter vergleichsweise Heranziehung des englischen und des deutschen Rechts. [Adverse possession of land in American law, with comparative references to English and German law.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 45(1) Sep. 1929: 79-149.—A technical study of the origin and nature of the concept of adverse possession, of the requisites and results of such possession, with but little material not of American origin. An appendix presents the relevant section of the New York code of civil procedure.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

16423. SPIRITO, UGO. La concezione tecnico-giuridica del diritto penale. [The technical-juridical conception of penal law.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 2(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 26-45.—The technical

juridical school of penal jurists is led by Arturo Rocco. This school seeks to reconcile the classical and positive schools of penal jurisprudence and to establish certain norms as a basis for a new penal code.—*Albert Langelluttig.*

16424. SURDON, GEORGES. Psychologies marocaines vues à travers le droit. [The reflection of native psychology in Moroccan law.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40(6) Jun. 1930: 373-380.—Law is a mirror in which one finds reflected the life of the people among whom it develops, their civilization, and their standards. The attempt to introduce the law of one people among another results in failure, as many imperialistic states have learned. Candidates for civil service positions in Morocco are today obliged to study native psychology. One of the best ways is to take a course in Moroccan law.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16425. TISSET, P. Les notions de droit et de justice. [Notions of law and of justice.] *Rev. de Métaphys. et de Morale.* (6) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 57-74.—Each epoch has its own conception of justice, which varies with the complexity of social factors. A selfish confirmation of law is to be found in each social group, but not solely because of collective force. The psychological basis is more profound than this. The notion of equality has become that of equity and proportionality as a result of the consideration of different particular causes.—*G. L. Duprat.*

16426. WICKSER, PHILIP J. Bar associations. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(3) Apr. 1930: 390-419.—In spite of much apathy and marked individualistic inclinations among lawyers, bar associations have in recent decades grown more rapidly than the profession or the population. Revulsion against low professional standards and political corruption resulted in the formation of selective voluntary bar associations, usually state wide. Most have been formed since 1870. The American Bar Association, founded in 1878, is made up of individual members. A short-lived rival organization, The National Bar Association (1887-1891), was formed on the federation principle not unlike the American Medical Association. In 1878 there were no county bar associations. Now there is a respectable total. The conservatism of the state bar associations has kept them from unifying the county associations. During the last decade there has slowly developed in a few states the incorporated state bar, representative in form and open to all lawyers. However, the profession is not yet entirely ready for the incorporated bar. Problems of organization have diverted attention from important problems of the collective responsibility of an organized legal profession. The bar is losing prestige. It has failed also to inculcate ideals and establish traditions. Unity is the urgent need. A three page appendix of statistical tables shows the growth and development of bar associations.—*B. A. Arneson.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 15964, 16182, 16210-16211, 16413, 16417, 16420, 16461, 16464, 16466, 16575, 16588, 16607, 16617-16619, 16622, 16625, 16633, 16658)

GENERAL

16427. CARNELUTTI, FRANCESCO. Contratto e diritto pubblico. [Contracts and public law.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21(12) Dec. 1929: 659-666.—The author re-examines the problem of the existence of a contract in public law and concludes that it is necessary to distinguish a bilateral juridical act from a bilateral juridical business transaction (contract). This latter appertains more properly to private law,

while the former has many manifestations in public law.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

16428. JAWORSKI, WL. L. Hasła reformy konstytucyj. [The reform of the Polish constitution.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 80-87.—The parliamentary system has to undergo changes which will correspond to modern life. These can be achieved only through the compulsory organization of professions which will send representatives to parliament. Before this change takes

place, however, the executive should be strengthened. This would affect neither democracy nor the parliamentary system. The principle of equality of citizens before the law continues to be valid. These remarks apply to Poland, as well as to the rest of Europe.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16429. STARZYŃSKI, STANISŁAW. O dążeniach do reformy ustroju w niektórych państwach a zwłaszcza e Polsce. [Tendencies towards constitutional reforms in some countries and particularly in Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 123-133; (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 334-356.—*O. Eisenberg.*

AUSTRALIA

16430. JOSE, ARTHUR. The Australian commonwealth and the states. *Quart. Rev.* 254(504) Apr. 1930: 311-320.—The issue of supremacy of the central government over the states in Australia has come to a crisis with the new Labor government. Australia's constitution resulted from a long struggle of federal leaders with the narrow forces of disunion in all the states and leaves all residuary powers in the hands of the states. Hence there is no unified control of such highly important affairs as railroads, migration, and public lands. The difficulty of securing amendments to the constitution has prevented remedying these obvious defects and the federal government stands discredited. It is only by enlarging its powers that it can secure the interest of able men.—*Chester Kirby.*

AUSTRIA

16431. KELSEN, HANS. Die Verfassungsreform. [Reform of the constitution.] *Juristische Bl.* 58(21) Nov. 9, 1929: 445-457.—Under the proposed revision of the Austrian constitution control of police becomes a federal matter, independent state administrative authorities are subjected to a measure of federal control, and autonomy is denied Vienna. The project provides a three chamber parliament with curtailed authority. If the budget is not approved by the end of the fiscal year, the budget of the previous year remains in force. The president's powers are increased. The ease with which the constitution may be changed destroys its stability and implies the destruction of the most important minority rights.—*Morris Ploscowe.*

16432. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH, B. La révision constitutionnelle en Autriche. [Constitutional revision in Austria.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13(623) Jan. 18, 1930: 126-135.—A commentary on the revision of the Austrian constitution of Dec. 7, 1929, followed by a French translation of the amendments. (1) The power of the federal government over the states (*Länder*) is increased; (2) the ascendancy of the legislature is curtailed by the strengthening of the executive—the president is made elective by the people, his term is increased to six years, he chooses the chancellor and may dissolve parliament, and may issue ordinances of necessity; (3) the federal council has been reorganized; (4) greater budget powers are given the executive.—*Luther H. Evans.*

ESTONIA

16433. CZEKEY, STEPHAN von. Das Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht in Estland. [Estonian nationality legislation.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4(3) Mar. 1930: 225-249.—An article rich with citations and sources from a variety of languages, by the professor of administrative law in the University of Tartu, Estonia. [Principal texts on which the article is based pp. 261-282.]—*M. W. Graham.*

GREECE

16434. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La costituzione Greca. [The Greek constitution.] *Europa Orientale.* 10(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 65-89.—The main defect of the Greek constitution of 1927 lies in the preponderant role of parliament, which weakens the position of the chief of state.—*O. Eisenberg.*

ITALY

16435. CAVARETTA, GIUSEPPE. Questioni discusse e non discusse del nuovo diritto matrimoniale italiano. [Questions discussed and not discussed concerning the new Italian law of marriage.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 22(5) 1930: 264-279.—The procedure before the court of appeals to execute the sentence of the ecclesiastical court concerning the nullification of marriage cannot be forced into the scheme of an institution of deliberation. The non-Catholic minister who performs a marriage is not a delegate of the civil state, but a substitute for him. In regard to the effects of the new marriage law in Italy on the convention of Aja of June 12, 1902, the author is inclined to admit that the marriage celebration among Italians in other countries by the diplomatic agents of the Holy See, who are also ministers of religion, may be recognized as valid by the signatories of the convention.—*Mario Comba.*

POLAND

16436. UNSIGNED. Ankieta w sprawie rewizji konstytucji polskiej. [Enquiry on the revision of the Polish constitution.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 10(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 297-322.—Six statements emanating from higher school professors of law and politics emphasize the necessity of reform of the Polish constitution.—*O. Eisenberg.*

USSR

16437. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La costituzione dell'URSS. [The constitution of the USSR.] *Europa Orientale.* 10(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-33.—A survey of the development of constitutional law in Russia till 1917, and an analysis of the present constitution. The USSR is composed of a community of states linked together by an imperial pact in spite of "its ultra-democratic varnish and the proletarian dictatorship." It is quite different from the federal form known in western Europe, and presents a union of federal states, based on new juridical, economic, and social foundations.—*O. Eisenberg.*

UNITED STATES

16438. BEUSCHER, J. H. Taxation—jurisdiction to tax—situs of intangibles—multiple taxation. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 5(7) Apr. 1930: 441-444.—The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that a state may not place an inheritance tax upon the bonds of its municipalities when they are held in another state indicates a shifting of the court's position on the states' jurisdiction to tax intangibles. It is tending to favor the doctrine of "one man, one thing, one tax."—*C. B. Swisher.*

16439. BURRELL, JULIA ARTHUR. Interstate commerce—recapture under the transportation act—valuation for rate-making purposes. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(4) Jun. 1930: 566-573.—The majority opinion in the O'Fallon case proceeded on the basis that the Interstate Commerce Commission is an agency created by congress, and must act according to the authority delegated. The order was annulled, therefore, because the statutory authority was exceeded in failing to give

any weight to reproduction costs. The greater significance of the case lies in the contentions embodied in the minority opinions. The majority of the court did not inquire into the basic purpose of congress, of which valuation was merely an instrument bearing on fair value. The "law of the land" was looked upon as distinct from these underlying policies, and the basis of value was treated as a matter of inherent property right not subject to modification to meet the requirement of public policy.—*C. B. Swisher.*

16440. CASSELS, ROBERT C. Inheritance tax on intangibles. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3(3) Jun. 1930: 154-159.—Until now it has been held that where a "foreigner" holds a claim against a person or property within a state, the transfer outside the state of such claim involves such a collateral dependence on the local law for the enforcement of the claim as to justify the local state in levying a transfer tax. (*Blackstone v. Miller*, 188 U. S. 189.) So the same transfer might be taxed by two or more states. But *Farmers Loan and Trust Co. v. Minnesota* (820 U. S. 204), overruling the former case, holds that modern economic conditions demand that choses in action be protected from multiple taxation. It is now regarded as a taking without due process where a state attempts to tax the transfer of negotiable state bonds located at the deceased owner's foreign domicile.—*Charles Fairman.*

16441. COLLIER, JOHN. Indians Inc. *Survey Graphic.* 63(9) Feb. 1, 1930: 519-522, 547.—The extremely unfortunate conditions of the American Indian population are in large part the result of conflicting and unwise laws of the past century and of the policies and regulations of the Indian Bureau. The new administration is faced with an accumulation of complex problems demanding prompt solution; the most important is title to land under the allotment system.—*E. Cole.*

16442. CORMACK, JOSEPH M. The universal draft and constitutional limitations. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3(5) Jun. 1930: 361-383.—Could conscription of material resources as well as man power be accomplished by act of congress, or would an amendment to the constitution be required? In the case of *United States v. Russell*, involving a requisition of the use of steamships outside the sphere of active military operations during the Civil War, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the clause of the 5th amendment that private property shall not be taken without just compensation was applicable. A dictum 16 years later suggested that possibly the obligation to make compensation in such cases existed only as a general principle of law, and that possibly it was outside the constitutional provision. The dictum has not ripened into decision. Other cases have indicated a belief in the applicability of the 5th amendment. The due process of law clause of the 14th amendment must also be taken into consideration. The only certain way to insure legality of a universal draft is through constitutional amendment.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

16443. CUSHMAN, ROBERT E. Constitutional law in 1928-29. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 67-104.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

16444. ELDER, CHARLES B. The constitutional rate of return for public utilities. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(1) May 1930: 1-18; (2) Jun. 1930: 165-177.—A review of cases indicates that the constitutional rate of return for public utilities is arrived at by balancing the affirmative rights of the utility under the due process clause of the federal constitution against the limitations imposed by the maxim that rates should not be higher than the traffic will bear. A utility is generally held to be entitled to make a return as large as would be received by other similar businesses, with a larger return allowed in some cases to enable the utility to attract capital. If a return comparable to

that received by similar businesses would allow the utility to charge higher rates than the traffic would bear the constitutional rate of return in most cases, and probably all cases, would be limited by what the traffic would bear. In case of a sharp shrinkage in valuation it is probable that the constitutional requirements would be flexible enough to protect the revenues of the utility from a decline commensurate with this shrinkage.—*Dexter M. Keezer.*

16445. GOODRICH, HERBERT F. Public policy in the law of conflicts. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 36(2) Feb. 1930: 156-174.—Fairness demands that once one's rights and liabilities are settled under the law, those same rights and liabilities should be the measure of legal obligation everywhere, unless some countervailing rule of policy or expediency precludes it. Conflict of laws must be made uniform. A court applies only the law of its own state, but it must be understood that the principles of conflict of laws are just as much a part of a state's local law as are its rules governing descent of property, contracts, or a right of action for assault. When this is recognized, much of the suspicion attached to the application of foreign rules drops away.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

16446. HAMILTON, WALTON H. Affection with public interest. *Yale Law J.* 39(8) Jun. 1930: 1089-1112.—On three recent occasions a majority of the justices of the U. S. Supreme Court has denied the constitutional power of state legislatures to fix prices because the enterprises so regulated are not "affected with a public interest." When Sir Mathew Hale, a Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain during the 17th century, used this phrase to distinguish public from private wharves, as part of a dissertation on ports of the sea, he was not establishing a test for the validity of price regulation. When in 1877 Chief Justice Waite of the U. S. Supreme Court first made affection with a public interest relevant to the power of a state to regulate prices it was with a view to fortifying that power. Price fixing should be held valid whenever there is any combination of circumstances materially restricting the regulative force of competition so that buyers and sellers are placed at such a disadvantage in the bargaining struggle that serious economic consequences result to a very large number of members of the community. This would replace the search for a "standard" by a pragmatic inquiry into the necessity of price regulation in any particular case.—*Dexter M. Keezer.*

16447. HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT. Jurisdiction of the state to tax—recent developments. *Oregon Law Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1930: 370-376.—A recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court held invalid a Minnesota inheritance tax upon bonds of Minnesota municipal corporations which were held in New York. The decision overturns a number of state decisions. However, the decision does not necessarily mark any sweeping change in policy, and should be taken as significant for exactly what it decides, and no more. Further restriction upon the power of the states to tax intangibles at the domicile of the debtor would be unfortunate, in view of man's primitive impulse to avoid payment of taxes.—*C. B. Swisher.*

16448. KATZ, WILBUR GRIFFITH. Federal legislation courts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(6) Apr. 1930: 894-924.—This is a paper prepared in graduate study at Harvard Law School under Felix Frankfurter. The effects of the decision in *Ex parte Bakelite Corporation* are stressed. A survey is given of the decisions of the supreme court as to such courts from Marshall, in *Am. Ins. Co. v. Cantor*, to the present. The adopted principle seems to be that as long as the functions of the legislative courts are legislative or executive in nature there is no interference with the judicial function and,

consequently, there is no conflict between this type of courts and constitutional tribunals.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

16449. KROEGER, HARRY W. Inheritance taxation of transfers not taking place at death. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 113-136.—Extensions of the inheritance tax laws to include transfers not taking place at the death of the original transferor have been motivated by the desire to prevent circumvention. The reasonableness of an extension to accomplish that end ought not, however, to be the test of its constitutionality, since rights under the due process clause are superior to the necessities of legislators. There is evidence that many instances of the application of inheritance tax laws have been justified on unsound principles.—*C. B. Swisher.*

16450. MERRILL, MAURICE H. Misrepresentation to secure employment. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(6) May 1930: 646-657.—The U. S. supreme court held in *Mpls., St. P. & S. S. M. Ry. v. Rock* (279 U. S. 410), that a railroad employee, who had procured employment by fraud, after a prior rejection for physical unfitness, was not entitled to recover under the Federal Employers' Liability Act for an injury suffered by him while engaged in interstate commerce. This decision attaches consequences to such fraud which have not been attached thereto by most of the state decisions. The possible objects of policy might be punishment of the employee's dishonest conduct, protection of the railroad against such conduct, and protection of the public against the employment of physically unfit persons. None of these furnishes justification for the decision; Congress should overturn it if relief through reversal by judicial decision is not forthcoming.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

16451. POLAND, ORVILLE S. The United States constitution and state legislatures. *Current Hist.* 32(3) Jun. 1930: 510-513.

16452. SCHULMAN, WALTER H. The constitutionality of section 611 in the light of its remedial purpose. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 96-101.—It was contended that the effect of Sections 607 and 611 of the revenue act of 1928 was to deprive the plaintiffs of the remedy of a suit for recovery of the taxes paid after the five year period of limitation on collection had expired. Many cases are reviewed with the conclusion that congress had the power to pass Section 611. Congress intended the provisions of that section to apply to all cases of collections made after the five year period of limitation and prior to the enactment of the 1928 revenue act in which the careful consideration which was given to taxpayers' claims for abatement necessitated the withholding and delay of collection.—*M. H. Hunter.*

16453. S., H. E. Jurisdiction to tax intangibles—succession taxes. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3(5) Jun. 1930: 428-436.—In the recent case of *Farmers Loan & Trust Co. v. Minnesota* the U. S. Supreme Court held a Minnesota inheritance tax upon securities issued by that state and municipalities within its borders, owned by a testator domiciled in New York, invalid, as violative of the 14th amendment. In the field of intangibles, as between the domicile of the creditor and that of the debtor, the former has prevailed as the jurisdiction with power to tax. In the case of tangibles, the question of the power to tax has been resolved in favor of the state of the situs. The Supreme Court has drawn analogies between the jurisdiction to tax tangibles and the jurisdiction to tax intangibles, and between a property tax and an inheritance tax. It has

also held that multiple state taxation, on different and inconsistent principles, is violative of the 14th amendment.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

16454. T., E. E. Constitutional law—Alien land law—due process—citizenship—burden of proof. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3(5) Jun. 1930: 423-428.—The California supreme court has held constitutional amendments to the alien land law casting the burden of proof upon the defendant.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

16455. UNSIGNED. Constitutional rights. *Lawyer & Banker.* 23(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 69-73.

16456. UNSIGNED. Construction of a statute adopted from another jurisdiction. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(4) Feb. 1930: 623-628.—A legislature adopting the statute of a foreign jurisdiction presumably adopts with it the judicial construction obtaining in the state of origin at the time of its adoption. Limitations to the rule, however, are not based on facts rebutting the likelihood of knowledge. For example, the foreign construction will not be applied if it is out of harmony with the constitution of the adopting state or if it is inconsistent with the spirit and policy of the laws of the adopting state, or if the construction appeared contrary to the weight of authority at the time of adoption, or contrary to the statute's meaning, or unreasonable. The true basis of the rule appears to be convenience: it saves time and thought. On this basis it is possible to understand and reconcile most of the exceptions.—*E. A. Helms.*

16457. UNSIGNED. Constitutionality of application of federal estate tax to a tenancy by the entirety. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(4) Mar. 1930: 391-404.—Under the common law conception of the nature of an estate by the entirety the husband and wife did not take as joint tenants, but each became seized in the entirety. The federal government has met with difficulty in attempting to include such an estate in the gross estate of a decedent for estate taxing purposes. Two recent decisions by different federal courts of appeal upon the constitutionality of imposing an estate tax upon the property held by the entireties seem to be in direct conflict. The problem is clearly unsettled, apparently one of opinion, and likely to remain conjectural until the supreme court passes upon it.—*C. B. Swisher.*

16458. UNSIGNED. Privilege of non-resident criminal defendants from service on civil process. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(5) Mar. 1930: 802-805.—A statement on the confusion revealed in the long line of decisions on this question.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

16459. UNSIGNED. The practice of the United States supreme court in remanding cases for further consideration. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(6) Apr. 1930: 940-944.—Cases are remanded to state courts not for a reconsideration of the facts, but to allow the state tribunals to pass on issues of local law which they have neglected in placing their decisions on misconceptions of federal law.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

16460. WALLICK, E. W. Is section 611 constitutional? *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(5) May 1930: 176-180.—After examination of many cases the conclusion is that in the case of common law liability the expiration of the period of limitation barred only the remedy, and did not affect the liability, with the result that it could be revived by statute at any time. Whether the period of limitation for the collection of taxes may be revived, must, therefore, depend entirely upon the source of the liability for such taxes.—*M. H. Hunter.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 16096)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 15926, 15964, 16097, 16275, 16325, 16496, 16551, 16560, 16580, 16615)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

16461. HERRING, E. PENDLETON. The Czechoslovak advisory board for economic questions. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 439-450.—The Czechoslovak board is one of the most carefully conceived of the institutions of functional representation. It consists of 150 members, of whom 60 represent laborers and salaried employees; 60 farmers and industrial employers; and 30 are chosen by the government from economists and professional men, 4 directly to represent consumers. Only traveling expenses of members are paid. Most of the work is done by committees. There has been a tendency to split upon economic lines and action is slow. Reports are not always unanimous and the government is under no obligation to use them. Its usefulness lies in fact-finding and compiling statistics. The board serves as a nice demonstration that, under parliamentary government, experts must be content with subordinate positions.—*W. L. Godshall.*

ITALY

16462. E. M. Elementi di dittatura ed elementi di rivoluzione. [Elements of dictatorship and elements of revolution.] *Stirpe.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 57-60.—The Spanish dictatorship did not possess, at its origin or end, any popular political support, whereas in Italy the popular will shows itself in support of the government without the necessity of recourse to the secrecy of the electoral urn. The Fascist government preserved juridical continuity, whereas the Spanish dictatorship, by abolishing chamber and senate and creating a national consultative assembly by royal decree, definitively condemned itself.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

SYRIA

16463. McCALLUM, DUNCAN. Syria. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(82) Apr. 1929: 220-229.—Criticism of the French administration of Syria has been due in some degree to the fact that in ten years there were six high commissioners, each pursuing his own distinct policy. Difficulties were manifold: religious and political jealousies of long standing, a completely ruined currency system, opposition of Syrian merchants. The separate governments of Lebanon and the state of Syria add complications. Objections by the commissioner to the Syrian constitution, drafted by natives, have prevented its adoption. Merchants of Syria, Iraq, and Palestine wish to remove all economic barriers.—*E. Cole.*

UNITED STATES

16464. TANSILL, CHARLES C. War powers of the president of the United States with special reference to the beginning of hostilities. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(1) Mar. 1930: 1-55.—The powers of the president of the United States with reference to the beginning of hostilities include the formulation of foreign policy, the recognition of new states, the power to sever diplomatic relations, considerable influence as to the declaration of war, the power to protect the "inchoate" interests of the United States, to protect American rights and interests abroad, and to proclaim blockades. The executive largely controls the events that

lead to hostilities and during the course of a conflict his role is dominant.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 15673-15675, 16388, 16414, 16417, 16550, 16553, 16583, 16588, 16607, 16611, 16638)

USSR

16465. KHATA, E. XATA, E. Советское строительство у ненцев (самоедов). [Soviet up-building amongst the Samoyeds.] Тайра и Тундра. 2 1930: 59-61.—The author, a Samoyed, gives a picture of activities among the native Samoyeds, emphasizing the organization, courts, and cultural-educational work.—*G. Vasilevich.*

UNITED STATES

16466. CRAWFORD, FINLA G. The executive budget decision in New York. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 403-408.—This article indicates the various steps in budgetary procedure in New York State from 1910 to 1929 when the executive budget amendment was first used. The governor vetoed the segregation clause which gave the legislative chairman power to share his authority and an action was brought by the attorney-general to restrain the comptroller from making payments without the legislature's approval. The appellate division sustained the legislature but the court of appeals reversed the decision. The court held that the legislature could not share this power, because if segregation were an administrative power, this clause violated the constitution which denied to a member of the legislature the right to hold any civil appointment. Also the court held that the segregation clause was a rider and therefore unconstitutional. The court denied the right of the governor to segregate lump sum items, but stated that it could be exercised by the heads of departments. This decision clarifies the budget amendment.—*F. G. Crawford.*

16467. UNSIGNED. The elimination of obsolete statutes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(8) Jun. 1930: 1302-1306.—The greatest danger in obsolete statutes is sporadic enforcement, since wide discretion in enforcement accrues to the executive. Judicial construction may check the application of such statutes, but it is clear that in the common law non-user and custom do not repeal a statute. The elimination of such statutes must be the work of the legislature. Five state commissions have produced fragmentary results only. Even with legislative reference bureaus, etc., the most effective treatment has been by codification and revision of statutes. Certain states provide for a general repeal of all statutes omitted from the code. Constant and careful revision under the direction of an expert board is the only sure solution.—*Francis G. Wilson.*

16468. WALKER, HARVEY. Need for constitutional revision in Ohio. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(3) May 1930: 339-358.—At the general election of November, 1932, the voters of Ohio will express themselves on the question of calling a convention to consider revision, alteration, or amendment of the state constitution. Certain provisions have been rendered obsolete by practice; others are in conflict with the United States constitution; some are ambiguous; some are antiquated. Proposals are made for changes in keeping with the most recent developments of state government.—*Robert Philipps.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 16243, 16392, 16554, 16556, 16558-16559, 16595, 16620, 16626, 16628-16631)

GENERAL

16469. IHLDER, JOHN. Blighted areas: An outline of their cause and cure. *Amer. City.* 42(5) May 1930: 137-138.—Blighted areas in cities fall into three of the principal zoning classifications: (1) industrial—due to changes in transportation, intensive land use, change in character of industries, etc.; (2) commercial—due to shifts in population or purchasing centers that make new areas more accessible; (3) residential—due to lines of transit and habits of travel, invasion by incompatible new residents, sporadic commercial or industrial establishments or apartment houses, and the like.—*Harvey Walker.*

NEW ZEALAND

16470. FRANKLIN, ERIC C. Town planning in Auckland City, New Zealand. *Town Planning Rev.* 14(1) May 1930: 42-46.—An analysis of the traffic problem in Auckland City is coupled with recommendations resulting from more than two years of study on the part of an advisory planning board. (Two diagrams.)—*Harold Zink.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 15712, 16074, 16267, 16323, 16424, 16463, 16507, 16540, 16555, 16562, 16609, 16612-16613, 16634-16635, 16669, 16674, 16680, 16682, 16770)

GENERAL

16471. LABOURET, HENRI. La politique indigène en Afrique. [Native policy in Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40(6) Jun. 1930: 331-334.—The British have tended to follow a policy of segregation in relation to the blacks, which has resulted in developing terrible hatred on the part of the Negroes. The French have tended to assimilate or Gallicize their natives but the Negroes are basically different from Frenchmen and are incapable of taking over their culture. Today a new policy of association is being developed and will, in all probability, give the desired results. Native rights and customs are respected and the blacks are treated as equal partners in an important enterprise of common interest. France is going over to this policy rapidly.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16472. PASHUKANIS, E. ПАШУКАНИС, Е. Колониальная политика и ее новейшие апологеты. [Colonial policy and its recent apologists.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 34(4) 1929: 7-18.—The theorists of the Second International believe that the colonial problem can be solved by the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and the mandatory system, by the liberation of natives through dominion status. The left wing of the Social Democrats, though sympathizing with the natives, holds that an insurrection would make their situation worse. Opportunists, like Max Schippel, are for pacific evolution of the colonial population. The bourgeois specialists in colonial questions, such as Grabowski, do not admit the wisdom of the internationalization of the colonies but foresee a rise of a native bourgeoisie in 100 years; while Hans Zache advocates the international exploitation of the colonies under the guidance of a world economic council. Under this system the natives would exclusively be employed in forced labor.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

FRANCE

16473. C. Les révolutionnaires du Tonkin. [The revolutionists of Tonkin.] *Asie Française.* 30(281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 222-228.—Despite communistic outbreaks in the Dutch East Indies, China, and India in recent years, French Indo-China has remained tranquil until the past few months. Unhappily, a conspiracy developed in the garrison at Yen-bay late in the winter and was put down only after a considerable display of force. More recently, Annamite peasants of Cochinchina have placed themselves under the red flag and have demanded exemption from taxes and redivision of the soil. Such demonstrations, too, have been met with a firm hand. A sharp outlook for agitators is now being maintained and several have been arrested.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16474. GUYON, M. J., and JORE, M. La France du Pacifique. [The French Pacific.] *Océanie Française.* 26(n.s.114) May-Jun. 1930: 54-64.—Guyon has been governor of New Caledonia for more than five years; Jore has just been appointed governor of the Establishments in Oceania. The Pacific possessions have been left to shift pretty much for themselves since 1925. New Caledonia enjoyed great prosperity for four years because of the large demand for its chief products, nickel, chromium, copper, coffee, cotton, copra, wool, and hides. New mines and plantations were opened. Labor was procured under indenture from Java and Indo-China. In 1929 came a period of depression arising out of world conditions. They are now seeking to have the métropole underwrite a 95,000,-000 franc loan to construct highways and a port at Nouméa. The New Hebrides have undergone a period of rapid development, the production of cacao, coffee, and cotton reaching unparalleled heights. No less than 6,000 contract laborers are now at work on the French estates of the condominium. Large-scale agricultural corporations have been formed. French Oceania, too, has made notable progress, though distance and poor communication have proven serious handicaps.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16475. MARTELLI, MAURICE. La radiodiffusion et nos colonies. [Radio broadcasting and the French colonies.] *Outre-Mer.* 2(2) Jun. 1930: 181-189.—Thus far, the only broadcasting in French on sufficient wave length to reach Indo-China and the Pacific islands has been that carried on at certain times under private auspices from Holland. The matter is being given serious consideration and it is hoped that, by the opening of the great colonial exposition at Vincennes in 1931, the government will be able to reach eager listeners in wherever the tricolor flies.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16476. MERCIER, GUSTAVE. Les résultats du centenaire de l'Algérie. [The results of the Algerian centennial celebration.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40(6) Jun. 1930: 391-396.—As a result of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Bourbon expedition against the Bey of Algeria, which was to result in the eventual conquest of the country, the entire world has become aware of France's brilliant achievements as an empire building nation and the French are colonially conscious as never before.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16477. UNSIGNED. L'Afrique Occidentale Française à l'exposition coloniale de Paris. [French West Africa at the Paris colonial exposition.] *Afrique Française.* 40(6) Jun. 1930: 359-360.—France is preparing to stage the greatest colonial exposition of all time at Vincennes next summer. The government of French West Africa has just approved the project for a vast building on the Moorish plan covering three hectares to house its exhibit which is already largely assembled.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16478. UNSIGNED. La division des Marquises en deux circonscriptions. [The division of the Marquesas Islands into two administrative areas.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (n.s.114) May-Jun. 1930: 76.—Govern- ing the Marquesas Islands has proven exceedingly difficult because of their large number and scattered location. To expedite matters, they have recently been split into two administrative districts, North Marquesa with headquarters at Taiohae on Nuku-Hiva, and South Marquesa with affairs centering at Atuona on Hiva-Oa.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16479. UNSIGNED. La promulgation du statut organique des territoires du Levant sous mandat français. [The promulgation of the organic statute of the Levantine territories under French mandate.] *Asie Française*. 30 (281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 210-216.—In an attempt to satisfy the restless natives under French mandate at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, the governments of the Republic of Lebanon, of Syria, of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, and of Alouite and Jebel Druse have been reorganized. In the first case, this was done between 1926 and 1929, and in the others, in May 1930. One of the most important innovations was the creation of a conference of common interests, with representatives from each of the five governments.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16480. UNSIGNED. La représentation parlementaire de nos colonies du Pacifique. [The parliamentary representation of the French colonies in the Pacific.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (n.s.114) May-Jun. 1930: 68.—New Caledonia has a population of nearly 20,000 Frenchmen and the New Hebrides and the Establishments in Oceanica are rapidly being peopled by French settlers. Demand for parliamentary representation is making rapid headway. A bill to provide a deputy for New Caledonia has been laid before the chamber in Paris.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16481. UNSIGNED. La situation judiciaire en Nouvelle-Calédonie. [The judicial situation in New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (n.s.114) May-Jun. 1930: 69-70.—There is a marked scarcity of courts and judges in this colony and cases normally rest for several years before coming to trial. This occasions much discontent and it is hoped that the mother country will open new courts and name more magistrates.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16482. UNSIGNED. Le but de la colonisation française. [The object of French colonization.] *Asie Française*. 30 (281) Jun.-Jul., 1930: 233.—During the course of the debate on the last colonial budget in the chamber of deputies, Varenne championed the application of the now generally discredited theory of assimilation to France's overseas possessions, with particular reference to Indo-China. Diagne, on the contrary, supported the newer policy of association. Repercussions of the debate are now being heard in the colonies; the press of Indo-China supports the latter.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16483. UNSIGNED. L'organisation de la justice dans les tribus de coutumes berbères. [The organization of justice among the Berbers of Morocco.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (6) Jun. 1930: 345-347.—The Berber tribesmen of Morocco have never been assimilated. It is only with the greatest difficulty that the sultan has been able to maintain loose control over them. Until they have been thoroughly incorporated within the state, there can be no real security and, consequently, France has been actively seeking to obtain a guarantee of their rights from the sultan. In 1914 at the urging of Marshal Lyautey, the late Moulay Youssef issued a *dahir* guaranteeing them their secular customs. In May, 1930, a second *dahir* granted them the privilege of operating their own courts. It is expected that they will now be reconciled to their positions and become loyal Moroccans.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16484. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides-la campagne australienne. [The Australian campaign against the French position in the New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (n.s.114) May-Jun. 1930: 72-73.—The New Hebrides have been peopled largely by Australians and New Caledonians. The sharp jealousy between the two groups has been aggravated by the fact that the former is served by Presbyterian missionaries and the latter by Catholic priests. The French settlers have gradually gained economic leadership and today greatly outnumber the British. This has resulted in a large-scale attack on the French in the Australian press which is at present accusing them of mistreating the natives.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16485. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides-la création d'un conseil consultatif commun. [The creation of a joint consultative council in the New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (n.s.114) May-Jun. 1930: 72.—Government is not functioning smoothly in the New Hebrides over which condominium rule was established by the entente cordiale of 1904. Neither the British nor the French settlers are satisfied, and have combined in petitioning the High Commissioners to create a common consultative council to consider budget matters.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

GREAT BRITAIN

16486. GRAHAM, W. A. Burmese aspirations. *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (86) Apr. 1930: 357-362.—Burma desires to be free from existing political connections with India which have been created by the British government. The Burmese are different in language, racial descent, culture, and appearance from the natives of India. They desire a measure of self-government resembling dominion status directly under the British Crown. Differences of opinion exist regarding their capacity for self-government. The Burmese, refusing to concede their inferiority to the Siamese, and willing to credit their present rulers with a degree of honesty, find the explanation for their present political backwardness in the connection between Burma and India, which it is hoped will be terminated by the coming India Conference in London.—*R. T. Pollard*.

ITALY

16487. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. L'Italie en Afrique: La conquête de la Libye. L'occupation de Mourzouk et d'Oubari. [Italy in Africa: the conquest of Libya. The occupation of Murzuk and Ubari.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (2) Feb. 1930: 62-76.—The Italians occupied the coast of Tripoli in the fall of 1912, and penetration into the interior along the caravan routes brought then to Ghadames Apr. 27, 1913, and to Murzuk, capital of the Fezzan, on Mar. 3, 1914. By the end of the same year, however, these interior posts became untenable. The Fascist government has recently undertaken a thorough pacification of the entire Libyan hinterland. On Jan. 24, 1930, the Italian flag was again hoisted over the castle of Murzuk in the presence of Marshal Badoglio. Shortly afterwards troops under Gen. Graziani and the Duke of Apulia occupied Ubari. (Then follow discussions of the caravan routes of Tripoli and their traffic, the military details of the march on Sebda, the impression created in Tunis by the victorious operations of the Italian army, etc. Maps.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

16488. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. L'Italie en Afrique. [Italy in Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (4) Apr. 1930: 199-208.—In the 1930-31 Italian colonial budget 205,000,000 lire were voted to maintain Tripoli, 204,000,000, Cyrenaica; 26,000,000, Eritrea; and 56,000,000, Somali. But 99,257 of the 179,663 hectares of land available for distribution in Tripoli and but 14,432 of the 57,435 in Cyrenaica have been taken up;

the home government is undertaking to popularize homesteading. Sponge beds and salt deposits are being exploited and geologists are making a mineral survey of both. Coffee plantations are being laid out in Eritrea and Somali, but the outlook there is not bright. Ca. 73 kilometers of railroad have been constructed in Tripoli since 1922, none in Cyrenaica, 190 kilometers in Eritrea, and 114 in Somali. The government is interested in pushing the southern boundaries of Tripoli and Cyrenaica southward into the Sudan.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16489. LAURO, RAFFAELE. Sviluppo della colonizzazione tripolitana. [Development of colonization in Tripoli.] *Vita Italiana*. 18(207) Jun. 1930: 663-667.—*O. Eisenberg*.

JAPAN

16490. UNSIGNED. Vers l'autonomie coréenne. [Towards Korean autonomy.] *Asie Française*. 30(280) May 1930: 203.—Two decades of disorders have convinced the Japanese government that the only solution for the Korean problem is to grant the natives a liberal degree of self-rule. The governor, Viscount Saïto, has recommended that the provincial assembly, which has been functioning for the past decade, be converted into a chamber of representatives entirely independent of the Japanese administration, commencing in April, 1931. The Japanese chamber of deputies favors the proposal but the chamber of peers is hostile.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

THE NETHERLANDS

16491. GÜNTHER, TH. O. B. De inlandsche dorpsgemeenschappen in Zuid-Sumatra. [The native village communities in southern Sumatra.] *Koloniale Tijdschr.* 19(2) Mar. 1930: 201-225; (3) May 1930: 277-299.—As long as the genealogical relationship (patriarchy) prevailed in South Sumatra the family supervised the village, the religious interests, and village justice. Under the influence of princely power and Dutch rule, to the duties of the headman have been added: supervision over forced deliveries; duty-labor; taxes, and other levies. Eventually, the *margaraden* (councils of territorial communities) were introduced and the village headmen became only executors of orders from higher authority. The family relation was replaced by the territorial. The village headman, at first sole judge, became the foreman of the village tribunal. When this vanished he could be nothing but a member of the district court. When the village was brought into the district union, it lost its regulating authority. Only the so-called *midji-doesoen* in Palembang, the *community-doesoen* in the Lampoengs, and the *independent pasars* in Bengkoelen have officially regained the power. The early autonomy of the villages was evidenced in the regulation of their own extent through the right of disposing of ground. However, with the development of the *marga* (great territorial communities) as districts, villages were absorbed in

the greater whole. The claim of a group of families living together to autonomy was recognized only in the case of original village centers. Hamlets which arose later needed the consent of the authorities of the whole community for autonomy and at present also that of the head of the provincial government.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

16492. UNSIGNED. Bestuurshervorming en politie organisatie. [The reorganization of the government and the organization of the police.] *Nederlandsch-Indische Politiegids*. 14(1) Jan. 1930: 1-6.—In Java the assistant resident acts as chief of police. The staff of the police, too, considers itself as directly subordinated to the assistant resident and not to the technical leader of the police service. This has given rise to conflicts. This article sketches a new hierarchic organization. The highest police functionary in the residency must be the responsible technical leader; the resident has only to indicate the general policy of the service.—*Cecile Rothe*.

16493. UNSIGNED. De poenale sanctie. [The penal clauses.] *Kracht*. 1(9) Apr. 1930: 5-8.—The planters organizations in Deli have sent proposals to the permanent labor commission which may solve some difficulties connected with the abolition of the penal clauses. They involve the establishment of a central bureau for labor and commissions of investigation to decide upon individual cases of conflicts. These commissions can order the coolie before them; they can point out his duty when he has broken his contract, but they have no power to punish him. The planters organizations have proposed to abolish the penal clauses for 25% of the coolies as a trial measure; a total abolition may follow. It is not yet certain whether the government will follow the proposals of the planters.—*Cecile Rothe*.

UNITED STATES

16494. ALLEN, HENRY T. The Philippines. I. America's duty to retain control. *Current Hist.* 32(2) May 1930: 277-283.—The Filipinos are not yet ready for independent existence. It would be morally wrong for the U. S. to withdraw at this time as it would defeat any hope of real Philippine independence. American self-interest in the Orient demands naval bases in the Philippines in order to secure American commerce in the Pacific.—*I. L. Pollock*.

16495. SOTTO. Les Philippines devant le monde. [The Philippines before the world.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 18(93) Sep. 1, 1929: 246-253.—The entrance of the Philippines into international life would be profitable to all peoples, races, and nations. There is on the part of the American people, not only a radically changed attitude toward Filipino independence, but a desire more and more to impose United States sovereignty in order to create resources of primary materials. Discontent has become general in the Philippines.—*David P. Barrows*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 16162, 16408, 16412, 16430, 16441, 16462, 16473, 16564, 16625, 16652, 16664, 16673, 16676-16677, 16679, 16683, 16685, 16699)

CHINA

16496. CURTIS, LIONEL. The Shanghai puzzle. *Pacific Affairs*. 3(4) Apr. 1930: 350-361.—A solution

of the problem of Shanghai, which Judge Feetham is now seeking under the auspices of the Shanghai municipal council, will likewise yield a solution for the problem of China. What is best for China will be best for the rest of the world and for its trade with China. The laws of social and political correlation are equally applicable to Orient and Occident. Dynastic government in China is gone for good. The only alternative is government based on popular assent. The Nanking government is capable of becoming the government which China needs. More impressive than the material re-

sources of China are her moral resources. The Chinese are capable of constructing for themselves a better society than the world has ever known.—*R. T. Pol-lard.*

EGYPT

16497. MUSA, RAFIK. МУСА, РАФИК. Дикта-тура в Египте. [The dictatorship in Egypt.] Между-народная Жизнь. (4) 1929: 37-51; (5) 1929: 56-68.—On Jul. 19, 1928, the cabinet of Nakhas-Pasha, the leader of the Wafd, was overthrown, the parlia-ment dissolved, and Mahmoud Pasha, the leader of the Liberal party was entrusted with the dictatorship. The promised labor legislation, housing policy, and irrigation projects were not put into practice, owing to lack of funds, and the foreign policy of Egypt grew impractical. These circumstances explain the in-creased opposition to the dictatorship started by the Wafd, which claims the restoration of the constitution.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

FRANCE

16498. LEFRANC, JEAN. Le général Weygand. [General Weygand.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 142(423) Feb. 10, 1930: 172-184.

16499. METZ, ANDRÉ. La France et le malaise Alsacien. [France and Alsatian discontent.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 202(1) Jan. 5, 1930: 38-56.—The Alsatian movement for autonomy is sup-ported by important sections of the press which rep-resent German Catholic sentiment. The article discusses the views of two prominent Alsatian publicists. Georges Roux wants Alsatian deputies and senators to sit at Paris but also to have a *petit palais* at Strasbourg where they would legislate for purely Alsatian affairs. Ray-mond Postal stands likewise for definite autonomy. He finds the *Fédération Nationale Catholique* too weak and hesitating for effective resistance to French anti-religious laws.—*G. G. Walsh.*

GERMANY

16500. JUNG, EDGAR J. Die Tragik der Kriegs-generation. [The tragic fate of the war generation.] *Süd-deutsche Monatsh.* 27(8) May 1930: 511-534.—The tragic fate of the German ex-soldiers is due to the fact that they were not allowed to mold their world accord-ing to the ideas which during the war had come to them as a revelation, and which they never will give up. The organizations of ex-soldiers are being split up or disbanded. But an upper strata (*Spitzenschicht*) is remaining true to the old ideas. They refuse to com-promise with the bourgeois life of our day, desirous of overcoming individualism and of building up a new world.—*H. Fehlinger.*

16501. PIECHOWSKI, PAUL. Die religiös-so-zialistische Bewegung in Deutschland. [The Christian socialist movement in Germany.] *Stockholm.* 2 1930: 148-158.

GREAT BRITAIN

16502. HAMILTON, MARY AGNES. The polit-ical outlook. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(639) May 1930: 620-633.—The Labor government has much to its credit. The budget provides for extension of the social services and the laying of the burden where it can best be borne. The Naval Conference and the government policy in the League, the Rhineland, Russia, and Egypt represent progress toward peace. The plans to cope with unemployment go beyond those of the Liberals. The proposed raising of the school-leaving age to fif-teen, increased grants to dependents under the Unem-ployment Insurance Act, and the rebates of rent for children under the Housing Act will constitute practi-

cally a system of children's allowances. The Widow's Pensions Act has doubled the number receiving benefits. The Coal Mines Bill is a step toward ultimate public control.—*J. E. Bebout.*

16503. LYTTLETON, EDITH. Arthur James Balfour. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(639) May 1930: 729-740.—Personal reminiscences by the wife of one of Balfour's best friends illustrating his sensitiveness, intellectual hospitality, poor memory in contrast with his great analytical mind, love of music and philosophy, slow but vigorous taking of decisions, faith, and the admiration and anxiety to please him aroused in his relatives and friends.—*J. E. Bebout.*

GREECE

16504. BALDACCI, ANTONIO. La questione Macedone ed il "comitagismo." [The question of Macedonia and the "comitadji."] *Vita Italiana.* 18(207) Jun. 1930: 636-649.—An outline of the revolutionary movement in Macedonia, which is subject to both Yugoslavia and Greece. Macedonian people have created secret societies advocating their liberation, the members of which are called comitadji. The League of Nations should endeavor to improve the miserable lot of these oppressed minorities.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16505. MILLER, WILLIAM. Savremena Greka. [Contemporary Greece.] *Nova Evropa (Zagreb).* 21(5) May 16, 1930: 301-305.—A strong government was obtained at the last election. Venizelos has 190 out of 250 deputies, the royalists 18, and the communists none. Agreements have been concluded with Italy and Yugo-slavia, and the premier's pacific speeches on the naval question have made a good impression on the Turks. Greece has 2,638 kilometres of railways. In the first half of 1929 the Athens-Piraeus line alone carried 8,968,658 passengers. Motor-cars number 9,919 in Athens alone. The population of the capital in 1928 was 452,919; that of the Piraeus, 251,328; that of all Greece, 6,204,684. Last year the mercantile marine numbered 547 steamers. Phaleron has become an im-portant link in aerial communications. The University of Athens has 6,040 students, of whom 506 are women, and that of Salonika, created in 1926, 559 students, including 54 women. The municipal vote has been given to all women of 30 years who can read and write.—*Wil-liam Miller.*

HAITI

16506. ALLEN, JOHN H. An inside view of revolutions in Haiti. *Current Hist.* 32(2) May 1930: 325-329.—There have been few popular uprisings in Haiti. The force for revolutions has been supplied by hired groups of "Cacos," pugnacious northern people. Little has been done to develop agriculture, industry or education; poverty is extreme. The Haitians resent the unwarranted assumption of authority by the United States; overemphasis of the military; complete lack of cooperation with the ruling families; and the failure to permit elections and the convening of congress.—*I. L. Pollock.*

INDIA

16507. COATMAN J. The present situation in India. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(640) Jun. 1930: 741-753.—Gandhi, in his recent campaign of non-violent civil disobedience, seems to have failed to sense the true feeling of India's leading political thinkers. Although the absence of Indian representatives on the Simon Commission caused a minority boycott, with but one exception all provinces of India elected a committee to work with the commission. The Nehru report of the all-parties committee tended to accentuate the divi-sion between the Mohammedans and the Hindus, each

jealous for their proportion of representatives. Dominion status versus independence proved the leading question of the All-India National Congress of 1928 and caused Gandhi's return to politics. Lord Irwin's masterly stroke in calling for a conference of India's leaders with His Majesty's government after the hearing of the Simon Commission met with cordial acceptance, except from the left wing of the Congress party. Nevertheless, Gandhi succeeded in defeating the endorsement of this measure. However, the disturbances caused by Gandhi's campaign to break the salt laws prove that he has failed to win the sympathy of India's greatest leaders.—*J. E. Bebout.*

16508. CRADDOCK, R. The Indian scene: a reply. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (638) Apr. 1930: 460-468.—A reply to the article by Lord Lytton in the preceding issue. [See Entry 2: 12027.]—*H. McD. Clokie.*

16509. GATHIER, ÉMILE. La situation dans l'Inde actuelle. [The present situation in India.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 204 (13) Jul. 5, 1930: 5-34.

16510. HAYDEN, RALSTON. India in turmoil. *Current Hist.* 32 (3) Jun. 1930: 545-549.—A description of the campaign of non-violence in India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi together with the aims as stated in Gandhi's words. The author gives conclusions as to the extent to which the civil disobedience campaign has the support of the people of India.—*Jacob Van Ek.*

16511. ROBERTS, W. H. Mahatma Gandhi: his character and career. *Current Hist.* 32 (3) Jun. 1930: 495-501.—*M. Gustafsson.*

JAPAN

16512. VASIL'eva, O. ВАСИЛЬЕВА, О. Кабинет Минсейто у власти. [The Minseito cabinet in power.] *Международная Жизнь.* (11) 1929: 77-83.—The Minseito party in Japan represents financial, industrial, and commercial capital. The economic, social, and political program of this cabinet is discussed.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

MEXICO

16513. BARRETT, W. S. Mexico and revolution. *Infantry J.* 36 (4) Apr. 1930: 361-370.—A survey of the chief military movements of the Mexican revolution of 1929 is made by Captain Barrett, U.S.A. [Sketch maps illustrating the campaigns.]—*H. A. de Weerd.*

16514. MENDOZA, SALVADOR. Ortiz Rubio, Mexico's new president. *Current Hist.* 31 (6) Mar. 1930: 1113-1117.

16515. WINTON, G. B. Civilian government in Mexico. Mexico's third constitutional change of the presidency in ten years indicates stability and progress. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 15-21.

PALESTINE

16516. ARLOSOROFF, H. ארלוזורוב, ח. דין וחשבון של ועדת החקירה. [Report of the Inquiry Commission.] *אחדות העבודה.* 1 May 1930: 3-29.—A thorough criticism of the report of the English Parliamentary commission which was sent to Palestine in August 1929, from the Zionist point of view.—*A. Bonne.*

16517. BRAILSFORD, HENRY NOEL. Caesar and the appeal to massacre: a commentary on the Palestine commission report. *Menorah J.* 18 (5) May 1930: 389-398.—The majority report of the commission on the Palestine disturbance of August, 1929, published March, 1930, clears the Arab of blame and in effect recommends the abandonment of the promise to the Jew of a national home in Palestine. The note of reservation by Snell, the Labor member, properly assesses guilt for the outbreak of the riots, and presents

recommendations in keeping with the terms of the British mandate in Palestine.—*W. O. Brown.*

16518. KHAIDARA, V. ХАЙДАРА, В. Национальные взаимоотношения в Палестине и английский империализм. [National relations in Palestine and British imperialism.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 35-36 (5-6) 1929: 329-333.—Within the Arab population the bourgeoisie is fighting against the feudal classes. The last bloody events in Palestine were essentially an anti-imperialistic phenomenon while externally they present themselves under the form of a national fight between Arabs and Jews. British imperialists are interested in Palestine because of her geographical location, mineral riches of the Dead Sea and nearness to the Mosul oil sources. Great Britain has withdrawn her support of Zionism. The consequence of this change is the new Zionist use of North American capital to develop Palestine, Egypt, and Iraq. The Fellahins whose property has been expropriated augment the proletarian ranks. The increasing use of motor cars instead of the former caravans ruins the Bedouins.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

16519. NEWMAN, E. W. P. The Palestine report. *Empire Rev.* 51 (352) May 1930: 342-349.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16520. SYDENHAM of COMBE. The tragedy of Palestine. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (639) May 1930: 594-605.—The report of the all-parties commission gives the public accurate information on the Palestine situation for the first time. However, it ignores two facts: (1) that in the light of history the Jews have no proper claim upon Palestine; (2) that the Balfour declaration was the culmination of carefully planned Zionist agitation dating back to 1862. From 1918 to 1928 there was a net influx of about 9,000 Jews per annum principally from Poland and Russia. The land problem goes to the root of the difficulty. Many Arab families have been displaced. While in India the rights of minorities are especially cared for, in Palestine England is committed to a policy opposed to the rights of a large majority.—*John E. Bebout.*

16521. UNSIGNED. Le rapport de la commission Shaw sur les troubles de la Palestine. [The report of the Shaw commission on the troubles in Palestine.] *Asie Française.* 30 (280) May 1930: 170-176.—A résumé of this eagerly awaited report on the outbreak between the Arabs and Jews in August, 1929.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16522. WEIZMANN, CHAIM. The Zionist movement under the Palestine mandate. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17 (1) Jan. 1930: 23-42.—The Zionist movement begun in Palestine more than sixty years ago, was hampered by Turkish rule. The new mandate recognized the historical connection of the Jews with Palestine and the advisory functions of the Jewish agency. Zionist work in Palestine consists of immigration, colonization, education, and sanitation. Although working on a voluntary basis, with no direct taxation of the Jews, the budget has been large and the work creditable. Certainly Palestine has room for Arabs, also.—*E. Cole.*

16523. WOODS, H. CHARLES. The Palestine report. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (773) May 1930: 581-587.—The report of the Commission on the Palestine Disturbances of August, 1929, is subject to criticism in finding the government practically blameless and in going beyond its purposes to consider Jewish immigration, land problems, and constitutional development. The report finds that the outbreak was an unpremeditated attack by Arabs upon Jews and supports the Jewish case with respect to the more immediate causes. As to the broader causes found in problems of immigration, the land, and the constitution, the report is less favorable to Zionism.—*J. E. Bebout.*

16524. ZUKERMAN, WILLIAM. Myths in Palestine. *Nation* (N. Y.). 129 (3354) Oct. 16, 1929: 412-414.

PERU

16525. PHAYRE, IGNATIUS. Leguía, the maker of present-day Peru. *Current Hist.* 32(1) Apr. 1930: 103-107.

16526. SOLÍS, ABELARDO, et al. José Carlos Mariátegui. *Amauta*. (30) Apr.-May 1930: 16-44.—Mariátegui, who died in Lima in April, 1930, at the age of 33, was the recognized leader in Latin America of the new proletarian movement. He came on the scene at an opportune time to reinterpret economic and cultural trends in terms of the Russian revolution. He was influenced by Sorel, Spengler, and Keyserling. When Peruvian reformers were struggling to replace the old aristocracy with a bourgeois type of society, Mariátegui was advancing to a theory of revolution and proletarian communism. He organized the proletarian movement, wrote books, established *Amauta* for the intellectual leaders and *Labor* for the masses. He considered the problem of the indigenous races to be cultural rather than racial or biological. (A collection of papers.)—L. L. Bernard.

SPAIN

16527. DUDON, PAUL. Le dictateur espagnol Miguel Primo de Rivera. [The Spanish dictator Miguel Primo de Rivera.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 203(8) Apr. 20, 1930: 177-190.

16528. KLUCKHOHN, FRANK L., and LUGAN, ABBÉ ALPHONSE. Alfonso of Spain: as man and monarch. *Current Hist.* 32(3) Jun. 1930: 475-485.—This article discusses the part played by King Alfonso in aiding the establishment of the dictatorship in Spain, his relations with Primo de Rivera who died on March 16, a few weeks after his retirement, and the monarch's role in the recent crisis which has brought General Berenguer to the front. It throws light on immediate and still generally unknown causes precipitating Primo de Rivera's resignation.—*Jacob Van Ek*.

16529. ROLLIN, LÉON. Le dernier bilan de la dictature espagnole. [The last balance-sheet of the Spanish dictatorship.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13(623) Jan. 18, 1930: 120-122.—*Luther H. Evans*.

TURKEY

16530. GATES, CALEB FRANK, and TWEEDY, OWEN. The regeneration of Turkey. *Current Hist.* 32(3) Jun. 1930: 519-528.—This article sketches the history of Turkey from the Treaty of Lausanne to the present and describes the changes which have come about in the international standing of Turkey and in religion, education, taxation, and government. Tweedy describes the character of Mustapha Kemal and explains the reasons for changing Turkish dress and for the substitution of Latin for Arabic script. The paramount need of contemporary Turkey is financial stabilization.—*Jacob Van Ek*.

16531. KHUDA BUKHSH, S. The awakening of Islam. *Moslem World*. 20(1) Jan. 1930: 5-15.—By noting the gradual subordination of the religious functions of the caliphate to the political, it is easy to understand that its final abolition was an inevitable step in an age-old process of evolution. Western influences have served merely to accelerate internal movements already under way for self-preservation among the Islamic peoples.—*H. W. Hering*.

USSR

16532. BAKSHY, ALEXANDER. Trotsky's own story of his life. *Current Hist.* 32(3) Jun. 1930: 467-474.—*M. Gustafsson*.

16533. DIMANSTEIN, S. ДИМАНШТЕЙН, С. О меньшевистской платформе по национальному вопросу. [The Mensheviks' standpoint in the question of nationalities.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 34(4) 1929: 218-228.—This article deals with the resolutions of the Menshevik central committee in the March-April meeting, 1929.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

16534. FISCHER, LOUIS. The latest Bolshevik zigzag. *Nation*. 130(3382) Apr. 30, 1930: 513-514.—The Soviet government has not abandoned its plan to completely collectivize agriculture, but the Mar. 15 edict was a temporary swing away from the excessive socialistic tendency inaugurated in September. The government had made the mistake of socializing all live stock and personal effects and the peasants killed and ate or sold all their food animals before entering the *kolkhoz*. The plan is now changed and only the instruments of production are socialized. This has stimulated the production of poultry and dairy products. The agriculture of the Russian peasant is so inefficient that the future must of necessity be in the hands of the collectivists.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

16535. KAUN, ALEXANDER. A glimpse at Russia. *Univ. California Chron.* 31(2) Apr. 1929: 184-194.

16536. KHAN, ABDUL QADIR. Central Asia under the Soviets. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17(3) Jul. 1930: 285-290.—A program of "constructive socialism" sponsored by the Central Executive Committee in Moscow stretches through Turkestan and parts of Afghanistan. Economic changes, education and propaganda, and military training all attest to its effect.—*E. Cole*.

16537. LABAZOV, ЛАБАЗОВ. Комсомол у Ненцев (Самоедов). [The young Communist's organization among the Samoyeds.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 149.—The author is a Samoyed.—*G. Vasilevich*.

16538. PIONTKOVSKIĬ, А. ПИОНТКОВСКИЙ, А. Убийства сельков и рабкоров. [Murders of village correspondents.] Проблемы Преступности. (4) 1929: 5-18.—The widespread opposition of the Russian peasants to Sovietism is graphically expressed in mass murders of the communist village correspondents. In 27 cases in soviet courts 81 persons were convicted, of whom 10 were sentenced to death and 27 received prison terms from 8 to 10 years. Of those convicted, 69 were under 40 years of age; 63 were peasants, 9 workers, 6 employees, 1 merchant and 2 belonged to the intelligentsia. Of the 63 peasants 56 possessed moderate means, or none at all, while 7 were *kulaki*.—*Boris Brasol*.

UNITED STATES

16539. HAND, LEARNED. Mr. Justice Holmes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(6) Apr. 1930: 857-862.—The Hopkinson portrait of Holmes presented to the Harvard Law School is the occasion for this article. Holmes has been called a liberal, a champion of freedom, and surely it is true, if those words are to have any meaning. Yet freedom is a gift only to those high spirits to whom life itself is a gift to spend it as they will.—*E. A. Helms*.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 14398, 15036-15037, 15124)

FRANCE

16540. UNSIGNED. Les communistes et le centenaire. [The communists and the Algerian centennial.] *Afrique Française*. 40(5) May 1930: 271-273.—On May 1, as the Algerian centennial celebration was about to open, the communists of the country pub-

lished a pamphlet attacking France's achievements and denouncing the existing regime as one designed to despoil the natives. This was extensively circulated, particularly in the army, but seems to have had little effect.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GERMANY

16541. WINSCHUH, JOSEF. Die Rolle der Sozialpolitik in den neueren politischen Strömungen. [The role of social policy in recent political movements.] *Arbeitgeber*. 20 (8) Apr. 15, 1930: 214-218.—The newer political movements in Germany and especially in the so-called league (*bündischen*) movements, such as the popular conservative union, national socialism, the *Stahlhelm* association, the Young German order, and the Austrian home guard (*Heimwehr*), have the following common elements: the abandonment or conquest of individualism, striving for unity with rejection of the division into classes or castes, strong active idealism, rejection of economic liberalism but with the recognition of the importance of leading personalities for economic life, the union of nationalism and strong emphasis upon social thinking. In these groups is shown the political activity of a new middle class of employees in which salaried officials play a large part. The position of these movements on trade union problems varies; in contrast to the other groups, the *Stahlhelm* and the *Heimwehr* are for the company union (*Werksgemeinschaft*).—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

GREAT BRITAIN

16542. POLLOCK, J. K., Jr. British party organization. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (2) Jun. 1930: 161-180.—British parties, though they have raised the tone of public life, and are performing a task of political education, have not sufficiently modernized their organization to handle the vast electorate. Except the Labor party, they have failed to devise adequate means for the expression of opinion by their members. They have become more centralized and integrated. As the cabinet has become more powerful, so have the central party organizations. In theory English party organization is democratic, but in practice the higher positions are restricted. Despite many committees, the party leader holds the power and the party is expected to follow his lead.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

INDIA

16543. MOTVANI, K. L. Propaganda in Mahatma Gandhi's movement. *Soc. Forces*. 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 574-581.—The success with which Mahatma Gandhi was able to carry, in the course of one year, the message of his non-violent, non-cooperation movement to the heart of every Indian, is unparalleled in the recorded history of mankind. He organized the whole country and concentrated its attention on the economic program of hand spinning and hand weaving. The two great communities of India, the Hindus and the Moslems, were drawn closer together. *Swaraj* was brought almost within reach of the nation. The purpose of this article is to study the propaganda mechanisms that produced such quick and effective results.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

GENERAL

16544. HARRIS, JOSEPH P. The practical workings of proportional representation in the United States

and Canada. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (5) May 1930: 337-383.—Proportional representation has been used in 8 cities in the United States and 17 in Canada, 4 of which still retain it. One city in the United States has used it for a period of 15 years, one for 13, and 3 Canadian cities have used it for more than 10 years. The experience of Cleveland proves that a system of districts in connection with proportional representation, instead of election at large, is undesirable. Under P. R. four voters out of five have their ballots counted for one of the candidates for whom they have expressed a choice, while under the ward system, with a preliminary primary, only three voters out of every five see their vote help to elect a candidate. There is no proof that P. R. has increased voting along racial and religious lines. Generally speaking, the "middle-of-the-road" candidate is selected under P. R. Political parties are greatly weakened. P. R. makes little difference in the number of ballots cast. The number of invalid ballots tends to decline. It is proposed that there be a return to the original Hare quota, which is simply the number of votes cast divided by the number of positions to be filled, instead of using the Droop quota which is one more than the quotient of the total number of votes cast. Another proposal is to do away with the transfer of surplus ballots of candidates who receive more than the quota, by declaring them elected as soon as they reached the quota. "Choice Voting" is suggested as an alternative name for "proportional representation." A more effective method for instructing the voter in marking his ballot is needed. A small council is advocated.—*Harvey Walker.*

AUSTRALIA

16545. UNSIGNED. Australia: the change of government. *Round Table*. (78) Mar. 1930: 396-408.—An analysis of the defeat of the Bruce-Earl Page coalition and of the present political scene.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 15053, 15184, 15195, 15244, 15408-15409, 15457, 15466, 15470, 15523, 16406, 16475, 16484, 16577, 16674, 16727, 16834, 16859)

FRANCE

16546. ACHARD, GEORGES. Le zionisme devant l'opinion française. [Zionism in French public opinion.] *Mercur de France*. 217 (759) Feb. 1, 1930: 513-562.

16547. MEDIATOR, A. H. The political mentality of the average Frenchman. *Paris-New York*. 1 (5) Sep. 1929: 140-149.

GREAT BRITAIN

16548. MARTIN, KINGSLEY. The influence of the press. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (2) Apr. 1930: 157-178.—Normally newspapers exert slight influence in British domestic politics, and in so far as the press is important it is the few independent political papers and the thoughtful weeklies that count. The influence in foreign affairs is greater. War tops the newspaper list of best sellers. Sex, state occasions, sport, and crime follow. The need for a citizenry educated in newspaper reading is great, particularly as regards the suppression, selection, and coloring of foreign news.—*Harold Zink.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 16441, 16478, 16492, 16595, 16600, 16611, 16615, 16619)

GENERAL

16549. RUNKEL, FRITZ. Die Rechtsverhältnisse des Postzwangs. [The judicial character of post office regulations.] *Hanseatische Rechts- u. Gerichts-Z.* 12 (10) Oct. 1929: 600-608.

16550. UNSIGNED. State cooperation in the enforcement of national prohibition laws. *U. S. Bur. Prohibition.* 1930: pp. 64.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 16424)

16551. ROSS, MARY. The new Indian administration. *Survey.* 64 (6) Jun. 15, 1930: 268-269.—President Hoover placed in charge of the Indian Bureau Charles J. Rhoades and Henry Scattergood—honest, disinterested, experienced, humanitarian. Only after a year has it been possible to obtain funds sufficient to ensure the barest physical needs of the 21,000 Indian children. Except for the two commissioners, the old machine responsible for the inadequacies, failures, mistakes, and malfeasance of past administration, is still essentially unchanged. There should be a vigorous reorganization of personnel throughout the service to eliminate abuses and deal intelligently with technical problems involved.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

16552. STREAT, N. W. Pension and insurance plan. *Bull. Hydro-Electric Power Commission (Ontario).* 16 (8) Aug. 1929: 294-301.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 16117, 16123, 16378-16380, 16384, 16388, 16392, 16431-16432, 16438, 16440, 16447, 16449, 16452-16453, 16457, 16460, 16466, 16485, 16626)

16553. CARR, WILLIAM G. School finance legislation in 1929. *State Govt.* 3 (3) Jun. 1930: 10-11.—Forty of the 46 legislatures meeting in 1929 considered school finance. Recent legislation involves changing of the method of apportionment of state school aid to recognize more fully the equalization principle; increasing state funds available for school purposes; and levying various types of indirect taxes for educational purposes. The outstanding movement in school finance, however, is the gradual supplementing of the general property tax by other methods of taxation. More recently the states are changing the bases of state aid apportionment, increasing state equalization funds, and levying newer types of taxes.—*Harvey Walker.*

16554. CHAILQUIST, F. R. What significance do cost figures have in municipal budgeting? *Amer. City.* 42 (5) May 1930: 145-146.—Present municipal accounting procedure does not increase efficiency nor afford a basis for administrative control and effective future planning. Budgets are frequently based upon past expenditures, thus placing a premium upon spending ability. The establishment of standards of measurement in municipal departments will involve no more difficulties than in a private enterprise.—*Harvey Walker.*

16555. GEISMAR, L. L'organisation financière des colonies anglaises. [The financial organization of the British colonies.] *Outre-Mer.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 190-206.—The fact that French budgetary mechanism is derived from British administrative traditions results

in some similarity in the financial organization of the two countries' colonies. But there are marked variations arising out of differences in national psychology and in conditions peculiar to each. On the whole, the British system is simpler and more flexible, with far less of that checking and rechecking so characteristic of the French.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16556. KEMÉNY, GEORG. Budapest: Der ungarische Staatsvoranschlag 1930-31. [Budapest: The Hungarian budget estimate, 1930-31.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 22 (31) May 3, 1930: 851-854.

16557. MARTIN, JAMES W. Some general principles of motor vehicle taxation. *State Govt.* 3 (3) Jun. 1930: 6-9.—There is a tendency to impose special gas and registration taxes on motor vehicles sufficiently high to pay the cost of state and rural roads that would not have been incurred in the absence of the motor vehicle. General taxes should apply to motor vehicles to the same extent as other tangible property. If other transportation businesses are subject to a franchise tax, the motor transportation business should be taxed at rates which impose a substantially similar burden, though the method may properly be different.—*Harvey Walker.*

16558. RILEY, W. The finance of capital expenditure by local authorities. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (3) Jul. 1930: 293-302.—Between 1913 and 1927 the loan charges of all English municipalities more than doubled, and debts almost doubled. The total debt now amounts to more than a billion pounds. Of this amount almost £750,000,000 are invested in housing and business undertakings, which are remunerative services. It is argued that debts should be spread out over a long period so that posterity will be forced to assume its fair share, and that borrowing lowers taxes and permits business to expand, so that business can earn more on its investment than the municipality could on taxes. Both arguments are based upon fallacies, except where capital expenditure is incurred for very large and unusual purposes. Schemes to check lavish borrowing propose that all items of capital expenditure below a certain figure shall be paid out of revenue; that short term bonds be issued; that the interest rate on loans for a number of years be stabilized; that special equalization funds be provided; and that municipalities be permitted to invest in profit-bearing real property. (Tables.)—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

16559. ROSENTHAL, M. V. Los Angeles municipal taxation. *Tax Digest.* 8 (5) May 1930: 177-179.

16560. SAEMISCH. Der Reichssparkommissar und seine Aufgaben. [The German federal savings commissioner and his duties.] *Sparkasse.* 50 (13-14) Jul. 1, 1930: 261-267.

16561. VELDEN, ADOLF. Die Rechtsgültigkeit des hamburgischen Grundsteuergesetzes. [Legality of Hamburg land tax.] *Hanseatische Rechts- u. Gerichts-Z.* 12 (5) May 1929: 273-286.

16562. VRIES, W. de. Het voeren van financiële politiek door de regeering van Nederlandsch-Indië bij de samenstelling der openings balansen bij invoering der Bedrijvenwet in Nederl.-Indië. [The carrying out of financial policy by the Netherlands Indian government in making up the balance when the industry law comes into force.] *Bedrijfseconoom.* 7 (8) Feb. 1930: 157-163.—The bookkeeping of the government industries has to be regulated in accordance with their special character. The managers have to care for the writings off, but the extra writings off belong to the competency of the government. The government decides how the unexpected profits of an industry can be used in behalf of the country, not of that one industry. Some years ago

the government coal mines covered the budget deficit. When the industry law comes into force the initial expenses of a government industry will be put on the extraordinary state budget. When great losses are expected an item ought to be put on the yearly common budget showing this. It is important to give a real view of an industry and to draw up the opening balances prescribed by the new industry law at the real value, as if the law had been in force from the beginning.—*Cecile Rothe.*

16563. WIELAND, PHILIPP. Das Budget der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Sein Aufstellung, parlamentarische Behandlung und Ausführung. [The budget of the United States; its composition, legislative treatment, and execution.] *Veröffl. d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* (44) Feb. 1929: pp. 95.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

16564. YOUNG, E. HILTON. The first socialist budget. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(639) May 1930: 581-593.—It is unfortunate that in time of depression, when the national policy should be one of rigid economy, the budget is socialist. The socialist policy of collective spending, which is responsible for an increase of £27,000,000 in the civil estimates, means increased taxation, an evil which is accentuated by the socialist policy of laying the heaviest burden on the middle class in the form of direct taxes. Since it is the middle class that has been responsible for England's position in commerce and industry, the government should be particularly careful not to impose an unfair burden upon this group.—*John E. Bebout.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 15673-15675, 15955, 16021, 16417, 16419, 16423, 16445, 16458, 16459, 16465, 16481, 16483, 16594)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 16604, 16906)

16565. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. American justice: the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Soziol.* 33 1929: 253-258.

16566. BON. Die Rechtsprechung in Theorie und Praxis. [Justice in theory and practice.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 24(5) Mar. 1, 1930: 281-285.

16567. FLOEGEL. Die Entscheidungen der vereinigten Strafsenate des Reichsgerichts. [Decisions of combined criminal senate of the federal courts.] *Juristische Rundsch.* (19) Oct. 1, 1929: 206-212.

16568. GLASS, JAKÖB. Praworzadność w Polsce na tle organizacji sądownictwa. [Legality and the administration of justice in Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 10(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 323-333.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16569. KANE, FRANCIS FISHER. The life of an English criminal lawyer. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(1) May 1930: 5-14.—A review of *For the Defense: The Life of Sir Edward Marshall Hall*, by Edward Marjoribanks, which outlines the methods and contributions of a criminal lawyer to the English system of law.—*H. A. Phelps.*

16570. KAVANAUGH, FRANCIS B. Retributive justice and "social jurisprudence." *Ohio Law Bull. & Reporter.* 32 Jun. 9, 1930: 150-161.—The present system of criminal administration must be uprooted in its entirety and a "social jurisprudence" substituted. A new judicial technique will then develop which will rely in a large part upon such non-legal sciences as pathology, biology, sociology, psychology, and psychiatry. In the prisons themselves segregation will be established and special treatment provided for those possessed of mental abnormalities. Outside the prisons more attention will be given to the causes of crimes.—*E. A. Helms.*

16571. KOTHE, A. Das Problem der Arbeit in den Gefangenenanstalten. [The problem of work in prisons.] *Monatschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(6) 1930: 342-348.—The Malthusian law is invoked to show that overproduction, fallacious methods of distribution of wealth, and unemployment, rather than biological factors, are at the bottom of the problem of labor organization in general and prison labor in particular. From the standpoint of social reintegration the work in penitentiaries is particularly important. This labor could be arranged to enable the inmate to see the finished product of his work, to develop the physical and psychic faculties of the offender, and to permit the prison administration to reward the prisoner with premiums for diligence and interest in his work. Legislation must be directed toward converting the inmate into a willing and skilled worker, capable of caring for himself after he leaves the prison.—*Boris Brasol.*

16572. LOEWENTHAL, ERNST. Soziale Tendenzen in der Strafrechtspflege. [Social tendencies in penology.] *Monatschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(6) 1930: 333-342.—Following the doctrine of Werner Geertz, the author suggests that in modern penology a line of demarcation is drawn between treatment and social welfare. Legislation has already partly reflected this vital conception in such institutions as parole, probation, crime clinics, etc. The criminal offense is conceived as a by-function of society itself. These tendencies indicate the realization of the fact that a wrong method of applying punishment is distinctly injurious to the person of the offender. The author traces and analyzes the influence of these new ideas in the draft of the German penal code (paragraphs 21, 52, 54, etc.). The social standpoint should be extended not only to substantive law but equally to criminal procedure.—*Boris Brasol.*

16573. LORENZ. Inwiefern verlangt das politische Delikt eine besondere Stellung in der Strafgesetzgebung? [How far should political offenses have a special place in the penal code?] *Deutsche Juristen Zeitung.* 34(9) May 1, 1929: 596-600.—In the case of ordinary infractions, only completed or attempted acts are punished by the law. In the case of treasonable crimes, however, punishableness may result where the infraction is in the stage of preparation. The place where such crimes are committed is immaterial, nor is the nationality of the actor material. Serious penalties must be imposed. Political infractions have long had a separate treatment in extradition although there is no agreement on what constitutes a political offense.—*Morris Ploscowe.*

16574. PLOSCOWE, M. An examination of some dispositions relating to motives and character in modern European penal codes. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(1) May 1930: 26-40.—With the growing tendency toward individualization of punishment, many subjective problems in criminology have arisen, as, for example, the necessity of separating motive and character. In Europe there are codes which fix the penalty according to motive, and although little progress has been made in securing adequate criteria, there has been decided advancement over the older system of fixed penalties regardless of the personality of the criminal.—*H. A. Phelps.*

16575. REPS. Bemerkungen zu der preussischen Verordnung über den Strafvollzug in Stufen. Vom 7. Juni 1929. [Remarks on the Prussian ordinance of June 7, 1929, concerning the flexible scale of prison detention.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(5) May 1930: 291-296.—The paper deals with the shortcomings of the Prussian ordinance of June 7, 1929, by which the flexible scale of prison detention was introduced, particularly the necessity of shifting the offenders from one penal institution to

another. Constructive educational influence of the prison administration upon the inmates is rendered next to impossible.—*Boris Brasol*.

16576. SELLIN, THORSTEN. The house of correction for boys in the hospice of Saint Michael in Rome. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20(4) Feb. 1930: 533-553.—The house of correction in conjunction with the hospice of St. Michael was not the first of its kind, either as to motives or regime. Architecturally it seems to have been unique, and remained so for years. Even though it does not appear to be such a great departure historically, it can, as a result of its influence upon prison architecture and its deep impression on John Howard, be regarded as an important factor in giving form to the institutional treatment of the offender, which received such a great impetus in the United States in the early part of the last century.—*H. R. Enslow*.

16577. S., G. L. A newspaper publication as criminal contempt. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(2) Jun. 1930: 202-204.—In both the federal and state courts newspaper publications tending to impede, obstruct, embarrass, or influence the court in administering justice in a pending case constitute criminal contempt which is summarily punishable by the court as a part of its inherent power. The truth of the statements is not a defense nor is the fact that they were published with good motives. This power has been abused. If newspaper publications obstruct justice, a proceeding by indictment will check such publications almost as effectively as summary punishment, without the public dissatisfaction that follows the contempt proceeding; and it will also prevent autocratic encroachments on free speech by overzealous judges.—*E. A. Helms*.

16578. SHAW, JOHN ARTHUR. Fingerprints for the lawyer. *Temple Law Quart.* 4(3) May 1930: 227-253.

16579. SHENG, R. C. W. The civil code of China. *China Law Rev.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 69-78.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 16448, 16493, 16905, 16919, 16923, 16960)

16580. BUETTEL, MINA. Jugendgerichte und Jugendkriminalität in Spanien. [Juvenile courts and juvenile delinquency in Spain.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21(1) Apr. 1929: 18-21.—The juvenile courts in Spain are based on the draft of a law of 1918. The law now in force dates from July 15, 1925. It concerns itself with delinquent and neglected minors to the end of their 16th year. The work of the juvenile courts in Barcelona and Madrid, established in 1921 and 1925, is discussed in detail. A decree of May 14, 1926, requires the juvenile courts to institute special courses for persons entrusted with the supervision of minors.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

16581. DOMINGUES, AURELIS. Contre les faux passeports. [Combating false passports.] *Rev. Internat. de Criminol.* (6) 1930: 434-436.—Passports can be easily forged. Domingues, in his capacity of chief of the Pernambuco identification bureau, suggests that the only efficient method of combatting this kind of falsification is to make it a rule that to every genuine passport the fingerprint of the chief of the local identification bureau be affixed.—*Boris Brasol*.

16582. HELLWIG, ALBERT. Dürfen sich Organe der Strafrechtspflege der Hilfe sogenannter Kriminaltelepathen bedienen? [Are judicial officers justified in making use of so-called crime telepathists?] *Juristische Rundsch.* 4(23) Dec. 1, 1928: 261-265.

16583. LUBERGER, C. FRED, and MEIER, CARL L. The motion in Ohio civil procedure. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(3) May 1930: 251-296.—A study, through law and cases, of the conditions under which motions may be entertained. Several types of

motions may be mentioned: (1) Motions pertaining to jurisdiction and venue: to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, to quash service, for change of venue, for continuance; (2) motions pertaining to costs and security therefor; (3) to form and sufficiency of pleadings; (4) to evidence; (5) to verdicts and new trials; and (6) to judgments and their enforcement. (7) Motions are also used in auxiliary remedies: to vacate order of arrest or reduce bail; to discharge attachment; for temporary restraining order; to dissolve injunction; to quash writ of mandamus; to set aside writ of replevin.—*Robert Phillips*.

16584. MENDOZA, SALVADOR. The new Mexican system of criminology. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(1) May 1930: 15-25.—The new criminal code of Mexico, established in December, 1929, accomplished major revisions in criminal procedure. Treatment was substituted for punishment. The death penalty was abolished and the jury was replaced by a commission of experts. Crime is considered as exceptional behavior which must be treated as such.—*H. A. Phelps*.

16585. OTTOLENGHI, SALVATORE. L'interpretazione antropologica biografica del cartellino segnalitico. [Anthropological biographical identification by means of the "signaletic card."] *Rev. Internat. de Criminol.* (2) 1930: 103-107.—This is an historical sketch of the *signaletic card*, the idea of which was originally conceived by Bertillon and was made an integral part of his *portrait parle*. But while Bertillon's card, based upon anthropometry, essentially, is an anatomical record of the criminal, the biographical card, besides giving his bodily characteristics, contains a number of important data relating to the developmental factors in his history. The Italian card is not only a means of identification but also material for the psychological and anthropological interpretation of the individual offense. Likewise, tattooing is significant, not merely from the standpoint of its value in criminal detection, but mainly in that it helps to evaluate the psychological tendencies and political leanings of the delinquent.—*Boris Brasol*.

16586. PFENNINGER, H. F. Die Kosten des Strafvollzuges. [Costs of legal procedure.] *Schweizer. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 41(4) 1929: 237-239.

16587. RASCH. Neue Entscheidungen des Reichsgerichts auf dem Gebiete des Strafverfahrens. (Bd. 61 der amtlichen Entscheidungen in Strafsachen). [New decisions of the federal court on penal procedure.] *Arch. f. Strafrecht u. Strafprozess.* 72(4) Jul. 1928: 242-251.

16588. UNSIGNED. The declaratory judgment in public law. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(8) Jun. 1930: 1290-1293.—Since its appearance in 1917 the declaratory judgment has been adopted in twenty states. The advisory opinion enlists the courts in the process of legislation, but the declaratory judgment requires an actual *bona fide* controversy between parties having a substantial interest. Its greatest value is that a person may challenge a law without the risk of criminal prosecution. This judgment has proved of value in testing the powers of administrative and executive officials. The law of municipal corporations has likewise been a fertile field for the declaratory judgment, as, for instance, when the validity of a bond issue is tested before the bonds are issued. The use of the judgment is being hedged about with proper safeguards by the courts.—*Francis G. Wilson*.

16589. WAŚKOWSKI, EUGENIUSZ. Sąd przysięgłych w procesie cywilnym. [The jury in civil procedure.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonom. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 134-143.—There is no reason for applying the jury system in civil procedure in countries which lack the necessary historical basis for such an institution. This is the more true as the system is now much criticized in penal procedure where it offers great

advantages, among them independence of the government.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16590. WICKES, JOSEPH A. Ancient documents and hearsay. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(4) Jun. 1930: 451-482.—The use of recitals in ancient documents to evidence the truth of the facts recited has a sound historical basis, antedating in its origin the development of the

general hearsay prohibition. It is sanctioned by most of the American cases in which the question has been squarely presented for decision. The frank recognition by all the courts of an exception to the hearsay rule in favor of such recitals would be a step in the direction in which it is to be hoped that the future course of the law of evidence will lie.—*C. B. Swisher.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 15955, 16442, 16492, 16498, 16575, 16585)

16591. BETTS, T. J. Strategic China. *Infantry J.* 37(3) Sep. 1930: 259-265.—A study of the topographical and strategic features of the great northern plain of China, its defenses and approaches, together with an estimation of the importance of the southern area and the rivers.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

16592. HART, LIDDELL. The next war. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(761) May 1930: 585-598.—While air-craft will bulk large in the fighting forces of the future, they will not play a predominant part in the first phase. Gas in some form will probably be used, but we may discount the lurid forecasts of germ-warfare. A more truly original and plausible suggestion is that war will be waged by suggestion—by words and not by weapons. Britain and France have been the leaders in mechanization: tank development in Britain has concentrated on greater mobility; in France on thickness of armour. Italy regards the army as the holding force and the air as the striking force. The new Red Army in Russia is alive to the potentialities of all the newer weapons but lacks manufacturing facilities. Last year several British infantry battalions were provided with a cheap and handy form of light tank to replace horse-drawn limbers in carrying its machine-guns. Advantages of anti-aircraft artillery decrease with added air speed and always labor under difficulties in bad weather. Probably the fear of neutral opinion allied to military conservatism will prevent air-bombing of civilians in the next war.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

16593. HOKE, TRAVIS. Shall speed laws be abolished? *Popular Sci. Monthly.* 116(2) Feb. 1930: 19-22, 144-146.—Authorized speed has practically doubled in the last twenty years; but speed laws are not enforced. Rapidly expanding highway construction is not taking care of the traffic demands of 25 million vehicles. From a survey made by *Popular Science Monthly* the speed-with-safety plan results in: more, wider, smoother, safer roads; legal road speeds as high as are proved safe by scientific tests for dry and wet going; a law rigidly enforced making it illegal to pass a car ahead; operation of all cars at legal speeds posted at intervals along the road; spacings between cars to be established in similar manner; frequent inspection of all cars for mechanical defects.—*John J. George.*

16594. STONE, ARTHUR P. Highway safety and the courts. *Massachusetts Law Quart.* 15(4) 1930: 52-58.—A Massachusetts judge concludes that all motorists violate the law, and that safety on the highways can never be secured by enacting sweeping statutes against "dangerous driving" and expecting the courts to do the rest. The solution lies in a functional differentiation, whereby motorists will have superior rights on certain highways, while streets primarily residential will be protected from general traffic. Grade crossings should be eliminated at busy junctions.—*Charles Fairman.*

16595. WILSON, O. W. Picking and training police and traffic officers. *Amer. City.* 42(5) May 1930: 115-118.—Legal restrictions today are numerous and everyone is a potential law violator; police and traffic officers must be concerned only secondarily with

laws involving fundamental personal and property rights. In Wichita, Kansas, intelligence and physical examinations are given to eliminate a large proportion of the applicants; then comes a personal interview. All recruits are given training before being placed in active service.—*Harvey Walker.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 15293, 15498, 15500, 15677, 15695, 16553, 16848, 16855, 16857, 16859)

16596. KLINGHOFFER, HANS. Staatsaufsicht und Subordination: Literarkritische Bemerkungen zur Lehre von der Selbstverwaltung. [State control of education and subordination: observations relative to the doctrine of self-government.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 86(2) Mar. 1929: 282-308.—State control of education is unwarranted because it does not give free play to the intellect and does not permit the teaching of any but orthodox viewpoints. It has no place in a modern democracy.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16597. NAGY, J. Das Hochschulwesen in Kroatien. [Higher education in Croatia.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1(8) Aug. 1929: 387-395.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 16316, 16325, 16341, 16343, 16359-16360, 16450, 16502, 16551, 16571, 16580, 16759, 16766, 16870, 16944-16945, 16953, 16959, 16979)

16598. BÜLOW, A. von. Die Weiterentwicklung der Aufwendungen für soziale Zwecke in Deutschland im Jahre 1929. [The further development of expenditures for social purposes in Germany in 1929.] *Arbeitsgeber.* 20(9) May 1, 1930: 243-247.—The total expenditures for social purposes including the expenditures for public welfare work and the care of war victims, have increased from 9 billion RM in 1928 to 9.86 billion in 1929. These purposes take more than one-seventh of the total German national income. The position of the miner's old age pension insurance and of unemployment relief was particularly unfavorable. Unemployment insurance had to borrow 366.5 million RM from the government.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

16599. BURNS, E. M. State pensions and old age dependency in Great Britain. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(2) Jun. 1930: 181-213.—Although the British pension system appears confused, its fundamentals are relatively simple. They comprise a system of contributory pensions payable to insured persons between the ages of 65 and 70, plus a system of non-contributory, state financed pensions after that age, paid without question to those who have contributed to pensions between 65 and 70, and to other persons on proof of a low income. Since there are in Great Britain almost a million aged persons with an income of less than one-third of the wage of a skilled laborer, the cost of maintaining these must be distributed over the community in some form. The British pensions system appears to be effective, economical, and socially desirable.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

16600. COMPTON, JOSEPH. War on the slums. *Labour Mag.* 9(1) May 1930: 16-18.—The new housing bill introduced by Arthur Greenwood proposes to bring about slum clearance and housing improvement

more largely through local administration. Instead of the 50-50 plan of previous acts, it provides for a government subsidy to the local authority of 45s. per annum for 40 years for each person displaced and re-housed through clearance and improvement projects. In cases of rebuilding on the site this subsidy may be as much as 70s. It is expected that the bill will enable re-housing at lower rents even than the Wheatley act of 1924. Provision is also made for better rural housing through the cooperation of county councils, and for small houses for aged workers especially in the mining areas.—*W. B. Catlin.*

16601. DASZYŃSKA-GOLIŃSKA, ZOFIA. *Polityka społeczna a Polska.* [Social policy and Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 191-200.—In spite of difficulties resulting from the three legal systems in Poland several uniform laws have been adopted in the field of social legislation. Free association is assured. The number of organized workers and employees was 873,000 in 1927. Professional organizations publish periodicals numbering 11,000,000 copies a year. Legislation makes no difference between national and foreign workers. The working week is 46 hours with a 24 hour weekly rest. A yearly holiday from 2 to 4 weeks is assured. Child labor is prohibited under 15 years of age. However, an inquiry made by the professional organizations in 1928 revealed that the average weekly duration of work is higher than 49 hours, and only 30.6% of the workers enjoy a 48 hour week. The law of Oct. 1927 is the first tentative to extend the benefits of social insurance to all the employees. A large amount from the various sick funds throughout the country contributed much to lowering the mortality rate: 26.4% in 1919 and 17.4% in 1927. Agricultural workers are not covered by all the social benefits.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16602. LAPP, JOHN A. Social welfare progress in the United States. *Current Hist.* 32 (3) Jun. 1930: 506-509.—In addition to the many forms of public social work, old age pensions have recently been adopted by several states. This is a significant movement, especially in its financial aspects, making the expenditure for social work much more than for education.—*H. A. Phelps.*

16603. MARTENS-EDEHMANN, AGNES. Das sovietrussische Eherecht. [Soviet family law.] *Frau.* 37 (7) Apr. 1930: 407-412.—The new Soviet law requires the registration of declarations of marriage or of divorce. This formality is concerned principally with avoiding bigamy or polygamy. Of still more importance is the recognition of the fact of prolonged cohabitation and a common household, even without preliminary registration, as a source of rights for the woman and her children. Russian law does not permit a man to abandon his mistress and to leave her the care of the children, or to refuse her aid in case of unemployment or illness.—*G. L. Duprat.*

16604. METHNER. Das danziger Arbeitsgerichtsgesetz. [The Danzig labor court law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 1560-1562.—A brief description by a judge of the superior court in Danzig, of Danzig's effort to keep pace with Germany in labor legislation.—*M. W. Graham.*

16605. MYERS, EARL D. The English adoption law. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4 (1) Mar. 1930: 53-63.—The adoption of children act has been in force in England only since Jan. 1, 1927. Adoptions before this were only *de facto* arrangements which gave the adopting parent no valid legal position with reference to the child adopted. A survey after a year and a quarter of operation based upon a special inquiry addressed to all courts having jurisdiction under the act, shows satisfaction with the law.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

16606. SIMON, E. D. First thoughts on the new housing bill. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (773) May 1930:

555-561.—The Commons debate on the Housing Bill revealed general agreement that the building of 1½ million houses for 1/5 of the population in the last ten years has not solved the problem. Investigation shows that new houses have been taken up by small families with proportionately high incomes. The Wheatley subsidy has not benefited the real slum-dweller. The Greenwood bill has the advantage of providing a subsidy or allowance on rent at the rate of 6d. per family of four and 9d. per child over the present Wheatley provisions.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

16607. SMITH, ALLEN K. Nine months of workmen's compensation in North Carolina. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 418-436.—The industrial commission has functioned smoothly, and has adopted a liberal attitude. It has decided that there must be a direct causal connection between the conditions of employment and the resulting injury. The provision regarding industrial disease has been liberally construed. The doctrine of the independent contractor was not abrogated. Employment was not held to be casual because it was intermittent. Injuries not resulting in a loss of earning power are held to be not compensable. Partial dependency has caused much difficulty. One portion of the law, which seemed to treat compensation as a sort of life insurance policy was held inconsistent with the rest of the law and consequently void. Appeal lies from the decision of the commission to the supreme court. The commission exercises judicial, administrative, and to some extent legislative, functions, and it has sentenced for contempt.—*John H. Leek.*

16608. TOWNROE, B. S. The housing bill. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (639) May 1930: 670-679.—The present housing bill should have provided a method of compelling tenants to move from slums and a national housing commission which could exercise a needed check upon the building industry and plan the program to prevent building in wrong areas and the over-crowding of new areas. As it is, the responsibility is placed upon the local authorities and the health officers. Local authorities are asked to work out and submit a program. The bill attempts to provide housing for the low-paid workers not helped by previous legislation. Movement of population to the city complicates the problem and the bill fails to encourage industry to move out. There is provision of allowances to displaced property owners toward the expense of removal and loss resulting from disturbance of business. Negotiations will be delayed by appeals, transferred by the bill from the ministry of health to the county court. There is a separate bill for Scotland.—*J. E. Bebout.*

16609. TREBLIG. La question du thé dans les milieux indigènes en Tunisie. [The new vice of tea drinking among the natives of Tunis.] *Outre-Mer.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 131-137.—The excessive drinking of tea has appeared among the indigenes of Tunis and is giving the government much concern. Legal importations rose from 151,000 kgs. in 1920 to 1,300,000 kgs. in 1928, following the discovery that a highly stimulating, intoxicating drink could be brewed out of it by repeated boilings plus heavy infusions of sugar. Syrup-tea has almost replaced coffee, even in the rural districts. Millions of days labor in the aggregate are now being lost each month because of it. The tax per kilogram was raised from 3 to 10 francs in 1927 and to 20 francs the year after, but this only led to large scale smuggling from Tripoli, which has developed into a lucrative profession.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16610. UNSIGNED. Die Wohnbauförderung des Bundes. [The housing program of the federal government.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Zeitung.* 7 (12) Jun. 15, 1930: 9-12.

16611. UNSIGNED. Expenditures for labor law administration. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20 (2) Jun.

1930: 174-180.—The total amount of money spent by the 48 states to operate and maintain labor and mining departments in 1927 was \$9,280,000. Because jurisdiction over employment relations is largely reserved to the states, federal administration of labor laws assumes a relatively small place. The increase in expenditures of the state governments as a whole since 1889 in labor law administration may be gauged by the growth known to have taken place in a few selected states. Eleven representative states are analyzed. From 1889 to 1927 a marked increase is shown. In most states even today the annual expenditures for labor law legislation amount to less than \$1.50 per wage-earner and to less than 1% of the total expenditure for state government.—*F. R. Aumann.*

16612. UNSIGNED. La société d'assistance aux enfants franco-indochinois. [The society for assistance to Franco-Indochinese children.] *Asie Française*. 30 (281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 234-235.—This organization, supported in part by public and in part by private funds, cares for abandoned half-breed children in Indo-China. These are given industrial training and positions are found for them by the organization. An interesting experiment, just undertaken, has been the sending of 139 to France, which is sadly in need of immigrants. Some have been placed on farms, some in factories, and others have entered the army or navy.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16613. UNSIGNED. Le régime de la vente des alcools en Indochine. [The system of alcohol sales in Indo-China.] *Asie Française*. 30 (281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 232-233.—The sale of alcohol in Indo-China has long been a government monopoly and has yielded handsome revenue. It was formerly distributed through farmers general who profited greatly. Because of certain evils such as dilution, as well as because of the government's desire to engross the entire profit, direct marketing was inaugurated in December, 1929, to the satisfaction of all but the former farmers.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16614. UNSIGNED. Unemployment relief works. *Ministry of Labour Gaz.* 38 (4) Apr. 1930: 125.—Summary of Cmd. 3519 issued by J. H. Thomas, minister for unemployment, which details relief works under acts of 1929 and the road fund. Domestic loans to a total of £39,000,000 are estimated to provide 164,000 man-years of employment on the assumption of 50% direct labor cost. The road fund has undertaken liabilities of about £16,000,000, estimated to provide 100,000 man-years. Afforestation costing £9,000,000 has been planned for the next ten years. Liabilities for colonial development rose by £5,500,000 in six months, to employ 8,000 man-years in England itself. Other minor schemes are listed.—*N. A. Tolles.*

16615. WISSEL, RUDOLF. Einundzwanzig Monate Reichsarbeitsminister. [Twenty-one months as Secretary of Labor.] *Arbeit*. 7 (4) Apr. 1930: 217-228.—The former secretary of labor surveys his work and his activities in behalf of the worker during his last cabinet membership.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 16081, 16102, 16106, 16168, 16243, 16461, 16640)

16616. ABELSDORFF, W. Der Ausbau des Beamtenstabes der deutschen Gewerbeaufsicht in den letzten Jahrzehnten und die Umgestaltung des Tabellenwerkes in deren Jahresberichten. [Development of official staffs of German industrial supervision in the last ten years and revision of annual statistical report.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130 (4) Apr. 1929: 571-580.

16617. DALTON, JOHN E. The California corporate securities act. *California Law Rev.* 18 (2) Jan. 1930: 115-136; (3) Mar. 1930: 255-266.—This article first discusses the principal features of the blue sky laws in the various states; and then proceeds to a detailed examination of the stringent California corporate securities act.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

16618. DIWALD, HUGO. Stellung des Bergwerksbesitzers im Verfahren betreffend Bauführungen innerhalb verliehener Grubenfelder. [The status of mine owners in proceedings concerning building operations within leased mine fields.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 804-816.—*M. W. Graham.*

16619. DONOVAN, WILLIAM J. Industrial consolidation. *New York State Bar Assn. Bull.* 2 (5) May 1930: 272-280.—Uncertainty about the meaning of the federal anti-trust laws hampers effective enforcement, and injects an unfortunate element of uncertainty into legitimate business development. Experience has demonstrated the impracticability of providing definite and specific statutory definitions of violations of these laws. Consequently there should be a federal agency with authority to inquire into and give advice in advance as to the legality of industrial consolidations and trade agreements affecting competition in interstate commerce.—*Dexter M. Keezer.*

16620. ROBINSON, RALPH W., and SHATTUCK, I. S. Bulky buildings and crowded streets. *Amer. City.* 42 (5) May 1930: 157-158.—No formula has been developed to determine what cubage of buildings in a given district will best fit the traffic capacities of the streets. All loading and unloading of commodities and passengers at curbs can be provided for within building lines of new buildings. Space can be provided for the parking of occupants' or patrons' cars in connection with the building. The ideal development would seem to be large skyscrapers with low buildings on interjacent property.—*Harvey Walker.*

16621. SFORZA. Chinese labour and western responsibility. *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (756) Dec. 1928: 716-722.—Unfortunate from any point of view are the objections which foreign employers, especially English, are making to the attempts made by the Chinese government to regulate child labor and conditions among Chinese and Japanese employees.—*E. Cole.*

16622. STURTEVANT, RICHARD D. The law of radio broadcasting. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3 (2) Apr. 1930: 67-79.—By the Federal Radio Act of 1927 authority was expressly given to regulate the use, but not the ownership, of all channels; to assign wave lengths; to govern stations as to power, type of equipment, and hours of transmission. While the Supreme Court has not passed upon the question, federal regulation of radio broadcasting will undoubtedly be sustained under the commerce clause. Recent court decisions have established the general rule that a station has no vested rights in the air.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

16623. UNSIGNED. Overzicht van de bepalingen inzake het Ijkwezen in verschillende landen. [Survey of the gauging-prescriptions in different countries.] *Verslagen en Mededeel. van de Afdeling Handel en Nyverheid van het Departement van Arbeid, Handel en Nyverheid, 's Gravenhage.* 1 1930: 1-99.—An extensive survey is given of the regulation of the gauging service in 25 countries, including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao. In the Netherlands Indies a reorganization of the system took place in 1923. Many new offices in Java and in the outer districts were established; a yearly regauge has been prescribed. In 1924 the metric system was introduced; by 1934 all other measures must be out of use. In January, 1929, a modification of the gauge ordinance came into force with the reorganization of the govern-

ment. The type of weights and measures is the same as in Holland. In Surinam the gauge prescriptions laid down in an ordinance of December, 1906, contain nearly the same rules as the Dutch law. In Curaçao the gauge system was reorganized in 1923.—*Cecile Rothe*.

16624. VIRGILII, FILIPPO. La cooperazione nella Italia Fascista. [The development of cooperatives in Italy under Fascism.] *Vita Italiana*. 18(204) Mar. 1930: 289-295.—*O. Eisenberg*.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 16177-16179, 16182, 16210-16211, 16397, 16439, 16444)

16625. RYALL, ARTHUR H. The real significance of the Baltimore railways case. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(7) May 1930: 789-810.—Apart from the disagreement between the majority of the supreme court and the dissenting Justices Brandeis, Holmes, and Stone as to what constitutes a fair rate of return on public utility investments (the majority holding 7.44% to be not too high, and the minority holding 6.26% not too low) the principal clash is on the old question whether depreciation charges should provide replacement costs at present price levels, or a sum sufficient to repay the original investors the exact amount invested at the termination of plant usefulness. The minority arguments are as follows: replacement cost has already been adopted in previous decisions of the court in determining the rate base; although many industrial companies use original costs in determining depreciation charges, the operations of utilities are on a very different basis; the use of original costs in income tax calculations are for convenience; decisions for original cost by regulatory bodies are no more sound than those by legislatures; use of original costs by railroads and telephone companies carries no greater weight. In effect, the court decided that the owner may properly decide the best method of calculating depreciation charges for himself. The opinions of majority and minority become campaign material for political parties, and that is the real significance of the Baltimore Railways Cases.—*R. F. Steadman*.

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 13577, 14951, 14964, 15273)

16626. ACKERMAN, J. WALTER. Water costs less than newspapers. *Amer. City*. 42(5) May 1930: 128-129.—Water rates should cover all the expenses of interest, amortization of debt, and the maintenance of the whole plant. Since fire prevention is a property benefit, it should be paid for from general taxes. Because of economical methods of operation, water rates have not been increased so much as other necessities of life.—*Harvey Walker*.

16627. HALSEY, MAXWELL. State traffic control in Massachusetts. *Roads & Streets*. 70(3) Mar. 1930: 97-102.—A paper of the traffic engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works at the 16th annual conference on highway engineering held at University of Michigan, February 11, 1930. The necessity for state control of traffic is recognized by the Massachusetts act of 1928 relative to uniform traffic signs, markers, lights, and signals. It seeks (1) to eliminate the confusion resulting from diversity devices; (2) expedition of through traffic moving on municipal thoroughfares; and (3) to make the department of public works a responsible engineering agency for cooperation with the local officials.—*John J. George*.

16628. JACOBS, NATHAN B. What future for municipal refuse disposal? *Munic. Sanitation*. 1(7) Jul. 1930: 384-385.

16629. SCHAETZLE, T. C. Result of first year of operation of Akron's new sewage plants. *Munic. Sanitation*. 1(7) Jul. 1930: 376-381.

16630. UNSIGNED. Disposal of Philadelphia's street wastes, ashes and garbage—a complex job. *Munic. Sanitation*. 1(7) Jul. 1930: 370-375.

16631. UNSIGNED. Street cleaning—why and how. *Amer. City*. 42(5) May 1930: 121-123.—A complete classification and description of street refuse and street cleaning methods prepared by the committee on the cleaning of streets of the American Road Builders' Association.—*Harvey Walker*.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 16097, 16119, 16123-16124, 16126, 16128-16129, 16618)

16632. DEVRIES, WADE. How Michigan handles its state-owned lands. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(2) May 1930: 119-126.—Over 98% of the state-owned lands of Michigan are "tax homestead" lands. In 1893 these lands were made available for homestead purposes, but much of the land proved unsuited to agriculture and again reverted to the state. Sale of these lands was next authorized, but the low price encouraged speculation until the state had to curb it by raising the price. A next step was the authorization of exchange of state-owned lands for federal government or private lands desired for the promotion of conservation projects. The final stage is the use of state-owned lands for conservation purposes. There has been a tremendous increase of these lands during recent years, as a result in part of the agricultural depression, the decline of the lumber industry, and the increase of agricultural efficiency.—*Helen C. Monchow*.

16633. HALL, R. C. Observations on the "Letter." *J. Forestry*. 28(4) Apr. 1930: 459-461.—The U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act does not confirm the power of the federal government to regulate the exploitation of privately owned forest property. Where forestry is profitable, compulsion is not necessary. When a majority of the land owners will willingly cooperate in some degree of public regulation, then such regulation will probably come from the states for constitutional reasons and for coordination with taxation and other measures in their sole jurisdiction.—*P. A. Herbert*.

16634. MANGIN, LOUIS. Les parcs nationaux. [National parks.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts*. 68(1) Jan. 1930: 71-77.—An outline of the present status of the movement to establish parks, or wild life and nature preserves in most countries of the world, and a plea for a similar policy in France and her colonies.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

16635. PASSERON, RENÉ. Le statut des eaux souterraines dans les territoires du sud de l'Algérie. [The law governing underground waters in the regions south of Algeria.] *Afrique Française-Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*. (5) May 1930: 273-275.—Irrigation alone makes cultivation possible on the northern edge of the Sahara where deposits of subterranean water can be tapped. A recent decision of the Council of State, declaring such water to be national property and completely under the control of the government, is a most important conservation measure.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16636. STRONG, C. C. Desirability of a broader national policy of forest planting. *J. Forestry*. 28(4) Apr. 1930: 504-510.—About 90,000 acres of forest land in the United States are being planted annually, of which the Forest Service is planting 13.3%. However, the acreage entirely denuded annually by fires is greater than the area planted. It is suggested that partial planting be revived to increase the area planted.—*P. A. Herbert*.

16637. TANOUST, IN. La chasse dans les pays sahariens. [Hunting in the Sahara.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*. 40(6) Jun. 1930: 384-391.—Africa was at a not remote time teeming with game of innumerable kinds. Due to wanton slaughter in regions such as Tanganyika and the Congo basin, protective laws are now in wide operation, limiting both the season and the individual hunter's bag. The Sudan, however, is just being opened and is still a sportsman's paradise.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16638. VARVEL, CARL D. Forestry legislation in Ohio 1885-1929. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2(2) May 1930:

58-64.—The first forestry legislation in Ohio was an act requiring spark arresters to be used on locomotives passing through wooded areas. This was followed by another enactment in the same year, 1885, providing for a forestry bureau. Subsequent enactments have broadened the scope of the earlier acts and constant progress can be seen in the legislation passed to date. The most constructive acts provide for planting, purchase of forest land, a forest fire protective organization, and for a classification of forest lands for taxation purposes. The present laws are models of efficiency and are adequate for local needs.—*E. N. Munns*.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 16581)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 15833, 16435, 16573, 16684)

16639. ALLEN, W. E. D. The Georgian episode in international politics. *Asiatic Rev.* 26(85) Jan. 1930: 141-149.—The present position of Georgia in international law is that of an independent state whose territory is illegally in the possession of the troops of a foreign power. *De jure* recognition of the Georgian republic has been accorded by the Argentine Republic, Germany, Turkey, and Soviet Russia. In 1921 the Supreme Council at Paris, representing Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, and Japan also recognized its *de jure* independence. This action was later followed by Poland and Rumania. The Georgian government fell before the sudden invasion by Soviet troops in the summer of 1921. Between 1922 and 1928, various British Trade Union Congresses, and several congresses of the Labor and Socialist International voiced their sympathy with the national aspirations of the Georgians. At the time of the Georgian insurrection of 1924, however, neither the MacDonald nor Herriot governments took any steps to suit official action to the sympathetic words which they had expressed while out of office.—*R. T. Pollard*.

16640. BABINSKI, L. Drogi i kierunki współczesnego prawa lotniczego. [Orientation and tendencies of the present air law.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 3-23.—The historical development of air law in the international domain. Reference is also made to the Polish air laws and regulations.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16641. CYBICHOWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Geneza i rozwój prawa międzynarodowego. [Origin and development of international law.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 24-37.—To deny the existence of international law in ancient times, as well as the thesis which would make its origin coincide with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, is wrong. In spite of the scarcity of historical sources there is no doubt that the roots of international law go back to the most remote times. Historically, international law divides into the early period to the 17th century, and the modern, from the 17th century to the present. The first epoch was based on religion, from which it liberated itself in the second.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16642. FRÄNKEL, RUDOLF. Der Irrgarten des internationalen Privatrechts. [The labyrinth of international private law.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(2) 1930: 239-243.—The rules covering the law of sale, proposed by the International Law Association, have been favorably received in Germany. However, too many exceptions are allowed, and the term sale is not clearly defined. The solution is to be found in the comparative method. In the case of a contract entered into by two parties of different nationality, the judge should consider the law of both coun-

tries. In 80 out of 100 cases he will find that the law is the same. In the rest, the law of one country suits the circumstances of the case better than the law of the other, or the difference arises from widely divergent commercial customs which make it necessary to disregard both. The author drafts proposals to be enacted as national law or accepted as an international convention.—*Johannes Mattern*.

16643. LAMBERT, ÉDOUARD. Le droit comparé et la formation d'une conscience juridique internationale. [Comparative law and the formation of an international legal consciousness.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* (5) Dec. 1929: 441-463.—Law alone can furnish the superior authority which is necessary to protect international organization against the assaults of temper which are common to all public opinions. Such a law must be uniform and must present itself to all peoples under the same stamp, as did the medieval canon law and law merchant. Domestic laws and international private law proceed from the assumption that each nation is autonomous. International public law has only a moral value. Nothing will suffice but an international public law, with the certainty of written laws and the sanction of force. Comparative law should be made a science appropriate to the needs of a developing international community. This movement must be supported by the movement for a more flexible interpretation of law to meet the social needs of the age. The commercial law developing among professional and industrial groups has a decidedly international character. Jurists should follow and control this latter movement through an international parliament of jurists.—*Eric Beecroft*.

16644. LAREQUI, J. El derecho en la sociedad internacional segun el P. Suárez. [Suarez' conception of law in international society.] *Razon y Fe.* 86 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 385-405.—A comparison of recent conceptions of international law with the theories of Suarez in *De Legibus*. References and citations from Suarez in the footnotes.—*G. G. Walsh*.

16645. LAREQUI, J. El Padre Suárez y la sociedad internacional. [Suarez and international society.] *Razon y Fe.* 86 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 12-27.—A brief review of recent studies in international law, which reaches the conclusion that not a single fruitful idea has been added to the magnificent Suarezian conception contained in *De Legibus ac Deo Legislatore*.—*G. G. Walsh*.

16646. MAKOWSKI, JULIAN. Układy laterańskie wobec prawa narodów. [The Lateran conventions and international law.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 99-104.—The Lateran treaty is a bilateral, international treaty which implies that both parties at the moment of the signature were independent, sovereign states. Furthermore, it is a treaty of peace ending the Italian-Papal war of 1870 which had never been terminated by any international

act. It is doubtful whether the Holy See will undertake to become a member of the League of Nations because of political isolation and neutrality. Membership would be denied as it was to Liechtenstein. Such small political units are too weak to fulfill certain obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16647. MANDELSTAM, A. МАНДЕЛЬШТАМЪ, А. Нью-Йоркская декларация Института международного права. [The New York declaration of the institute of international law.] *Современные Записки (Paris)*. 42 1930: 508-522.—Mandelstam is the author of the declaration of the international rights of man. It is a victory for the principle of the respective sovereignty of the state over the dogma of absolute sovereignty. It acknowledges the right of every person to life, liberty, and property; grants religious freedom; secures to every citizen the right to use his own language; grants freedom of meetings, professional and economic activity; and guarantees every citizen against exclusion from citizenship. The great powers are holding the position of non-interference in Turkey and the USSR. The Declaration of 1929 gives hope that these principles of neutrality will be abandoned in the future; therefore it has a great moral significance.—*Paul Gronschi.*

16648. RIESE, OTTO. Zum Warschauer Luftprivatrechtsabkommen. [The Warsaw aerial navigation convention.] *Z. f. Auslând. u. Internat. Privatrecht*. 4(2) 1930: 244-267.—At the suggestion of the aerial navigation conference held at Paris in 1925 the governments interested appointed the *Comité International Technique d'Experts Juridiques Aériens*, which has elaborated rules covering the responsibility of the aerial transporting agent and the form of tickets and bills of

aerial transportation. These rules were considered by the second conference at Warsaw in 1929 and a convention was adopted. The article contains a critical examination of the provisions of this convention. A complete text is to be found in *Droit Aérien*, Oct.-Dec. 1929, 646-663. An abridged version is appended to the present article.—*Johannes Mattern.*

16649. STAËL-HOLSTEIN, L. de. Accords régionaux concernant les eaux territoriales. [Regional agreements concerning territorial waters.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé. Rev. Trimestr.* 16(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 76-80.—The codification of the law of territorial waters undertaken by the League of Nations must be preceded by regional agreements as to jurisdiction in order to give consideration to the particular claims and problems of different states. The three-mile limit presents difficulties because of different views as to the extent of territorial waters, particularly with regard to Baltic interests. The extent of interior waters in relation to territorial waters also raises difficulties. Conventions to regulate these matters might be drawn simultaneously to cover the Baltic and North Sea problems.—*Francis G. Wilson.*

16650. UNSIGNED. Comisión de reclamaciones entre México y la Gran Bretaña. [The Mexico-British claims commission.] *Rev. General de Derecho y Jurisprudencia (Mexico)*. 1(2) 1930: 283-297.

16651. WINIARSKI, BOHDAN. O kodyfikacji prawa międzynarodowego. [The codification of international law.] *Ruch Prawn., Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 144-159.—A historical sketch of the attempts to codify international law and their importance.—*O. Eisenberg.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 15692, 16224, 16472, 16504, 16646, 16648, 16701, 16851, 16870, 16946)

16652. AMBROSINI, GASPARE. La situazione della Palestina e gli interessi dell'Italia. [The Palestine situation and the interests of Italy.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271(1398) Jun. 16, 1930: 497-513.—Italy as the great Latin, Catholic, and Mediterranean power must concern herself to see that the spirit of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations is carried out in Palestine. The spirit, and perhaps the letter, of this article is now violated because Christians are not allowed group organization on the same bases as Jews and Arabs, and because the predominant Catholic interests in the holy places over Protestants and Greek Orthodox are not recognized.—*C. Brinton.*

16653. BARREDA, FELIPE. La crise du pan-américanisme. III. Le panaméricanisme social, juridique, et politique. [The crisis of Pan-Americanism. III. Social, juridical, and political aspects.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 19(101) May 1, 1930: 385-397.—The Pan American Federation of Labor has had but slight success in its endeavors to "Americanize" labor in Spanish America. Trade-unionism is not adapted to the needs of countries in the agricultural and extractive stages. The lack of capital and of private initiative has made it imperative for Spanish-American governments to enter the field of business, despite the opposition of the Federation. Pan Americanism is the irreconcilable foe of a Spanish-American customs union. The possibilities of political cooperation through the Pan American Union having been deliberately rejected, the hope of humanity is the continental organization of Spanish America.—*Edgar Turlington.*

16654. BRIAND, ARISTIDE. Memorandum über die Organisation eines europäischen Bundes-systems. [Memorandum on a European federal system.] *Panuropa*. 6(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 186-201.—The text of Briand's proposal.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

16655. EHRLICH, LUDWIG. Zasada czystych rąk w prawie mniejszościowem. [The principle of "clean hands" in minority law.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 47-56.—This principle, derived from equity in English law, was required by Chamberlain at a Council meeting of the League of Nations as a condition of addressing complaints to the League by national minorities.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16656. GIANNINI, AMEDEO. Il trasporto aereo internazionale e la convenzione di Varsavia. [International aerial transportation and the Warsaw convention.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 193-215.—The article treats briefly of the history of international agreements which preceded the agreement at Warsaw on October 12, 1929. This agreement regulated only certain essential points of aerial transportation: the ticket, baggage, letter of aerial transportation, and responsibility of the air carrier. The text of the agreement follows.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

16657. HEILE, WILHELM. Deutschland und Europa im Völkerbund. [Germany, Pan Europe, and the League of Nations.] *Europa-Wirtsch.* (2) Feb. 27, 1930: 65-71.

16658. HUPKA, JOSEF. Das Haager Wechselrechtsübereinkommen und der Völkerbund. [The Hague convention on bills of exchange and the League of Nations.] *Z. f. Auslând. u. Internat. Privatrecht*. 4(2) 1930: 205-238.—This article is intended as a contribution to the *Documents Préparatoires* for the third international conference on bills of exchange. The author sketches the history of the movement for uniform laws of bills of exchange from the first public discussion of the subject at the meeting of the international association for the promotion of social science at Ghent in

1863, to the meetings of the international conferences on bills of exchange held at The Hague in 1910 and 1912. He describes the history of the British Bills of Exchange Act of 1882 and the long struggle for uniform laws of negotiable instruments in the United States. The practical application of The Hague Conventions of 1912 was frustrated by the World War. Post-war efforts include the financial conference of Brussels, 1920, the questionnaire of the League of Nations, 1921, the reports of Jitta, Chalmers, Klein, and Lyon-Caen to the economic committee of the League of Nations, 1923, and the calling of the Third International Conference on Bills of Exchange for 1930 in Geneva.—*Johannes Mattern.*

16659. LAUTERPACHT, H. The British reservations to the optional clause. *Economica*. (29) Jun. 1930: 137-172.—The reservation to its signature of the optional clause to include only disputes that arise after this signature was probably due to the wish to exclude territorial and prize cases; but it is arbitrary, irresponsible, and indeterminate. The reservation as to disputes to be settled in other ways is customary, but why not substitute the permanent court for them? Is this clause a revival of the old clauses of "national honor and vital interest?" The reservation as to inter-imperial disputes raises the question whether a signatory can by reservation prevent another state from signing the optional clause. The government carefully refrained from answering the obvious question as to its reservation on "domestic questions." The reservation as to disputes before the Council of the League of Nations allows Britain to suspend a case before the court and bring it before the council, a retrogressive step. It was dangerous to omit the proposed reservation as to prize law. In general, British adherence has weakened the optional clause, by initiating a series of reservations. The court cannot disregard reservations. But obligatory arbitration may now be regarded as part of positive international law.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

16660. NAGORSKI, ZYGMUNT. Dziesięciolecie Ligi Narodów. [Ten years of the League of Nations.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 12(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-8.—A survey of the most striking events of international

character the League has had to deal with in the political, legal, and social sphere.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16661. SQUIRES, EDWIN E. The world court. *Nebraska Law Bull.* 8(4) May 1930: 465-476.

16662. UNSIGNED. Berliner Paneuropa-Tagung. [Berlin Pan-Europe Congress.] *Paneuropa*. 6(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 201-271.—The Berlin congress of the proponents of Paneuropa took place May 17-19, 1930. The principal members included Josef Wirth, R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, L. S. Amery, Montschilo Nintchitch, Josef Barthélemy, Thomas Mann, Daniel Serruys, F. Aereboe, Louis Loucheur, and Ida Roland. The discussions were along familiar lines.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

16663. UNSIGNED. Les mandats du Pacifique. [The Pacific mandates.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13(621) Jan. 4, 1930: 29-31.—The French texts of the mandates issued by the Council of the League of Nations, Dec. 17, 1920, for the mandated territories of New Guinea, Western Samoa, Nauru, and the German Pacific islands north of the equator.—*Luther H. Evans.*

16664. UNSIGNED. Memorandum submitted to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations by the National Council of the Jews of Palestine. *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 5(10-11) Jun. 1930: 193-224.

16665. WEISS, R. Vers l'institution internationale du droit de suite au profit des créateurs d'oeuvres intellectuelles. [The international institution of a droit de suite for the benefit of authors of intellectual works.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 2(15) Mar. 15, 1930: 108-113.

16666. WERTHEIM, BRONISŁAW. Zagadnienie sankcyj w Międzynarodowej Organizacji Pracy. [The question of sanction in the International Labor Organization.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 20-25.—This is a discussion of the provisions of the Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with the measures to be taken against the state-member of the International Labor Organization which has failed to fulfill its duty under the labor clauses contained therein.—*O. Eisenberg.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entry 15304)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 15712, 16161-16162, 16224, 16395, 16463-16464, 16494, 16497, 16502, 16505-16506, 16516-16518, 16520, 16523, 16536, 16581, 16621, 16639, 16652, 16764, 16767, 16770)

16667. BARANOWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Most na Dunaju między Rumunią a Bułgarią. Najkrótsze połączenie Polski z Bliskim Wschodem. [A bridge across the Danube between Rumania and Bulgaria. The shortest road from Poland to the Near-East.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 12(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 60-78.—The question of building a bridge across the Danube goes back to the middle of the last century, when it was of local concern. Serbia, desirous to play the leading role in the Balkans, proposed to construct the bridge on her territory and to be thus linked with Rumania. Eventually two competitive schemes gave rise to two groups of powers: Bulgaria supported by Germany and Austria-Hungary; Serbia backed by Russia and France. Plans were interrupted with the outbreak of the war. The bridge would be of great economic value to Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16668. BINKLEY, ROBERT C. Franco-Italian discord. *Current Hist.* 32(3) Jun. 1930: 529-533.—Franco-Italian rivalry in the Mediterranean threatens

to bring to the present decade the same kind of demoralization that Anglo-German rivalry in the North Sea brought to the decade before the war. The possibilities of conflict vary from crude territorial rivalry to an antagonism in the sphere of ideas.—*Jacob Van Ek.*

16669. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. L'Italie en Afrique-la question du transsaharien. [Italy in Africa—the question of the Trans-Saharan railroad.] *Afrique Française*. 40(6) Jun. 1930: 342-345.—Now that the Italians are laying claim to that portion of the French Sudan lying between Libya and Lake Tchad, they are developing a keen interest in the proposed Trans-Saharan railroad which will knit France's north African possessions to the Niger and Senegal basins. One group urges that Italy participate in the construction of the line, it to be run somewhat farther east than originally intended so as to cut through Libya. Another insists that France must yield the country north of Lake Tchad to Italy and that Italy should build a Trans-Saharan line of her own there.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16670. DASHEVSKIĬ. ДАШЕВСКИЙ. Экспансия Соед. Штатов в Латинской Америке. [The expansion of the United States in Latin America.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 33(3) 1929: 240-245.—*Эмма Безпальчук.*

16671. GARNER, J. W. The recrudescence of the Monroe Doctrine. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (2) Jun. 1930: 231-258.—The chief contribution of the Monroe Doctrine lies in the past. Though the more powerful republics of South America disclaim further need of its protection, they do not object to its assertion by the United States as a policy for its own defense. But they complain of the insistence on the part of the United States to be the sole and exclusive judge of its meaning; also of the extensions which they feel have transformed it from a policy of national defense for the United States, into an instrument of North American tutelage and hegemony over the South American republics.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

16672. HASSELBLATT, WERNER. Ostsee-politische Gemeinsamkeiten. [Baltic political relationships.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (6) Apr. 1930: 1-10.—No thought was given the Nordic-Protestant affinity of the states about the Baltic Sea in the peace negotiations after the World War. Here Greek Orthodoxy and German Protestantism have been pitted against each other as exponents of fundamentally different cultural groups, Eurasian and Nordic-Central-European. Had France succeeded in bringing about an alliance of the states from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Adriatic, political cooperation between the Baltic states would have been checked. Only close political cooperation between Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Livonia, Germany, and Denmark can guarantee the independence of the Baltic region against a regenerated Russia.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

16673. LANGHANS-RATZBURG, MANFRED. Das japanische Reich geofuristisch betrachtet. II. [The Japanese empire from the geo-juridical point of view.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 143-150.—About 300,000 people, one third of whom are Japanese, live in the railroad territory which comprises the main line Rjojunko (Port Arthur)—Changchung, with some sidelines and a connecting link Mukden-Antung to Korea. The whole territory is under the jurisdiction of the Japanese governor general of Kuanhang. Due to the treaty of Peking of Dec. 22, 1905, Japan enjoys a practical monopoly in South Manchuria. In northern Sakhalin Soviet Russia has consented to extensive oil and coal concessions. There are further concessions in Niutschwang, Tientsin, and Hankow where the consuls have been developing a guiding and supervising activity. Japan has agreed not to fortify Southern Sakhalin and to keep open the Straits of Laprouse and of the Tartars. On the Kuril, Bonin, and Riukiu Islands, and Formosa she will not extend her fortifications of 1922. She will keep neither fortifications nor naval base on the island of Yap on which the U. S. will be free from all taxes on cables, etc. The U. S. has recognized Japan as the mandatory for the islands north of the equator.—*Werner Neuse.*

16674. LEBRUN, ALBERT. La France coloniale devant le monde. [Colonial France before the world.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (4) Apr. 1930: 159-162.—There has been a flood of articles denouncing France's colonial policy and her administration of mandated territories appearing in the press of central Europe in recent months. They are being published under the encouragement of the Italian and German governments which are seeking to pave the way for despoiling their neighbor of some of her territory. France has nothing to fear at the bar of impartial, fully informed public opinion.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16675. LE MÉHARISTE. L'occupation de Ghât. [The occupation of Ghat.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (6) Jun. 1930: 367-371.—The oasis of Ghat is one of the most important in the Sahara. Lying south of Libya, it has been claimed by Italy ever since her victorious war against Turkey. In February of the present year it was finally occupied. Now there is much talk of

acquiring the country down to Lake Tchad, despite the fact that France has been in effective occupation for a generation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16676. MACARTNEY, C. A. Post-war tangles in Southern Europe. *Current Hist.* 32 (3) Jun. 1930: 534-539.—This article describes the problems which have arisen as a result of the attempt to delimit national frontiers in Southeastern Europe. Special emphasis is given to the treatment of minorities and to internal and external political problems.—*Jacob Van Ek.*

16677. McGRATH, P. T. Will Newfoundland join Canada? *Queen's Quart. (Kingston).* 36 (2) Spring 1929: 253-266.

16678. MANGEOT, P. L'éphémère aventure turque au Tibesti, au Borkou et dans l'Ennedi. [The ephemeral Turkish adventure at Tibesti and Borku and in Ennedi.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (6) Jun. 1930: 326-330.—The Italians are today laying claim to the wide tract of country between Libya and Lake Tchad, which is incorporated in the French Sudan, on the ground that, by the treaty closing the Turkish-Italian war, they had fallen heir to the Turkish position in those parts and that the region in question had been conquered from the natives by Turkey. The allegation is preposterous. While the Turks did at one time have some slight success in that territory they soon lost their hold.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16679. MILLER, WILLIAM. Greece at her centenary. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (773) May 1930: 573-580.—Among the achievements of the last ten months are the increase of the Greek share of Bulgarian and Hungarian reparations from 12.7% to 76.73%, the improvement of relations with Turkey, progress in waterworks and drainage systems, and the near completion of the work of the Refugee's Settlement Commission. Public order and education have also been improved. Greece is a necessary link of the British Imperial Air Service to India. Improvement of transportation and hotel facilities is expected to increase revenue from tourists.—*J. E. Bebout.*

16680. NAVA, SANTI. L'ingerenza della Francia nel Libano assicurata per 70 anni. [France's interference in Lebanon is assured for a period of 70 years.] *Vita Italiana.* 18 (207) Jun. 1930: 650-654.—French financial syndicates have granted Great Lebanon, which is under the French mandate, a loan of £25,000,000 to be applied to different public works, such as railways, electrification, harbor improvements, and irrigation works. The repayment of the loan will extend over a period of 70 years. Most of these projects are not of any utility. The huge annuities will put the country in a state of dependency.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16681. SMOGORZEWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Stany Zjednoczone i Wielka Brytania. [The United States and Great Britain.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 12 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 9-59.—A desire for mutual understanding and at the same time a rivalry between the two nations are quite evident. This competition is illustrated by facts relating to the monetary and trade market, raw materials, transportation, naval forces, and freedom of the seas.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16682. UNSIGNED. Le différend Franco-Italien. [The Franco-Italian controversy with respect to North Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (4) Apr. 1930: 150-151.—Hostility between the two countries, arising out of Italian jealousy of France's position in North Africa, is becoming open. Mussolini's followers are steadily occupying all the oases south of Tripoli and Cyrenaica proper and a growing public opinion demands the acquisition of Lake Tchad country and the transfer of the mandate over Cameroon to Italy.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16683. UNSIGNED. La propagande fasciste. [Fascist propaganda.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (5) May 1930: 276.—The Fascists have just launched an

attack on France's possession of Corsica in the journal *Antieuropa*.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16684. UNSIGNED. The policy of the United States towards Soviet Russia. *Slavonic and East European Rev.* 8 (22) Jun. 1929: 1-27.—It has not been the policy of the U. S. government to place any obstacles in the way of development of commerce between Russia and the United States, although individuals and corporations availing themselves of the opportunity do so at their own risk. The American government delayed recognition of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as independent states until 1922, and it has counseled the Polish government toward Soviet Russia. Recognition by European governments has not brought any cessation of intervention by Russia in its internal affairs. The world revolutionary purpose is still dominant, and this determines the policy of the United States government.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

16685. WERTHEIMER, MILDRED S. Alsace-Lorraine: a border problem. *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Service.* 5 (25) Feb. 19, 1930: 465-482.—*C. E. Martin*.

16686. YOUNG, OWEN D. America is too rich to be loved. *Univ. California Chron.* 32 (3) Jul. 1930: 267-281.—There is a great difference between the political and the economic management of affairs, both national and international. The Young plan is a compromise between politics and economics; but Germany can probably meet its terms by drawing on her extensive "raw material" in research ability and the application of science to industry. Isolationism in American politics and militarism in international politics are to be decried.—*Robert Schwenger*.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 16225, 16646, 16649, 16770)

16687. IKBAL ALI, SHAH. England and the coming Arab federation. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (773) May 1930: 596-601.—The meeting, under British auspices, of the two most powerful potentates, the Wahabi hero of Mecca and King Feisal, which culminated in an agreement recognizing mutual independence, outlawing tribal raiders, and providing for extradition, a permanent frontier commission, and the arbitration of all disputes is the beginning of the Arab federation, first suggested in 1860 in a Beirut newspaper. The progress of the Wahabis under Ibn Saud since his capture of Mecca makes them an excellent nucleus for federation. Despite differences, racial and religious association weighs heavily. Ibn Saud, by planting agricultural colonies, has solved the nomad problem. Palestine and Syria present the problem of minorities. Although most of the members of the Arab federation would be Moslem, it would be essentially a race movement.—*J. E. Bebout*.

16688. KIERSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Polsko-niemiecki układ likwidacyjny. [The Polish-German liquidation agreement.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 88-98.—An outline of the convention signed on Oct. 31, 1929, by Poland and Germany for the liquidation of German public and private property situated in the German territories given Poland under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16689. LÉVY, ROGER. Le statu quo rétabli sur le Chinois de l'Est. [The status quo reestablished on the Chinese Eastern Railway.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (625) Feb. 1, 1930: 218-223.—This dossier includes the Russo-Chinese notes and declarations concerning the crisis of 1929, including the agreement signed on Dec. 22, and the principal documents relating to the intervention of the United States.—*Luther H. Evans*.

16690. M., A. L'atmosphère de Nankin au cours

des négociations sino-indochinoises. [The atmosphere at Nanking during the Sino-Indochinese negotiations.] *Asie Française.* 30 (281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 228-229.—A commercial treaty between China and Indo-China was at length concluded on May 16, after 15 months of intermittent negotiations. The chaotic situation in China and the suspicion surcharged atmosphere of Nanking, where conferences were held, were responsible for the slow progress made. The Chinese have come to look for ulterior motives in every proposition laid before them and this, coupled with a firm determination on their part not to make further concessions, slows down treaty-making painfully.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16691. MARVAND, ANGEL. La question des zones franchises maritimes. [The question of the free maritime zones.] *Econ. Nouvelle.* 26 (278) May 1929: 231-239.

16692. NURSIO, NICOLA. Watykan a Wlochy. [The Vatican and Italy.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 11 (6) Dec. 1929: 172-176.—Italy draws immediate advantages from the Lateran convention. Advantages for the Vatican, though very great, will be realized only in the future. The Vatican as well as the Fascist government seeks to dominate the individual.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16693. SMITH, WILLIAM. The Labrador boundary case. *Queen's Quart. (Kingston).* 36 (2) Spring 1929: 267-281.

16694. UNSIGNED. Japon: Signature de la convention douanière avec la Chine. [The signing of the Sino-Japanese customs convention.] *Asie Française.* 30 (280) May 1930: 202-203.—An agreement whereby the two countries accorded each other most favored nation treatment was signed on May 5.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16695. UNSIGNED. La rétrocession de Wei-Hai-Wei. [The retrocession of Wei-hai-wei.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (n.s.114) May-Jun. 1930: 79.—An accord was signed Apr. 18, 1930, between Great Britain and China at Nanking providing for the ceding of Wei-hai-wei back to China. The lease had expired in 1923 but no action could be taken at the time because of the unsettled state of the country. Formal retrocession will occur this autumn.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16696. VINCK, ÉMILE. Le Mexique et le Vatican. [Mexico and the Vatican.] *Avenir Soc.* (7) Jul. 1928: 387-395.

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 15681, 16472, 16495, 16653, 16660, 16670, 16686)

16697. DYBOSKI, ROMAN. Ameryka a Europa. [The United States and Europe.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 11 (6) Dec. 1929: 177-185.—Great Britain has been suggested as an intermediary between American and European civilizations, but this would result simply in an amalgamation of two great Anglo-Saxon powers. Great Britain is insular and does not represent European culture. It is suggested that Americans of Polish origin and culture may largely contribute to bringing closer together European and the American civilizations. (This article is the final chapter in a book *The United States of America—Impressions and Reflections*, in Polish.)—*O. Eisenberg*.

16698. HOWLAND, CHARLES P. Politics and ships at London. *Yale Rev.* 19 (4) Jun. 1930: 668-687.—The London Naval Conference must be seen in longer perspective in order to appraise its value. Britain, France, and Italy were primarily concerned with security and parity, whereas the United States was ready for the technical stage of negotiation. The cardinal accomplishment of the conference is the agreement of 3 powers to fix limits for navies in every detail.—*W. L. Godshall*.

16699. KUTSCHABSKY, W. Die ukrainische politische Emigration. [The Ukrainian political émigrés.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5(8) May 1930: 536-552.—Since the end of the Russian civil war, partisans of the Ukrainian Republic, of the Western Ukrainian Republic, and Ukrainians attached to the armies of Denikin and Wrangel have constituted the political émigrés of Ukrainian origin. These differ in legal nationality, are subject only in part to treaty protection of minorities, are differently developed from the standpoint of national culture, and are deeply split politically. Some are openly polonophil, others merely ententophil in their attitudes. They still maintain an émigré government in Paris, Warsaw, and Bucharest. The Western Ukrainians for the most part center their activities in Prague and Vienna. A third group conceived of an *Ausgleich* with the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. The author gives in detail the minor factions with their political programs and notes the trends in cultural work among émigrés in Czechoslovakia and Poland.—*M. W. Graham.*

16700. LEEBRICK, K. C. Recent books on the Pacific area. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(2) Jun. 1930: 259-272.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

16701. UNSIGNED. La limitation des armements navals à la conférence de Londres. [The limitation of naval armaments at the London conference.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13(624) Jan. 25, 1930: 139-181.—This dossier contains: (1) An editorial on the maritime interests and freedom of the seas; (2) speeches of the king, and of Mac Donald, Stimson, Tardieu, Grandi, and Wakatsuki at the opening of the conference; (3) analysis of the fleets of the naval powers 1900 to 1929, with detailed charts and graphs; (4) discussion of the work of the League of Nations Preparatory Commission; (5) discussion of Anglo-American relations as related to parity; (6) history of the freedom of the seas doctrine; (7) German and Russian views of the con-

ference; (8) text of article 8 of the League Covenant; (9) Declaration of Paris of 1856; (10) documents concerning Anglo-American negotiations preceding the conference; (11) the invitation to the Conference, with replies; (12) the French memorandum of Dec. 26, 1929, and the British memorandum of Jan. 10, 1930. All documents in French.—*Luther H. Evans.*

16702. UNSIGNED. Rok 1929 w polityce międzynarodowej. [The year 1929 in international politics.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 11(6) Dec. 1929: 163-171.—The important international political events of 1929 include the settlement of the reparation problem; the Briand plan of a federation of European states; the signature of the protocol of Moscow, as a complement to the Kellogg Pact, in which Poland appears as an agent between Russia and the League of Nations; the Chinese-Russian conflict which indirectly contributed to the resumption of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia; Great Britain's efforts for closer relations with the United States; and the treaties concluded between Italy and the Vatican.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16703. WHITTON, JOHN B.; HILL, DAVID JAYNE; STEED, H. WICKHAM; DOCTEUR, J.; SCHANZER, CARLO; KAWAKAMI, K. K. The London Naval Conference. *Current Hist.* 32(3) Jun. 1930: 441-466.—Whitton summarizes the provisions of the treaty adopted by the London Naval Conference and lists "the credit and debit items marked up by the delegates." Some of the problems which proved difficult for the conference are also described. The other contributors give statements of points of view of residents of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, respectively, concerning the treaty as a whole or the particular phases of the document and negotiations which affect their countries. The text of the London Naval treaty is given.—*Jacob Van Ek.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 15637-15639, 15641, 15928, 16048, 16055, 16400, 16402, 16421, 16801, 16806, 16891, 16895-16896, 16917)

16704. BALKOV, V. БАЛКОВ, В. Псевдо-социологическая теория кризисов Гейнриха. [Pseudo-sociological theory of crisis of Heinrich.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 34(4) 1929: 75-103.—Criticism of *Grundlagen einer universalistischen Krisenlehre*, by Walter Heinrich, a representative of Othmar Spann's school.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

16705. BERNER, ULRICH. De sociologie en de economische Wetenschappen. [Sociology and economic sciences.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 4(4) Jul. 1928: 289-305.—Sociology in the Netherlands as a science is still in its infancy and is still in the process of separation from the other social sciences. The author differentiates between special sociology which is to be considered as a sister science to economics, jurisprudence, etc. and general sociology which comprises the science of human relationships and its different forms. General sociology is the sum total of the different social sciences, such as theology, ethics, jurisprudence, economics, etc. By giving definitions of these social sciences and by tracing the field which they cover, the author comes to the following definition: Sociology is the main discipline among the social sciences. Its duties are limited to connecting the results of the above sciences to examining their relationship, and to sifting general laws governing them, or, as has been said also, sociology is the philosophy of social sciences.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

16706. GETZENH, HEINRICH. Recht und Grenzen der Soziologie. [Justification and limits of sociology.] *Hochland*. 26(9) Jun. 1929: 299-311.

16707. KAUFMANN, FELIX. Soziale Kollektiva. [Social collectivities.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 1(2) Sep. 1929: 294-308.—The author shows how the problems connected with the creation of social entities of higher order originate, and how to solve others closely connected with them. The principle which is at the root of the formation of "social collectivities" is the one of transposition of anonymous interpersonal relations into superpersonal entities. Having made precise the concept of society the author attacks the artificial problem of priority between the individual and society, and illustrates the importance of his general concept of "society" for the analysis of partial social spheres.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

16708. KIRPOTIN, V. КИРПОТИН, В. Материализм Чернышевского. [Chernyshevskii's materialism.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 30(6) 1928: 41-54.—Chernyshevskii's materialism is influenced by Feuerbach. His materialism is anthropological and he considers anthropology the key to the materialistic explanation of the world. Chernyshevskii's materialism attempts to build up socialism by means of an objective scientific method. He tried to show that the science of man and of human social life should be based on the same principles as natural sciences. Man's nature is materialistic and unique and all motives of his activity can be reduced to one materialistic source; viz, his instinct of conservation, his egoism, his desire for utility. This tendency of human nature forms the basis on which socialism can be achieved, as socialism is useful to all. Chernyshevskii's conception of human nature is an abstract physiological one and not concrete historical.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

16709. LORKE, GRETA. Charles Horton Cooley (1864-1929). *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6(2) Jun. 1930: 166-174.

16710. MAUNIER, RENÉ. Des comportements sociaux et de leur classification. [Forms of collective behavior and their classification.] *J. de Psychol.* 26(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 153-162.—Society is conformity to usages sanctioned by authority. The sanctions are mystical, juridical, ethical, and satiric, and they are enforced by expiation, punishment, reprobation, and depreciation. The old usages are customs, the new are fashions, and these are often in conflict with each other. Together they are the laws of society. Society is constituted of organs or groups and of functional relations or *comportements* (collective behavior). Collective behavior has reference to three classes of objects: things, men, and the gods or spirits. (1) Relations to things imply production, which may be either industrial or artistic. Production occurs through transformation, exchange, and destruction. The transformation of materials changes their utilities and adapts them to new ends. Utensils range from tools to machines. Exchange also changes the utilities of things and occurs in a variety of ways, as in the market, by gift, theft, force, etc. Destruction is the utilization, wastage or abandonment which completes the production process through consumption. (2) The relations of men to men are mediated by language in its various forms and are controlled by law and morals. Law and custom sanction rights of contract and of status. Morality, the sister of the law, is sanctioned by public opinion. Both demand conformity as a means to the stability of social relations. (3) Relations to the gods or spirits constitute the life of adoration, or of religion and magic. Both religion and magic are expressed in myths and ritual, in belief and cult. Beliefs are multiform according to the development of society, ranging from primitive totemism to modern systems of religion, which are either national or proselytic, monotheistic or polytheistic. Rituals are positive or oral, typified by prayers, and negative or manual, typified by sacrifice. The cults are organized to secure conformity both by means of commandments to obey and by means of taboos. The latter are without number, especially in primitive societies.—*L. D. Bernard*.

16711. PANWITZ, RUDOLF. Die Krisis der Freiheit und der Aufbau des Menschen. [The crisis of freedom and the nature of man.] *Europäische Rev.* 6(3) Mar. 1930: 153-164.—The crisis with respect to freedom is that of creative (*schöpferische*) as against mass-individualism. The latter, which is the freedom of today, brings with it cultural chaos, because it tries the impossible thing of giving to able men privileges for which but few can be fit. The man is the premise of this sort of freedom, rather than its goal. Such an attempt to deny the tragic, but natural, process of selection must lead eventually to despotism or slavery. Real freedom has no necessary factual content, but is a relation or attitude of the mind to its world.—*E. C. Hughes*.

16712. RABAUD, ETIENNE. Sociétés animales et phénomènes collectifs. [Animal societies and collective phenomena.] *J. de Psychol.* 26(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 145-152.—The naturalists accuse those who explain the behavior of animals in terms of the behavior of people of anthropomorphism, and these retort that the naturalists explain the behavior of men in terms of animal behavior. The lesson to be drawn is that the traits of one group should not be assigned without verification to any other group. It is necessary thus to correct the common assumption that the movements

in unison of insects are the result of imitation or inter-stimulation and response. Experiments show that simultaneous movements are the result of similar responses to the same stimuli and that these responses occur regardless of the presence of others of their kind. In some of the hymenoptera a group of parasites emerging at the same time will arrange themselves in geometrical designs (details described) with reference to feeding materials or in spinning their cocoons, but the fact that they arrange themselves in the same relative positions when they are alone instead of in groups shows that such arrangements are not in response to one another but are identical or similar responses to the same stimuli.—L. L. Bernard.

16713. ROSA, P. ENRICO. Il soprannaturale nelle scienza e nello studio delle questioni sociali. [The supernatural in science and in the study of social questions.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*. 38-3. (1) Aug. 1929: 19-23.

16714. RÜFNER, VINZENZ. Die soziologische Stellung von Mandevilles Bienenfabel. [The sociological significance of Mandeville's "Fable of the Bees."] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Soziol.* 39(3-4) 1930: 295-305.—Mandeville's *Fable of the bees* contains implicitly the social philosophy of capitalism, including the theories of the economic man, utilitarianism, competition, and struggle for existence. He stands at the point where the capitalistic Ethos began to tear itself loose from religious connections and to become purely economic. The reformation had separated the religious and the social spheres; the renaissance had revived the stoic philosophy of natural law. Both represented human motivation as a chaotic field, the French moralists of the 17th and 18th century recognizing self love as basic. This was Mandeville's background. Born in Calvinistic Holland (Rotterdam), he studied medicine there, imbibing the stoic philosophy of natural law, which was a basic tenet of Dutch philosophers, including Spinoza. Then he went to England where he published in 1705 *The grumbling hive or knaves turn'd honest*, which was expanded in 1914 into *The fable of the bees*. In it he emphasized the general harmony which results from apparent faults in human nature. Egoism is the social bond. Desire for wealth has brought great evils into the world, but it is essential for society. Definite order in human society results from the free play of the lowest motives in man. He saw that the altruistic life demanded by Calvinism was an inner impossibility. There was too great a discrepancy between Calvinistic-Puritanical ethics and reality for society to rest on it. The Calvinistic background is more important in Mandeville than in Adam Smith, whom he influenced through Hutcheson. It is not too much to say that he is a significant early sociologist of capitalistic England.—Jessie Bernard.

16715. SCHALK, FRITZ. Das Problem der Säkularisierung in der französischen Aufklärung. [The problem of the secularization in the period of the French enlightenment.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6(4) 1930: 383-392.—The author discusses this problem in close connection with three recent publications on the subject: (1) Gröthusen, *The origin of the civic view of the world and of life*; (2) Schinz, *The idea of Jean Jacques Rousseau, an essay of a new interpretation*; (3) Landshut, *Criticism of sociology, "liberty and equality" as the fundamental problem of sociology*.—Marie T. Wendel.

16716. STOLTENBERG, HANS LORENZ. Kurzer Abriss einer Geschichte der deutschen Soziologie. [A short historical sketch of German sociology.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 53-72, 8*-21*.—The study of man falls into four divisions: (1) that of individual behavior and consciousness; (2) the science of groups, or sociology; (3) chrematology, or the study of material things which arise from group life; (4) noölogy.

The interdependence of these fields lies not in mind (*Geist*), in things (*Sache*), nor in the individual, but in the group. Thus sociology is the key science of man. Sociology, in turn, falls into (1) general or formal, dealing with phenomena common to all groups, (2) specialized, which considers the distinguishing content of specific groups. Groups are of two classes, complete and incomplete. The former are usually made up of the latter. German writers were interested in the problems of group life much earlier than is usually stated in histories of sociological thought. Using Tönnies, *Entwicklung der Soziologie im Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert*, as a basis, the present article undertakes to (1) bring it up to date, (2) go back to an earlier date, (3) to treat some writers more fully. It is not sufficient merely to trace the contrast between *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft*, as did Tönnies; one must also take account of the following sets of opposing trends: (1) rationalism and liberalism as against romanticism and the historical school, (2) the real (*sachlich*) against the ideal (*geistig, ideel*), (3) physiological (*leiblich*) against mental (*seelisch*), as seen in the opposition between *Gesellschafts-biologie* and *Sozialpsychologie*, (4) structure (*gestaltlich, anatomisch*) as against process (*vorgänglich, physiologisch*), and also the static (*zuständlich*) concept of society, over against the evolutionary (*entwicklunglich*) as seen in the conflict between sociology and the philosophy of history. (The author works out these lines and the names associated with each in detail. Extensive bibliography.)—E. C. Hughes.

16717. TAZÉROUT. Karl Dunkmann et l'Institut de Sociologie Appliquée. [Karl Dunkmann and the Institute of Applied Sociology.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 36(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 35-50.—Dunkmann is now engaged in disseminating his new doctrines of the essential unity of theory and application in science and of the primacy of the group in social life, through his Institute of Applied Sociology in Berlin, his *Archives of Applied Sociology*, and his lectures. He disagrees with the historical interpretations of Spann, with the causalism of Sombart, and the universalism of Tönnies, basing his own non-evolutionary interpretation upon a theory of "group egoism" or group dominance which arises from a fusion of the developmental and dominance instincts into a system of adjustment through group forms. There are eight of these elementary group forms in society: the religious, esthetic, scientific, erotic, educational, economic, technological, and the political or the state group. On the applied side, the individual finds his most perfect adjustment when the "perfect" group, the state, organizes the other seven group forms under its dominance. Dunkmann paraphrases the Kantian imperatives sociologically as (1) so act as to do no harm to the perfect group (the state), (2) so act as to contribute to the progress of all the groups to which you belong, (3) so act as to preserve the integrity of your own personality. He has the German state in mind, but his principles of applied sociology could be applied to any state. He does not favor absolutism, nor is he opposed to internationalism, if the national states are safeguarded.—L. L. Bernard.

16718. TELEZHNIKOV, F. ТЕЛЕЖНИКОВ, Ф. Социология Вормса. [The sociology of Worms.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 35-36(5-6) 1929: 38-73.—Analysis and criticism of the sociological theories of the French sociologist, René Worms, who died in 1926.—Emma Bezpalczyk.

16719. ULLRICH, ZDENEK. La doctrine et l'enseignement sociologique hors de France. [Sociological theory and teaching outside of France.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-32.—The character of sociology has changed markedly since the great war, from an a priori discipline dealing

in analogies to an inductive science investigating specific social relations and processes. It has adopted psychological methods, particularly in the United States, Germany, and Italy, although in the United States the individual more than the collectivity is studied from this standpoint. The cultural sociologists, who have also greatly increased in all countries, and especially in the United States and Germany, reject the psychological approach and either rely upon the autonomy of culture or emphasize the economic factors in culture. The emphasis, beginning with Giddings and Cooley, has been upon group analysis and sociology is now predominantly static rather than dynamic and evolutionary. The study of social institutions and their evolution has waned since the war. The great emphasis upon method in almost all countries has not taken the direction of discovering new methods, but of using old ones to get more directly and effectively at the analysis of the object investigated. Almost everywhere social philosophy has given way to scientific methodology and research. Speculative treatises have been replaced by monographs; but in the United States there is a woeful lack of systematic sociology, dealing with the nature, objectives, methods and relations of the science. In most countries, with the particular exception of England and Germany, sociology has greatly influenced the other social sciences, which no longer conceive of themselves as purely isolated subject matters. The United States has had the most remarkable development of sociology, with respect to the number of universities giving instruction in it and the number of teachers and students. France, Germany, and Italy come next. Germany has shown a great development since the war and Italy a great decline. There sociology has become a protagonist of fascism. In Russia sociology was privately developed before the war, but the soviets established it prominently in the universities, until they discovered its antagonism and abolished it, 1921-22. Now her best sociologists are living abroad. (Summaries of sociological development in most European countries. Bibliographies.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

16720. VLEUGELS, WILHELM. Ein System der Soziologie als werdender Universalität der Sozialwissenschaften. Zu Franz Oppenheimers Versuch. [A system of sociology as a universal social science. Franz Oppenheimer's system.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(1) Feb. 1930: 49-93.—In view of Oppenheimer's system the question is raised whether a synthesis of all the social sciences is not beyond the capacities of any one individual. Sociology must be built upon a theory of forces (*Trieblehre*). However, the setting up of special groups of "modal" forces, among which the rational imperative must be understood, does not appear suitable. In explanation of social processes Oppenheimer takes no account of personality. By this means his system assumes an abstract character. The assumption of a complete determination of an individual by his group is untenable. The assertion of Oppenheimer that all bourgeois science is determined by the class position of the authors is criticized. The so-called fundamental law of social psychology that man considers everything good and proper which is useful to his class cannot be applied to the best representatives of science. It is incorrect to say that all previous investigators have defended the "law of original accumulation," that is, the theory that the formation of classes is based simply upon different economic endowment. In this Oppenheimer is himself the victim of preconceived opinion.—*Horst Jecht.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 15649, 15653, 15659)

16721. BONNIS, LUCIE. Le développement de l'intelligence chez les arriérés. [The development of intelligence in the retarded.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 23(8) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 197-202.

16722. GARIAYEVA, RAISSA. Sur la loi de l'éducabilité. [The law of educability.] *Arch. de Psychol.* 22(86) Feb. 1930: 144-152.

16723. NEYMAN, CLARENCE A. The relation of extroversion-introversion to intelligence and tuberculosis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(4) Jan. 1930: 687-696.—The Neyman-Kohlstadt test for introversion-extroversion was used with 300 patients in the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium (taken as typical in intelligence of the general population), 300 Northwestern University students and 300 factory workers. The sanitarium patients, 65% of whom had C intelligence, were, according to the test, 46% introverts, 39% extroverts and 15% neutroverts. The university students, chiefly of A intelligence, were 48% extroverts, 32% introverts and 20% neutroverts. The differences between the two groups may be due to intelligence, age, or the demands made by college on the one group. The combined sanitarium and college groups give 40% introvert and 40% extrovert, indicating that for the general population one type is as numerous as the other. The test was given to factory workers under unfavorable conditions, and the failure to answer all questions increased unduly the number of neutroverts.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

16724. NOH, ELINOR J., and GUILFORD, J. P. Sex differences and the method of continuous lists. *Amer. J. Psychol.* 42(3) Jul. 1930: 415-419.—This report on a study of sex differences in unrestricted associations indicates that, while differences are small, men show a slightly greater range of associations, are more interested in notions of activity, and require more time in recording their associations than do women. A review of similar studies is included, showing that in a period of 35 years the sexes are becoming more alike in the kind of free associations given.—*Mapheus Smith.*

16725. PIHLBLAD, C. T., and McCULLOUGH, EZRA. Family background and college records. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2(1) Feb. 1930: 32-39.—The study attempts to determine whether or not there is any relation between the size of families from which students come, their position in birth order, the educational background of other members of the family and the success of college students as measured by scholarship quotients based on class marks. Records were obtained from 602 cases. No significant differences in scholarship, intelligence ranking, or degree of participation in campus activities seem to appear as between only oldest or middle children, nor does there seem to be any great difference between children of large or small families.—*C. T. Pihlblad.*

16726. ROSENTHAL, HUGO. Die schauspielerische Begabung bei den Juden. [Histrionic talent among the Jews.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual-Psychol.* 8(3) May-Jun. 1930: 325-332.

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 12793, 13760, 13762, 15645, 15647)

16727. RICE, STUART. Social attitudes and public opinion. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 242.

16728. ZILAH, LADISLAUS. Über Gewissensforschung. [Investigations of the problem of conscience.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual-Psychol.* 8(3) May-Jun. 1930: 298-315.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 15640, 15694, 16576, 16760, 16833, 16843, 16915, 16920)

16729. BREU, WILLIBALD. Beschreibung eines in der geistigen Entwicklung zurückgebliebenen Kindes. [History of the development of a mentally retarded child.] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol.* 70(1-2) Jun. 1929: 13-56.

16730. BÜHLER, CHARLOTTE. Kindheit und Jugend. [Childhood and youth.] *Psychologische Monog.* 3 1928: pp. 304.—From the beginning of life in the outside world the child's inner life enables him to span the bridge to overt behavior, however. With the exception of the new-born babe all human reactions must be reckoned as dependent upon psychological—that is, upon mental) factors as well as biological condition. Bühler's treatment of her subject is based upon data from concrete experiments. The whole development of the child through early adolescence is divided into five stages. These are: (1) The first year, in which the child centers all his attention upon his personal motives and he attempts to comprehend the "thing in itself"—that is, in its external nature. (2) In the second phase (from 2 to 4 years) there is some understanding of relationships, of "acts in their setting"; the reasoning process begins to develop and there is sense of personal values, of "oughtness." (3) During the third phase carrying through the years 5 to 8, the child develops greater objectivity. He recognizes the importance of work, of enterprise, not because of "exhortation, love or blame" but as a result of the natural stimulus which the material in his immediate surroundings affords. He makes observation between objects and relationships and tries to draw general rules. (4) In the fourth phase (from 9 to 13) the child tends to be extremely subjective. On the one hand he turns sharply from his concern with the objective to an intense desire to understand reality. On the other hand the developing ego exhibits its first desire for personal freedom. The child becomes very sensitive. Girls, however, lose more mental contact with the outside world than boys. The boys tend rather to oppose their environment and all authority. (5) The fifth phase extending from 14 to 19 years is accompanied by a distinct change. The strong subjective emphasis of the ego is followed by a new objectivity, both emotionally and intellectually. Sexuality develops. There is a surrender of the purely selfish interests. Interest in art, in nature, and in religion develops.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

16731. BÜHLER, C., and HETZER, H. Individual differences among children in the first two years of life. *Child Study.* 1 1929: 11-13.—Individual differences are to be found and their nature determined as early as the fourth month. Four groups of differences are described: (1) among normal children; (2) those with problems due to a special factor; (3) those whose deviation from normal is due to a faulty environment; (4) pathological cases. Pathological backwardness may be recognized by the middle of the first year, but intellectual disorders not before the end.—*Psychol. Absts.*

16732. BURGESS, ERNEST W. The cultural approach to the study of personality problems. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 264.—This is an analysis of the behavior difficulties of an adolescent girl. Three factors are isolated as basic in personal maladjustment as typified in this case-study, namely, (1) the low intelligence level of the girl, making achieve-

ment difficult at home and school; (2) the emotional instability of the mother, with its consequent maladjustment of the affectional relation with her daughter; and, (3) the Old World pattern of ideas of the mother, which defined her attitude toward the conduct of her daughter. There appeared to be no way to resolve the differences between the mother's conception of what the daughter's conduct should be and the desires of the daughter as defined in her American environment. The study suggests, on the basis of the principle of economy in research, "that the possibilities of explanation of behavior in terms of cultural conditioning and conflict be exhausted before resorting to explanations in terms of intelligence quotient or emotional conflict."—*W. O. Brown.*

16733. EYFERTH, HANS. Gemeinschaftsleben abnormer Kinder und Jugendlicher. [Social life of abnormal children and youths.] *Bl. f. Heilerziehung.* (7) Jun. 1929: 20-33.

16734. FERRIERE, AD. Les types psychologiques dans l'enfance et dans l'espèce. [Psychological types in infants and in the species.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 24(3) Mar. 1929: 78-84.

16735. GILPIN, FLORENCE. The runaway child: A case study. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 Part III May 1930: 47-58.—Seventy-five cases from Boston Psychopathic Hospital, otherwise unselected records, 1920-1926. Medical, psychiatric, psychological and social data regarding the child's make up, relations and situation are analyzed by statistical incidence. First delinquencies more frequently preceded than followed runaways. Boys were more numerous than girls, extroverts than introverts. Boys ran away to escape unhappy situations or to gain satisfaction; girls showed chiefly sexual maladjustment. Physical conditions of home, mental deficiency, recreational thwarts, and sex education were negative factors. There is no "runaway type": multiple causation is recognized though the methodology of the study was not organized on this basis.—*T. D. Eliot.*

16736. GOODENOUGH, FLORENCE L. The emotional behavior of young children during mental tests. *J. Juvenile Research.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 204-219.

16737. HANSELMANN. The problem child. *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 9(27) Jan. 1930:—Training of the unusual child has been particularly developed since the war; handicaps, physical and mental, have been more intensively and more sympathetically studied and environment given its proper value in puericulture. While it is impossible to alter the child's inherited weaknesses, it is practically always possible to effect such changes in his surroundings as will conduce to a happier future. Corporal punishment for such misdemeanors as lying and stealing is unwise; it increases the difficulty in training the child and destroys his confidence. Psychic conflicts should be searched for, and when found, remedied if possible. Insolence is a type of reaction against emotional distress which may proceed to moral abandonment; re-education is necessary. Laziness, when not produced by illness, is usually the result of faulty education or of over-pressure on the part of the parents. Pleasant tasks should be outlined at first to secure the pupil's cooperation and finally other duties can be introduced.—*Amer. J. Diseases Children.*

16738. KRAUTER, OTTO. Die Entwicklung des plastischen Gestaltens beim vorschulpflichtigen Kinde. [The development of the plastic structure in pre-school children.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* Suppl. #50 1930: pp. 99.

16739. MARGRAF, WALTHER. Psychologische Untersuchungen über die Unordentlichkeit von Schulkindern. [Psychological investigations on the untidiness of school children.] *Arch. f. d. gesamte Psychol.* 69(1-2) 1929: 181-206.—The investigations are based

upon experiments made on children in various Bavarian public schools for three different purposes. The author attempts to group the untidy pupils systematically, to study the correlation between untidiness and the incidence of accidents, and to analyze the untidiness. He finds that slovenly children are less proficient in school and that single factors of their intelligence are less developed.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

16740. PLANT, J. S. Some psychiatric aspects of crowded living conditions. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(5) Mar. 1930: 849-860.—Crowded living conditions seriously affect the personality development of children. Various factors interrelated with over-crowding are poverty, racial factors, low intelligence, disease, physical debility, and recent arrival in America. Clinical experience shows five mental factors oriented to crowding. (1) The child fails to develop a sense of individuality and ability to find inner satisfactions. The lack of privacy at times makes the child almost afraid to be alone. (2) There is a loss of hero worship; the child loses his illusions about the adults in the family due to the closeness of living conditions. (3) Illusions about sex are lost. Love loses its romantic quality because the child becomes too intimately acquainted with the physical facts without creating symbolic values for them. (4) There is mental strain due to the constant pressure of having to "get along" with people. (5) The child is never far enough away from the group to objectify the world or its problems or even himself. Allied problems calling for study include the permanency of the traits, the effect of apartment house life, and cultural trends toward crowding.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

16741. ROBIN, GILBERT. Le mensonge chez l'enfant. [Lying in children.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 23(8) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 203-213.

16742. TESAR, LUDWIG ERIK. Von der Phantasie und vom Schöpferischen im Knaben. [Imagination and creativeness in boys.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 9(1) Jan. 1930: 8-18.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

16743. VALENTINER, TH. Die Phantasie im freien Aufsätze der Kinder und Jugendlichen. [Fantasy in the free association of children and young persons.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol. Suppl.* #13. 1930: pp. 173.

16744. YOUNG, KIMBALL. Sex differences in certain immigrant groups. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(2) May 1930: 227-247.—Alpha and Beta scores are studied for twelve-year old American, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish-Mexican children. Group by group, the girls tend to exceed the boys in medians and quartiles, but the boys show more variable scores. On the individual tests in Alpha, the girls excel the boys throughout; in Beta, the boys fall below the girls in the median performance in most cases.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 15646, 15650, 15652, 15654, 16732, 16773, 16847, 16932, 16976)

16745. ALLENDY, R. Classification des caractères. [Classification of personalities.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 24(3) Mar. 1929: 84-88.

16746. BIRNBAUM, KARL. Charakterologie. [Characterology.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol. Psychiat. u. Ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 1(4) Apr. 1929: 185-196.

16747. FREEMAN, FRANK S. Intelligence tests and the nature-nurture controversy. *School & Soc.* 30(782) Dec. 21, 1929: 830-836.

16748. FROIS-WITTMAN, J. The judgment of facial expression. *J. Exper. Psychol.* 13(2) Apr. 1930: 113-151.—Thirty-five pictures were judged by 165 observers, the problem being to see how far observers would agree as to the nature of facial expressions recorded in photographs and how far their judgments

were related to the "muscular involvement" of the faces. The judgments were then compared as to the relationships of the different features of the face to each other in order to ascertain what factors are important in producing conventional facial expressions such as anger, sympathy, etc. When two or more modal terms were used to classify a picture there seemed to be either a reciprocal or subordinate relation between terms. Unique muscular movements were found in all expressions in which there was a modal judgment. Judgments as to relation of total face to separate features disagreed, but analysis showed that the elements which combined to characterize a face—indicated by such terms as determination, horror, surprise, for example, tended to assimilate the factors which seemed out of keeping when considered alone.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

16749. GEMELLI, A. Recherches sur la nature de l'habileté manuelle. [Research on the nature of manual skill.] *J. de Psychol.* 26(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 163-200.

16750. HOFFMAN, HERM. Charakter und Umwelt. [Personality and environment.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(10) Mar. 8, 1929: 383-386.

16751. KRONFELD, ARTHUR. Charakterausdruck und Ausdruckskunde. [The expression of personality and the science of expression.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(12) Mar. 22, 1929: 471-474.

16752. OLIVER, R. A. C. The traits of extroverts and introverts. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(3) Aug. 1930: 345-366.

16753. SCHORN, M. Das psychologische Experiment und die Wissenschaften von der Sprache. [Psychological experiments and the science of linguistics.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 5(6) 1929: 721-731.

16754. TUMARKIN, ANNA. Das psychologische Problem des Individuums und seine atheoretischen Voraussetzungen. [The psychological problem of the self and its a priori assumptions.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 3(2) 1930: 23-33.

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See Entries 16724, 16910, 16918)

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 15651, 15840, 16827, 16874, 16877)

16755. ASANA, J. J. Cousin marriages among the Parsis. *Eugenics.* 3(7) Jul. 1930: 243-246.—*R. E. Baber.*

16756. LAROS, MATTHIAS. Revolutionierung der Ehe. [Revolutionizing marriage.] *Hochland.* 27(9) 1929-1930: 193-207.

16757. PENEL, RAYMOND. Divorce et séparation en Amérique du Sud. [Divorce and separation in South America.] *Études. Rev. Catholiques d'Intérêt Général.* 202(4) Feb. 20, 1930: 413-433.—This article presents a summary of the divorce and separation laws in Ecuador, Venezuela, Uruguay, the Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Colombia.—*W. W. Sweet.*

16758. SOORMA, C. A. Islam's attitude towards women and orphans.—Divorce in Islam. *Islamic Rev.* 17(2) Feb. 1929: 72-75.—Islam allows a man to divorce his wife and take her back twice, and the husband after the second divorce must make his choice either to retain her permanently or bring about a final separation. The husband must make the woman

3 (4) 1928: 817-832.—There are two different currents of migration towards Prussia: one is authorized by the Polish-German Convention of October 24, 1927; the second is illicit, coming from the neighboring regions of Prussia without immigrant passports. The number of such immigrants is considerable. The author outlines the conditions of immigrants in that country.—O. Eisenberg.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See Entries 16074, 16092, 16463, 16471-16472, 16475-16476, 16479, 16482, 16484-16485, 16487, 16489, 16490, 16495, 16540, 16674, 16767, 16972)

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See Entries 15894, 16424, 16486, 16496, 16672, 16697)

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See Entries 15651, 16412, 16518, 16541, 16836)

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 15731, 15886-15889, 15945-15946, 15949, 15951, 15985-15986, 15991, 16012, 16025, 16065, 16074, 16110, 16319, 16433, 16441, 16471, 16482, 16485-16486, 16496, 16499, 16504, 16509, 16517, 16521, 16523, 16551, 16655, 16687, 16699, 16726, 16765, 16837)

16771. FOSTER, W. Z. La ligue pour l'union syndicale et l'oppression des nègres aux États-Unis. [The League for Trade-Unionism and the Negro question in the United States.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge*. Jan. 1930: 23-26.—Some aspects of the struggle against the so-called Jim-Crow system are given.—G. Méquet.

16772. JUDE, RENÉ, and HAKKIM, ASSAD. Les réactions des persécutés observés à Damas. [The behavior of the persecuted as observed at Damascus.] *L'Hygiène Mental*. 23 (10) Dec. 1928: 255-268.

16773. JUNG, CARL G. Your Negroid and Indian behavior. *Forum*. 83 (4) Apr. 1930: 193-199.—There is a subtle difference between the Americans and the European stocks from which the Americans were derived. This difference is explained by the external environment which tends to remodel children born in America to the type of the aboriginal inhabitants, and by the contact of American whites with the Negro which forces the white to put up a conscious defense against the heavy downward pull of primitive life. Every white American has a Negro complex which manifests itself in his laughter, the nonchalance of his walk, the way he wears his hat, the way he speaks, his emotional incontinence, and his freedom from sex prejudice. (Six illustrations from Miguel Covarrubias, "Negro Drawings.")—Curtis Hugh Morrow.

16774. ZIRUS, WERNER. Ahasverus der ewige Jude. [Ahasverus, the wandering Jew.] *Stoff- u. Motivesch. d. Deutschen Lit.* 6 1930: pp. 77.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 15992, 16484, 16531, 16652, 16687, 16887)

16775. HALL, FRANCIS J. The South India proposals for union. *American Church Monthly*. 27 (1) Jan. 1930: 28-39.

16776. HUBER, GEORG SEBASTION. Romantät oder Katholizität? [Romanism or Catholicity?] *Hochland*. 27 (10) 1929-30: 289-305.

16777. MARGOLIOUTH, B. S. Ideas and ideals of modern Islam. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17 (1) Jan. 1930: 55-68.—Islam is so widespread and exists under such varied conditions, that its current ideas should be examined by limited areas. Thus it becomes evident that while hatred of Christians by Moslems is general, and hatred of one Moslem sect by another is bitter, political conditions in each country is the determining factor in the attitude of the Moslem community. One of the burning questions of modern Islam relates to the worship of the saints; in this the attitude of the Wahabis is adamant as regards the country they control, whereas elsewhere Moslem and Christian frequently venerate the same sanctuaries or tombs of the saints. Two main streams of ideas appear to flow through modern Islamic apologetics: one is an insistence on the emphasis placed by the Qur'an on military efficiency; the other is the attempt to prove that whatever is good in European civilization is borrowed from Islam. A careful consideration of intelligent Islamic ideals of today would seem, on the whole, to show that the ideal which the most thoughtful cherish is that of embodying in Islam the moral and social reforms which centuries of experience have taught the European nations.—H. W. Hering.

16778. NEUHAUS, K. Das südindische Union-schema im Urteile der Theologen. [The South Indian Church Union plan from the point of view of the clergy.] *Internat. Kirchl. Z.* 20 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 81-102.

16779. SZYDELSKI, S. Głównie Ogniska Ruchu Unijnego na Zachodzie. [Chief centers of the movement for church unity in the west.] *Ateneum Kapłańskie*. 25 (4) Apr. 1930: 313-334.—The interest among the Catholics of the West in the movement for church unity between the Roman Catholic Church and the Churches of the East is explained in a large measure by the policies of Pius IX, Leo XIII, Pius X, Benedict XV, and particularly Pius XI who considers himself personally called for the performance of this task and has founded at Rome for this purpose a separate Russian Seminary which was announced in his encyclical of August 15, 1929 (*Quam curam de Orientalibus*). The chief centers of activity in bringing about such a union are to be found at Rome, in the Benedictine Order of Amay, Belgium, at Paris, and in Germany.—Frank Nowak.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 15655, 15731, 16191, 16762-16763, 16768, 16774, 16927, 16975)

16780. ALMANSA, JAVIER RUIZ. La población de España. [The population of Spain.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 30 (91) May-Jun. 1930: 391-402.—Numbers, distribution, age groups, illiteracy, births, deaths, and natural increase.

16781. AMTMANN, HANS. Bemerkungen zur Sterblichkeits- und Familienstandsstatistik von Offizieren und Militärbeamten. [Notes on mortality and family data of officers and military officials.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* (9) Jul. 1, 1930: 391-397.

16782. BANDEL, RUDOLF. Über die Wirkung der Prohibition auf die Sterblichkeit in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika. [The effect of prohibition on mortality in the U. S. A.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism*. 38 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 86-103.

16783. BAUER, JOHANNA. Die ärztliche Beglaubigung der Todesursachen. [Medical certification of cause of death.] *Z. d. Sächsischen Stat. Landesamtes.* 74-75 1928-29: 510-513.

16784. BAUMERT, W. A. Some Neo-Malthusian miscalculations. *Catholic Charities Rev.* 14(5) May 1930: 127-130.—Alice L. Berry.

16785. BELZ, M. H. Theories of population and their application to Australia. *Econ. Rec.* 5(9) Nov. 1929: 253-262.—A statistical study of the logistic law of population increase, and its relation to cycles. Application is made to Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania.—R. E. Baber.

16786. BOLDRINI, MARCELLO. Effetti demografici ed eugenici del consumo del vino. [Demographic and eugenics effects of the use of wine.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore.* Ser 8, Sci. Stat. 3(1) Dec. 1928: 5-72.—Two small populations near Rome are studied, having almost the same physical traits but differing markedly in the use of wine. There are no significant differences in the mortality tables of the two groups of females. This is in accord with the general observation that women rarely use liquor to excess in Italy. Among the men, the heavy drinkers have a much higher mortality than the light drinkers, but this excess mortality is mainly at advanced ages, after the likelihood of parenthood is past. Eugenically, therefore, the effects of the use of wine appear to be slight, even if individually harmful.—Paul Popenoe.

16787. BOLDRINI, MARCELLO. La proporzione dei sessi nei concepimenti e nelle nascite. [The sex ratio at conception and at birth.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore.* Ser. 8, Sci. Stat. 3(1) Dec. 1928: 211-288.—Contrary to the prevailing view, the author holds that the two sexes are conceived in equal numbers, through the chromosome mechanism, in man. If males were conceived in larger numbers but died early because of their lesser vitality, improving the conditions of existence and giving the mothers better care ought to raise the male sex-ratio at birth; but this does not seem to occur. Females are perhaps more affected by the causes of prenatal death at the beginning of pregnancy, males in the later months; and these causes are in both cases probably biological.—Paul Popenoe.

16788. BURKHARDT, Dr. Die Ergebnisse der Wohnungszählung vom 16. Mai 1927. [The results of the housing census of May 16, 1927.] *Z. d. Sächsischen Stat. Landesamtes.* 74-75 1928-29: 1-103.

16789. GOODSELL, WILLYSTINE. Size of the family of college and non-college married women. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 268.—A statistical study of married women of the same social class, 475 college and 461 non-college, shows that college education is a relatively unimportant factor in the small families of college women.—Rupert B. Vance.

16790. H, v. Die Inflation als Todesursache. [Inflation as a factor in the death rate.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(6) Jun. 1930: 381.—The Saxony Department of Health compiled statistics on the interrelation of inflation and mortality; the figures show that in the three worst years of inflation (1922, 1923, 1924), the number of deaths from tuberculosis increased and the number of births diminished sharply.—Boris Brasol.

16791. HANAUER, Dr. Altersaufbau und Sterbeziffer. [Age composition and the death rate.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43(7) Apr. 1, 1930: 169-177.—Comparison of the death rates in Germany before and since the war shows a notable decline in the death rates for all groups for the total population between the years 1913 and 1924. The most marked decline has been among infants under one year. The death rate of women between the ages 30 and 40 has risen, however, and is markedly higher than

that of men. This can be explained by diseases associated with child birth, a high number of suicides, as well as tuberculosis. Over 60 the death rate is higher among men.—Mabel A. Elliott.

16792. HERSCH, L. ל. וועגן די פראבלעמעס הערש, ל. פון דער נאטירליכער באפעלקערונגסוועגונג בא אידן. [The problems of natural increase among the Jews.] יידישער וויסנשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיטיק. שישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיק און סטאטיסטיק. 1 1928: 249-254.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

16793. JONES, ARTHUR ROBERT. Population pressure in Great Britain. *Eugenics.* 3(6) Jun. 1930: 211-220.—"The pressure of population is unlikely to be rapidly relieved by increased emigration. . . . On the other hand the population is unlikely to increase greatly beyond its present size in the next 20 or 30 years. The numbers of the people being incapable of rapid adjustment to changes in the demand for goods which British manufacturers are at present equipped to supply, relief . . . must be sought in changes in the quantity or value of British natural resources, in the general re-orientation of the productive mechanism and in the acquisition of new economic knowledge. Coherent, positive long-term economic planning of the main lines of industrial policy must be undertaken by the state."—R. E. Baber.

16794. KAHN, ERNST. Der Geburtenrückgang—ein wirtschaftliches Zukunftsproblem. [The fall in the birth rate—an economic problem of the future.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9(1) Mar. 1930: 47-57.

16795. LINDSAY, J. A. Problems of population. *Scientia.* 47(216-4) 1930: 263-272.—The paper discusses some outstanding facts and causes relative to three important phenomena observable in most civilized nations today, viz.: a rapid fall in the general death rate, a less rapid but still remarkable fall in the birth-rate, and a tendency to increased urbanization.—W. R. Tylor.

16796. LUBINSKI, H., and COSACK, G. Increase in death rate of infants during first week of life, in Breslau. *Z. f. Hygiene u. Infektionskrankheiten.* 111 Apr. 17, 1930: 143-161.—Lubinski and Cosack report the results of a study of the death rate of infants in Breslau during the three years from 1911 to 1914 and from 1925 to 1928. They found that the percentage of deaths in infants during the first week of life showed an increase for the latter period. The increase was in part a relative one, caused by the considerable decrease in the death rate of infants more than one week of age, and in part an absolute one. The death rate of infants of unmarried parents, both before and after the war, was higher than the death rate of legitimate infants; moreover, the post-war increase in the death rate of infants during the first week of life was considerably higher in illegitimate children. The increase in the death rate of infants during the first week of life was not explained by the relative increase in the number of first pregnancies because the death rate of the first-born is lower than the death rate of any other group of infants born subsequently. The main cause is apparently a relative increase in the number of infants born among the lower classes. (Original article in German.)—J. Amer. Medic. Assn.

16797. MORAWSKI, WIKTOR. Małżeństwa, urodzenia i zgony w województwach południowych w r. 1926 na tle dat województw zachodnich i niektórych krajów Europe. [Marriages, births, and deaths in the southern departments of Poland in 1926, and similar data of the western Polish departments and those of some European countries.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 7(1) 1930: 152-252.—O. Eisenberg.

16798. NEWSHOLME, SIR ARTHUR. An instance of exceptionally low maternal mortality in London, and some comments on the circumstances in

which it has been secured. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 82-90.—This article, the forerunner of a forthcoming book, is an account of the progress made by the East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road, London, E. 1., in the reduction of the maternal mortality rate between 1884 and 1928. (Two statistical tables.)—O. D. Duncan.

16799. SAURIN, JULES. Le problème du peuplement dans l'Afrique du Nord. [The problem of population in North Africa.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Nationale.* 129(4) Apr. 1930: 274-281.

16800. SCHILDER, SIEGMUND. Zur Frage der grösstmöglichen Bevölkerung der Erde. [Concerning the maximum population of the earth.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 72(1-4) 1929: 127-131.—Most predictions of the maximum population which the earth can support have been based only on agricultural and technological considerations, neglecting the more important sociological ones. European civilization is extending over the entire earth, and taking with it the tendency toward low birth rates which lead to a gradual cessation of population growth, if not to an actual decline in numbers. Rome and China have gone through such cycles, requiring about 4 centuries for their completion. The present perfection of contraceptive techniques makes race suicide seem a real danger. In those two cases only comparatively small cultures were involved, and they were able to draw on huge population reservoirs outside their borders. The question is whether Western civilization will have that possibility. In most of Asia and Northern Africa there seems to be a tendency for the upper classes to follow the example and advice of Euro-Americans in limiting the birth rate. It seems possible that the lower classes will follow, even though slowly. The Indians of Central and South America, as well as the Negroes of Africa and North America seem to have retained the vigor of expanding peoples. If Russia fails to fill the gaps in numbers within Western Civilization, which seems impossible, peoples from Northern Africa and Asia Minor may be acceptable. After that reservoir has been exhausted, numbers can be maintained only by the incorporation of stocks that are racially very different. We already have the movement of the Negro to the North, in the United States, due to economic need.—Conrad Taeuber.

16801. SERRANI, L. La politica mondiale della popolazione. [World population policy.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 201-222.—Sociology is both new and highly complex and has not yet learned to subject its data to orderly quantitative integration on the basis of observation and experiment. Demography is the fittest approach toward science for sociology because it represents the supreme synthesis of the individual and social behavior of man. But the mathematical study of population is applicable as a general approximation only. Malthus' law of the two progressions (arithmetical and geometrical) has not been verified by history and much less by mathematical prediction. From the world standpoint population theory may be summed up as follows: (1) Larger and smaller birth rates in various countries are so compensated that a general and constant increase of world population is assured. (2) It is not possible to predict the increase of world population with accuracy. (3) The growth of world population cannot be stimulated nor does it invite such stimulation. (4) The equalization of world populations is effected by means of migratory currents. (5) The increase of world population may continue for an indefinite period. (6) The increase of world population is the motive force in civilization. (7) World population policy should set for itself the task of the physical and psychic improvement of mankind, using

the technique of eugenics and a social justice without privileges. (Summary of predictions of national and world population increases.)—L. L. Bernard.

16802. SKIFF, THELMA. Fecundity of mothers in dependent families in relation to their ages and birth-places. *Eugenics.* 3(8) Aug. 1930: 305-310.—Of a sample group of 645 married couples who applied at three Boston family relief agencies, the foreign born mothers averaged 3.8 children and the native born 2.9. Most of the families could not be called completed. The Irish and Italians had the most children. As to age, the women married less than five years showed the greatest fecundity. (See statistical tables.)—R. E. Baber.

16803. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR. Differential fertility according to economic status. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(35) Aug. 30, 1929: 2101-2107.—In the course of morbidity studies in Hagerstown, Maryland, the opportunity for studying the fertility rate in a group of 2,319 white married women (living with their husbands) was at hand during a period of approximately 2½ years, the ages of the women being 15-44 years. In relative economic status, the years of life of women observed in moderate or better status was 1,143 as compared to 1,176 in those of poor or very poor status while the annual birth rate per 1,000 women was 89 and 174, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 59 to 72, and the annual "effective fertility" rate per 1,000 women, 84 to 161, in the two groups respectively. "Effective fertility" is defined as the number of infants per 1,000 (born to women aged 15-44) remaining alive at end of 1 year. "The fertility rate is approximately the same for both economic groups for women under 20, but decreases with age less rapidly for the poorer women, indicating that the poorer women bear children for a longer period than do the richer."—E. R. Hayhurst.

16804. TAYLOR, GORDON. The development of group settlement in western Australia. *Econ. Rec.* 6(10) May 1930: 28-43.

16805. UGGÈ, ALBINO. Confronti internazionali fra i quozienti di mortalità per varie cause secondo il metodo dei coefficienti tipo. [International comparisons between causes of death.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore.* Ser. 8, Sci. Stat. 3(1) Dec. 1928: 307-416.—Comparisons of death rates between two or more populations, or for the same population at different times, are influenced by changes in age-composition of a population. Corrected death-rates for Italy before and after the war are given in comparison with those of a number of other European countries. The Italian mortality from many infectious and children's diseases and acute infections of the respiratory system has shown the most decrease, while pulmonary tuberculosis, typhus, and degenerative diseases show little change. These changes are associated with the types of body-build for which the diseases have a natural affinity.—Paul Popenoe.

16806. UGGÈ, ALBINO. La teoria della popolazione di Giammaria Ortes. [The population theory of G. Ortes.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore.* Ser. 8, Sci. Stat. 3(1) Dec. 1928: 153-210.—The Catholic priest G. n. Ortes, who wrote on the theory of population in 1775 (published 1790) is often mentioned as a forerunner of T. R. Malthus. Ortes pointed out that population would tend to increase in a geometrical ratio, and that the production of food probably could not keep up with this rate. Ortes' study, however, was based purely on abstract ideas, in contrast with the historical and economic background of Malthus; and if the two works are compared in their entirety, they are found to differ widely in both premises and conclusions. The two writers can hardly be placed on the same plane.—Paul Popenoe.

16807. UNSIGNED. Stillbirths in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Dept. Health, Vital Stat. Bull. 5(7) Jul. 1930: 3-6.—The article includes statistics by counties.

16808. UNSIGNED. Japon: Résultats du recensement de 1929. [Results of the Japanese census of 1929.] *L'Asie Française*. 30(280) May 1930: 202.—The census taken last October revealed the fact that the population of the country had grown to 62,938,200, with 428,600 more males than females. One-fourth of the total lived in cities, of which there were 28 with over 100,000 inhabitants each. Osaka, with its 2,408,800 residents, stood first and Tokyo, with its 2,294,600, second. The drift to the city is rapidly increasing. Birth control is now widely practised. The earthquake area is recovering but has advanced slowly, on the whole, compared to the regions unaffected by the catastrophe of 1923. The greatest population gain occurred on the island of Yézo.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

16809. WINKLER, WILHELM. Bevölkerungs-politische Forderungen an die österreichische Volkszählung von 1930. [The theory of population and the Austrian population census of 1930.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1(4) Feb. 1930: 593-645.—The author discusses the Austrian population census now in preparation from the point of view of the theory of population. He enumerates a series of postulates which will have to be fulfilled if the results of the census are to be of use for scientific interpretation.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 15707, 16747,
16911, 16921, 16929, 16966)

16810. FETSCHER, RAINER. Vererbung und Alcohol. [Heredité and alcohol.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism*. 37(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 321-332.—A distinction must be made between mutations and modifications of human heredity. There is not yet any conclusive evidence that alcohol can provoke mutations of the germ-plasm, though it seems likely that it may. But there is some fairly good evidence of modifications. Thus Hertzke found that the difference which normally exists between the growth curves of boy and girl babies in the first year of life was lacking in the children of alcoholics. The author reports a study of 537 children of drinking parents, among whom the sex ratio was 160♂ to 100♀, as compared with the normal of about 107:100. This production of an excess of male births through alcohol is paralleled by the experiments of Agnes Bluhm with mice.—*Paul Popenoe*.

16811. KÜNKEL, FRITZ. Der Kampf um die Vererbung. [The fight concerning heredity.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 8(3) May-Jun. 1930: 282-294.

16812. LUXENBURGER, HANS. Übersichten. Die wichtigsten neueren Fortschritte der psychiatrischen Erblchkeitsforschung. [Survey. The most important new developments in research on the heredity of mental disease.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete*. 1(2) Feb. 1929: 82-102.

16813. PERKINS, HENRY F. Hereditary factors in rural communities. *Eugenics*. 3(8) Aug. 1930: 287-292.—The Eugenics Survey of Vermont is taking account of the human stock in the State, and especially of the country towns. The contributions of old established families to the welfare of their communities are being studied, and trends of population traced. Indices of progress and regress are being compared.—*R. E. Baber*.

16814. POPENOE, PAUL. Eugenic sterilization in California. 19. A statistical study of the patients of a psychiatrist in private practice. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10(1) Jul. 1930: 117-133.—This study deals with 838 persons who had not been committed to institutions but suffered sufficiently from mental disease to consult a psychiatrist. They were found to have a high marriage rate; also a high divorce rate, but the latter seems to

delimit a particularly unstable group which married young and divorced soon after marriage. The completed family of either male or female patients was 3, which is markedly higher than that found among most American college graduates. It is concluded that the existence of a degree of mental disease serious enough to cause the individual to consult a psychiatrist has not tended to reduce the frequency of marriage or the size of family, as compared with the non-psychopathic population of the same age and social status; although in many cases the psychopathic condition of the individual could have been discerned by any trained observer since adolescence. If marriage and parenthood are less desirable among psychopaths than in the normal part of the population, it is evident that further steps, educational or other, must be taken to reduce the marriage and birthrate of psychopaths.—*Paul Popenoe*.

16815. POPENOE, PAUL. Rassenhygiene Sterilisation in Kalifornien. [Eugenical sterilization in California.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellschaft-Biologie*. 23(2-3) Jul. 1930: 249-259.—(See Entry 16814.)

16816. SCHEIDT, WALTER. Zur Theorie der Auslese. [The theory of selection.] *Z. Indukt. Abstammungslehre*. 46(3-4) 1929: 318-332.—The concept, race, refers to inherited qualities and is explained by racial progress. It is to be noted that besides the selective characteristics, other qualities are sometimes found. According to R. Thurnwald, the process of selection is divided into shifting and into the encouragement of reproduction or retarding of reproduction. Scheidt demonstrates the correlation index of Lenz as a measure of sifting or "sifting index." Therefore the selection index depends on the relative average number of the children per couple. The "permanent value" of the underlying qualities, besides sifting and selection, is a function of the process of heredity in particular, and of the degree of mixture in a population. The condition of interbreeding depends on the process of sifting in marriage selection. Scheidt found suggestive examples illustrating the effect of selection and sifting (marriage selection) in a population with the character of an F_2 generation. The selection within the group may be reduced to selective sifting; it may be found in racial mixture, and also in equal hereditary conditions of different characteristics, rather than in the sifting of several characteristics.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 15437, 16786)

16817. FISHER, IRVING. What have we to do with eugenics? *Eugenics*. 3(8) Aug. 1930: 283-286.—*R. E. Baber*.

16818. STÖCKER, HELENE. Ärztliches Schamgefühl und Geburtenregelung. [Modesty of the medical profession and birth control. *Neue Generation*. 26(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 13-19.—A plea for greater recognition of the problems of birth control, disease, and abortion on the part of the physicians themselves.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

16819. WARNE, CLARA TAYLOR. Making birth control respectable. *Birth Control Rev.* 14(4) Apr. 1930: 110-111.—The Mother's Clinic of Los Angeles which opened in 1925 is an integral part of the state's program for social welfare. The attorney general held that a birth control clinic could function within the law. In 1924 the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Birth Control League was organized, and the clinic later opened for therapeutic purposes only. Local leaders endorsed the project. The City Health Commissioner and the Superintendent of County Charities directed that all cases properly needing contraceptive information be referred to the clinic. Similar clinics are now to be found throughout the state.—*Alice L. Berry*.

16820. WHITNEY, LEON F. The American Eugenics Society. A survey of its work. *Eugenics*. 3(7) Jul. 1930: 252-258.—*R. E. Baber*.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See Entries 16243, 16364, 16469, 16918, 16922)

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 15641, 15684, 15686, 15691, 16151, 16159, 16364, 16813, 16947)

16821. ABERCROMBIE, PATRICK. The English countryside. *Pol. Quart.* 1(2) Apr. 1930: 207-225.—The rapidity of the change that has come over the English countryside is due to an impetus coming from two directions simultaneously, an external invasion and a disintegration on the spot. The building of highways has led to a linear development, while the railroads in former days caused a growth in spots. A national system of roads with new houses along them is to be anticipated. In view of this development, syndicates have been formed to buy up the actual road frontage for the purpose of exploiting the advantages for material gain. These groups are already there to control, or at least to interfere with, any system of highway building. Former owners have sold land for the best price offered imposing no restrictions upon the future uses of estates. Change in ownership has been increased most by the imposition of death taxes upon unremunerative lands. Rural England cannot undergo the inevitable change of modern usage and remain beautiful. At the present the country faces the necessity of a rural planning scheme. This will require a preliminary survey so that all factors of stability and change may be realized. A law embodying a code for rural change has been introduced into the House by Hilton Young and has passed its second reading without a division.—*O. D. Duncan*.

16822. BERG, P. W. J. van der. De buurt als samenlevingsvorm. [The neighborhood as a form of social life.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 4(5) Sep. 1928: 427-438.—A definition of neighborhood is followed by a list of the rights and duties that the fact of neighborhood entails, especially in the villages in the Eastern part of the Netherlands. In the course of centuries an unwritten code has come into being which binds more strictly and is followed with much more obedience than is written law. The make-up of the community depends on the shape of the villages and the manner of their origin. Community services and also social life are rigorously confined within its borders. The clerical borders also follow the old historic division. The community duties and rights are mostly limited to a certain number of houses on either side of a given house and they include usages on the occasion of birth, burial, wedding, removal construction of houses, harvest. The origin is to be found in different factors: (1) Family origin of the sand villages (villages on sand soil); (2) their isolation; (3) scarcity of cash; (4) the social sense that lay in the unity of religion until the Reformation.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

16823. BRUNNER, EDMUND de S. Foreign-born farmers and their children. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 211.—An abstract of the findings from the study of immigrant farmers by the Institute of Social and Religious Research.—*O. D. Duncan*.

16824. DENNIS, WILLIAM V. A report of a study of organizations affecting farm youth in three areas in Pennsylvania. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 198-201.—The completed study, a résumé of which is given under the above citation has been published as *Technical Paper No. 497*, Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station.—*O. D. Duncan*.

16825. FISHER, A. G. B. The drift to the towns. *Econ. Rec.* 5(9) Nov. 1929: 234-252.—Between 1881 and 1926 the rural population in New Zealand decreased from 62 to 48% of the total population. Politicians deplore this urban drift, but when examined in the light of economics it may be shown to be a normal, healthy movement. Purely local causes and policies (such as the tariff, land settlement laws, etc.) have too often been blamed for the drift. While these have had some influence, there are wider causes at work, and these changes are not peculiar to New Zealand. The urban drift is to some extent merely the result of specialization. So long as economic progress is real we should expect the number of people whose services are needed in primary production to increase less rapidly than the total population. The increased efficiency merely intensifies the urban drift.—*R. E. Baber*.

16826. H., C. Problem of rural betterment in India. *Mysore Econ. J.* 16(6) Jun. 1930: 254-259.

16827. KIRKPATRICK, E. L. Rural organizations and the farm family. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 208-210.—This article is a digest of a recent study of 282 families comprising 924 persons ten years of age and over in twelve rural school districts in Wisconsin. A review of the statistical data is given.—*O. D. Duncan*.

16828. KOLB, J. H. A study of the interrelations of farm, home, and community. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 177-179.—Farming type areas, determined on the basis of the proportion of income derived from various kinds of farm enterprise, showed a general correspondence with the value of farm lands and the density of population. The different types of cooperatives were definitely localized. Library service in terms of volumes available per person and hospital service in terms of beds per population units showed no correspondence with farming types. A sample of the homes in each area was visited to secure information concerning farm income, farm management practices, uses of income on the farm, standard of living, and participation of family members in community organizations. An empirical family participation index for rural organizations was constructed and applied. Preliminary correlations suggest an inverse correlation between amounts spent for family living purposes and the extent of participation in organizations. Case studies of the internal family relations were to be made by a participant observer and family worker. It is expected that certain family types will emerge from the comparative analysis of the farm, home, and community relations.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

16829. PHILIP, A. Sur le village hindou. [The Hindu village.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon*. 3(1) Feb. 1930: 1-14.

16830. RHYNE, JENNINGS J. Community organization in an Indian settlement. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 254-255.—The existence of two distinct cultures, the Indian and the white, in the same region, hinders the achieving of any appreciable degree of community cooperation and solidarity, because of a difference in the conceptions of the role of the social institutions in the life of the individual.—*W. R. Tylor*.

16831. SMITH, C. B. Relationships and needs in rural sociology extension. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 215-216.—If rural sociologists can enrich the rural community program by adding to it something that is not there, that would be a welcome addition to extension work. A greater development of rural social life, more recreation for young and old, self expression, and training of local leaders are some of the needs. Extension forces stand ready to utilize whatever research forces in rural sociology have ready for extension. Research and extension are parts of the same problem.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entry 16501)

16832. CARSON, GERALD. The woman movement: after one hundred years. *Scribner's Mag.* 88 (3) Mar. 1930: 263-269.

16833. RÖMER, ALFRED. Zur Lektüre des Sechzehn-jährigen. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Jugendbewegung an ihren Wendepunkten. [On the reading of sixteen-year-old youths. A contribution to the study of the changes of the youth movement.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 3(2) 1930: 50-65.

16834. ÜBERSCHAAR, HANS. Studentenbewegung in Japan. [The student movement in Japan.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63 (1) 1930: 64-92.—This movement was primarily the result of fundamental economic changes in Japan and is but a part of the inner political history of that country. A forerunner of the movement was the *Reinmeikai* (daybreak) organization established at Waseda University in 1918. At that time political freedom was limited in Japan; universal suffrage did not exist. Neither socialism nor communism was adopted at first although many of the communists prosecuted in 1928 were students. Academic youths were influenced rather by the general movement toward world democracy and fought for the ideals of their age much as the German students had once done. The movement was ultimately weakened as the result of frequent splitting into smaller groups on the basis of intellectual differences.—*J. J. Spengler.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 16406, 16484, 16543, 16546, 16548, 16577, 16674, 16851)

16835. DRESLER, ADOLF. Die Italienische Presse. [The Italian press.] *Italien.* 3 (9) Aug. 1930: 389-405.

16836. EDWARDS, T. W. How the art of communication has benefited society. *Enterpriser.* Apr. 1930: 12-13.—The development of communication tends to eliminate sectionalism and overcome political boundaries. With the radio will we continue to have different sectional accents?—*P. D. Converse.*

16837. REYNOLDS, CHARLES N. Newspaper treatment of oriental-white race relations. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 150-152.—Newspaper material has been utilized in the study of the growth of racial attitudes in an investigation at Stanford University. Two methods were followed: measurement of news and editorial comment concerning orientals in selected papers during agitation periods, and illustrative use of illuminating news items in newspapers at large. The results of the newspaper record corroborate the view that racial attitudes begin with curiosity and kindly interest that changes to hostility in the face of real or fancied competition. When an accommodation is effected, the news again become friendly and tolerant.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

16838. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. Hugenberg and the German dailies. *Nation.* 131 (3398) Aug. 20, 1930: 197-198.

16839. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. The press today—8. Montana and "the company." *Nation.* 131 (3392) Jul. 9, 1930: 39-41.—Organs of public opinion in the State of Montana are largely under the control of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The relatively small number of urban centers has made easy this domination. There are only 16 dailies in the state,

9 of which are owned outright by "the Company." "Patent insides," furnished by a Great Falls concern to over half the weeklies in the State, contain much propaganda in favor of the corporation.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

16840. WOODWARD, JULIAN L. A statistical study of the foreign news content of American newspapers. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 153-155.—The present study of the foreign news content of ten large dailies develops and applies a technique for determining the statistical reliability of a sampling procedure employed in obtaining the data.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

LEADERSHIP

(See Entries 15707, 16012, 16036, 16055)

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 15659, 15681, 15685, 15690, 15693, 16553, 16596-16597, 16722, 16725, 16737, 16739, 16789, 16834, 16882, 16915, 17000)

16841. ADDAMS, JANE. Education by the current event. *Survey.* 64 (11) Sep. 1, 1930: 461-464, 496.

16842. BORNSTEINOWA, JADWIGA. Biblioteki wyższych zakładów naukowych. [High school libraries in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 7 (1) 1930: 253-260.—The university libraries of Warsaw and Cracow contain 50% of the books of all libraries of the Polish high schools taken together. The library of Cracow is particularly rich in incunabula and that of Warsaw in manuscripts. The article gives statistical data relating to the activity of all the libraries belonging to the high school establishments in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16843. BRAUN, FRITZ. Vom Einfluss des Schulalters auf die Schulleistungen. [The influence of school age on achievement.] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol.* 70 (1-2) Jun. 1929: 1-12.

16844. CERVESATO, ARNALDO. Le cattedre di lettere italiane negli Stati Uniti. [The chairs of Italian literature in the United States.] *Vita Ital.* 18 (205) Apr. 1930: 415-423.—The author enumerates the chairs for Italian literature existing at present in the United States, and makes some criticism on account of the method applied in some schools. He proposes that Italy should create scholarships for students of Italian literature at the American Universities and send books which will be gifts to the best students.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16845. CHEFFAUD, P.-H. L'enseignement des indigènes à Madagascar. [Education of the natives in Madagascar.] *Outre-Mer.* 2 (1) Jan. 1930: 41-57.—There are approximately 550,000 children of school age (8 to 14) in the island but only about 150,000 are attending the 849 state schools and the 522 church and private ones. This proportion is, however, far higher than in the ordinary colony, due largely to the labors of French, British, and Norwegian missionaries long before France took complete possession. The schools are divided into three classes. Those of the first group give primary instruction of an exceedingly utilitarian nature, the fact that the vast majority of the pupils will be agriculturists being constantly borne in mind. The teachers are natives and instruction is given in dialect. Hova is, however, gradually becoming a common tongue among the inhabitants and will probably ultimately be the language of these schools. Their distribution has been unequal, most of them being found in the coastal regions, but new ones are now being opened in the mountainous interior and such learning will ultimately be readily accessible to all children. The schools of the second and third classes are designed to train functionaries and technicians respectively. Students are carefully selected from among the graduates of the elementary schools and are given thorough training by

white teachers, French being the language of instruction in both. These advanced institutions are found only in certain centers, which requires students to leave home and to live constantly under the influence of French civilization. In this way they readily enough adapt themselves to the new life which will be theirs upon graduation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16846. COLOMBAIN, M. Les coopératives scolaires. [Cooperative schools.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9 (35) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 225-247.—The cooperative school movement has developed rapidly in recent years, especially in Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Mexico, Hungary, Eastern and Equatorial French Africa, Bulgaria, Poland, and the British Empire. Closely related to it is the "Club Work" movement in Anglo-Saxon countries. In the main these schools exist through cooperative labor and are related to the cooperative movement among adults; they are voluntary; and their value lies in the fact that they prepare for later social and economic life through actual participation in it.—*Irene Barnes.*

16847. DECROLY, O. La caractéologie et l'orientation professionnelle. [Character analysis and vocational guidance.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 24 (3) Mar. 1929: 65-78.

16848. DEFFENBAUGH, W. S. Significant movements in city school systems. *U. S. Bureau Educ., Bull.* #16. 1929: pp. 24.

16849. EMBREE, EDWIN R. The business of giving away money. The problem facing the American Foundations. *Harpers Mag.* 161 (963) Aug. 1930: 320-329.

16850. FLITNER, WILHELM. Extensive und intensive Volksbildung. [Extensive and intensive popular education.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 9 (4) Apr. 1930: 153-161.—An example of extensive education is seen in the widespread scattering of pamphlets, papers, and popular books on scientific subjects. An example of intensive is the English tutorial classes. The extensive method has been criticized as not being education at all but merely an activity for disseminating certain political, economic, or social theories. It is useful for simple facts but cannot be used for more profound subjects like the Darwinian theory or Kant's philosophy. Another point of discussion concerns the content of adult education. The old education for special classes is a thing of the past. The present day task must touch life in its entirety. The people must be taught to cooperate and have sympathy for the views of others.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

16851. GIL ALBACETE, ALVARO, and SUÁREZ BRAVO, FRANCISCO. El primer Congreso mundial de bibliotecas y de bibliografía celebrado en Roma y Venecia durante la segundo quincena del mes de junio de 1929. [The first world congress of library science and bibliography held in Rome and Venice the second half of June, 1929.] *Rev. de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos.* 33 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 227-251.

16852. HAMMELSBECK, OSKAR. Der Wirkmangel des humanistischen Bildungsideals in der Volksbildung. [The inadequacy of the humanistic culture ideal in popular education.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 9 (4) Apr. 1930: 162-166.—It is essential for the harmony of a personality that the individual be in rapport with his work. But under present conditions the work of a youth is chosen out of necessity and not according to his personality. The universities teach humanistic ideals and impractical theories. When the graduate goes to work he "must leave at home all the university trash" and "let his humanistic culture phantoms go to the devil." The reality of working conditions today leave no room for humanistic ideals. The ideals must be built on the needs and characteristics of a group.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

16853. JÜRGENS, ADOLF. Bibliotheken und Nation in Lettland. [Libraries and the nation in Latvia.]

Ost-Europa Z. 5 (8) May 1930: 552-559.—A detailed survey of Latvian libraries, including particularly the Riga Municipal Library, the very important State Library, the University Library, and the libraries of several lesser but highly specific collections of significance.—*M. W. Graham.*

16854. KARVE, D. K. Education of women in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (84) Oct. 1929: 664-681.

16855. KÜHNAST, E. Aus der Strafanstaltschule. Zur Reform des Schulunterrichts an den Strafanstalten. [From the prison school. Contribution to the reform of instruction in penal institutions.] *Strafvollzug.* 20 (5) 1930: 105-113.—A report on the author's one year experiment with a new plan of school instruction in prison. He criticizes the existing prison school law of Germany because it fails to consider problems of adult education. He contends that the prisoner should learn to work by himself, an impossible achievement if the old type class method of instruction is maintained. He therefore grouped the prisoners in his charge into four work sections (*Arbeitsgemeinschaften*). The first section consisted of prisoners lacking in full or in part an elementary education. The second included industrial and commercial workers, and the third agricultural workers. The fourth section included all the previous groups. The first section was engaged in securing general knowledge, particularly language and arithmetic, the second and third studied trade or vocational subjects and the fourth social science. Each prisoner worked by himself within his chosen field. The teacher visited him during a specified hour every day to assist him with more difficult problems. A ten minute visit was ordinarily sufficient so that thirty or forty prisoners could be visited during the instruction hour in any one week. The author further insists on the right of prison educators to have their school work transferred from the evening hours to the afternoon.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

16856. KUTHY, ALEXANDER. Cultural work in Hungarian towns. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5 (3) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 318-323.—The culturally most highly developed towns of pre-war Hungary were situated in the border districts which, through the Trianon Treaty, have fallen to the neighboring states. They were plentifully equipped with cultural facilities. On the other hand, the towns of the Hungarian lowlands were more neglected by the State, and it is only since the beginning of this century that some progress has been made here. In October 1929 a Cultural Association of Hungarian Towns was brought into being which embraces all towns other than Budapest. This is the first attempt to unite the towns for the attainment of purely ideal aims and for intellectual cooperation. The results of the first year's working of the Association are summarized. Its second general meeting constituted the Intellectual Cooperation Center of the Hungarian Towns which became a member of the Intellectual Cooperation Center of the League of Nations.—*H. Fehlinger.*

16857. LIU, C. E. National educational program of China. A summary of the work of the National Educational Conference recently held in Nanking. *Educ. Rev.* 22 (3) Jul. 1930: 235-239.

16858. MAGALHÃES, FERNANDO. Combate ao analfabetismo na zona rural. [The campaign against illiteracy in rural districts.] *Educação.* 9 (1) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 78-83.

16859. NEUGASS, FRITZ. Das Problem der Massenkultur als wesentlicher Faktor des faschistischen Staatsgedankens. [The problem of mass education as an essential factor in Fascist political theory.] *Italien.* 3 (4) Mar. 1930: 156-164.

16860. NEUNER, JOHN J. W. The social challenge to commercial education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (6) Feb. 1930: 349-353.

16861. OLIVER, R. A. C. Psychological and pedagogical considerations in the making of text-books. *Africa*. 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 293-305.—R. W. Logan.

16862. OUY, ACHILLE. L'éducation morale en France et l'effort de M. Gustave Belot. [Moral education in France and the work of Gustave Belot.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 69-75.—The late inspector general of public education in France, M. Belot (1869-1930) was the author of several excellent works (*Veracité, suicide, justice et socialisme, Charité et sélection, and Le scandale*—the last is analyzed.) He also worked for the restoration of moral instruction in the secondary schools. He argued that even literary subjects should emphasize moral values, but special instruction for at least one hour a week should be given. Preaching and formal teaching should be avoided, but informal presentation of realistic ethical problems of life would have the best effect. The very word virtue now provokes a smile and something must be done to restore to the youth the knowledge that there is a moral problem, that a moral order is essential in human society.—L. L. Bernard.

16863. OWENS, ALBERT A. The effect upon attendance of transfer to a disciplinary school. *J. Juvenile Research*. 14 (3) Jul. 1930: 181-187.

16864. PRATT, HELEN G.; DUNLAP, JACK W.; CURETON, EDWARD E. The subject-matter progress of three activity schools in Hawaii, with a note on statistical technique. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20 (7) Oct. 1929: 494-500.

16865. PRUCKNER, HANS. Ferien und Gesundheit der Kinder. [Vacations and the health of children.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*. 43 (5) Mar. 1, 1930: 122-128.—The health of school children under the new system of vacations existing in Germany does not compare favorably with that of the children under the old system of a long summer vacation. Economic conditions and malnutrition are partially responsible for the difference. Nevertheless a larger number of short vacations seems to be less favorable to productive effort on the part of the children. There is no sense of being able to forget their school work, and consequently there can be no zest in attacking their studies anew after the interim,—hence a decline in the application of the pupils. The new vacations are more in the nature of interruptions than real vacations.—Mabel A. Elliott.

16866. RANKIN, MARJORIE. Trends in educational occupations. An examination of the waxing and waning occupations in the public school systems of certain cities in the United States from 1898-1928. *Teachers College, Columbia Univ., Contrib. Educ.* (412) 1930: pp. 82.

16867. ROTTEN, ELISABETH. Und das Industriekind? [And the child of industry?] *Werdende Zeitalter*. 9 (5) May 1930: 243-249.—A description is given of the school for working girls founded by Frau Julia Eva Vajkaj. A special feature of the school was to divide the children into groups of ten and let them choose their own leaders. They were graded as groups and not as individuals.—Raymond Bellamy.

16868. RUSSELL, WILLIAM F. School administration and conflicting American ideals. *Teachers College Rec.* 31 (1) Oct. 1929: 17-32.

16869. SPIEL, OSKAR, and BIRNBAUM, FERDINAND. Schule und Erziehungsberatung. [Schools and vocational guidance.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7 (13) May-Jun. 1929: 184-190.—(Spec. No.)

16870. SWEET, E. A. Report on the international conference for the promotion of infant welfare held at Stockholm, Sweden, Sep. 19-24, 1929. *Pub. Health Reports*. 44 (52) Dec. 27, 1929: 3177-3184.—The reports on various causes of school absenteeism showed ill health to be the leading factor. Paris statistics showed that transitory indispositions caused more absences than contagious diseases. Poor economic condi-

tions were emphasized in some reports, as by Spain. The committee agreed that elementary instruction for children from 6 to 14 years of age should be made compulsory, although due regard should be given the need for agricultural service of children between 12 and 14. Unusual work cited included the giving of premiums to policemen who report truant children in Bilbao, Spain. Complete physical and psychiatric examinations with follow-up work are found in Oslo, Norway; and the matching of boys and girls in athletics by physical age rather than chronological, or by scholastic grade. In Denmark, many country families gratuitously receive poor city children for summer holidays. The state pays transportation. In most advanced countries greater emphasis is given athletics and gymnastics in elementary schools than in America.—Alice L. Berry.

16871. VOLPE, GIOACCHINO. Il primo anno dell'Accademia d'Italia. [The first year of the Italian Academy.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271 (1398) Jun. 16, 1930: 490-496.

16872. WACHSMUTH, BRUNO. A German view of English public schools. *Quart. Rev.* 254 (504) Apr. 1930: 342-356.—English public schools are marked by their possession of distinctive foundations and their administration by a board of governors entirely without state interference. The old group of public schools, founded before the 19th century, retain their prestige and give a social seal which has nothing to do with their educational qualities. A recently founded group of schools, exemplified by Loretto and Oundle, came to close grips with modern problems. The public schools are built round their chapels and chapel services, and otherwise are characterized by a medieval simplicity carried to the point of dourness. The overemphasis on athletics has been lessened. The "perfect system" of self-government, in which the students maintain their own discipline, trains the boys to the "grammar of handling men."—Chester Kirby.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entries 10804, 12127, 13564, 15311)

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See Entries 11188-11190, 11196, 11203-11204, 11213, 11222, 11243, 12434, 12468, 12495, 12516, 13941, 13968, 13983-13984, 13987, 13997, 14001-14002, 14004, 14007-14008, 14018, 15758, 15770, 15775, 15777, 15779-15780, 15785-15788, 15793-15794)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 15720, 15772, 15780-15781, 15783-15785, 15789, 15792, 16038, 16769, 16775, 16830, 16904, 16931)

16873. BROOKS, LEE M. The new mobility and the coastal island. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24 (2) May 1930: 255.—From the rocky extrusions off the coast of Maine to the sandbar islands of the South the internal combustion engine has brought a new mobility. Religious and educational agencies, the doctor, salesman, sportsman, vacationist, bootlegger, politician, and feature writer bring new contacts to young people whose parents rarely leave their isolated island.—Rupert B. Vance.

16874. CORBETT-ASHBY. Die Frauenbewegung in England. [The women's movement in England.] *Nord u. Süd*. 52 (6) Jun. 1929: 505-508.

16875. EUCKEN, WALTER. Wirtschaftsentwicklung contra Kulturentwicklung. [Industrial development versus cultural development.] *Tatwelt*. 6(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 33-37.—The beginning of the 19th century was an epoch of classical German culture and of poor industrial development. But this classical culture was in possession of only a few. There were two strata of culture, one of the common people and one of the educated. However, the two were close together. About 1830 a new epoch of German spiritual and economic life began. It was known as "realism." In industry it was characterized by capitalism. One characteristic was that the two layers of culture began to diverge. How do we explain this fact? The mass is never important in the building of *Kultur*. It is always the work of a genius. Yet the social and economic environment must be propitious or the work of the genius goes for naught. So long as the business and industrial conditions do not change the culture will remain static. The changes in industry and the appearance of geniuses explain the birth of new culture with the 19th century.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

16876. REYES, ALFONSO. Palabras sobre la Nación Argentina. [Notes on the Argentine nation.] *Nosotros*. 24(250) Mar. 1930: 305-313.—Mexico and Argentina stand at the two poles of Spanish American civilization. The former has a long history of culture, intimately allied to that of Europe, and finds it difficult to disentangle herself from this and seek new orientations. Argentina, however, has, relatively, a short history, a dynamic and characteristic culture, and is not shackled by serious problems inherited from the past. She resolutely faces the future and has undertaken the task of shaping her civilization according to principles, instead of in keeping with mere traditions. The obvious result is a certain degree of apparent stiffness and rigidity, a compulsoriness that sometimes offends the lovers of the rule of custom, but the development of a vigorous and adaptive civilization lies in that direction.—*L. L. Bernard*.

16877. VOÏNOVITCH, LOUIS de. La femme yougoslave. [Women in Yugoslavia.] *Rev. Française de Prague*. 9(48) Jun. 15, 1930: 125-140.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 15928, 16400, 16501, 16775-16779, 16784)

16878. GLONDYS, VIKTOR. Euckens "Wahrheitsgehalt der Religion" und die gegenwärtige Krise der evangelischen Theologie. [Eucken's "Content of truth in religion" and the present crisis in theology.] *Tatwelt*. 6(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 11-16.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

16879. K., A. Die Lambethkonferenzen und der Altkatholizismus. [The Lambeth Conferences and the old Catholicism.] *Internat. Kirchl. Z.* 20(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 65-73.

16880. KESTNER, HERMANN. Russische Religionsphilosophie. [Russian philosophy of religion.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61(6) 1930: 366-376.

16881. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. Religious experience: what it is and how it works. *Sociol. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1930: 97-107.

16882. LAURENTIE, J. L'encyclique de sa sainteté Pie XI sur l'éducation Chrétienne de la jeunesse. [The encyclical of Pius XI concerning the Christian education of youth.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit*. 68 May-Jun. 1930: 225-244.

16883. OTTO, M. C. Changes in the theory of religion. *Mental Hygiene*. 14(2) Apr. 1930: 258-271.

16884. PALMER, E. J. Some recent developments in the churches of India. *Asiatic Rev.* 26(86) Apr. 1930: 278-298.—The Church of England in

India, quasi-established and subject to the ecclesiastical laws of England though without any representation in the Church Assemblies in England, was given complete administrative autonomy by the India Church Act and Measure of 1928. As the Prayer Book and English ecclesiastical customs had been out of place in the alien cultures of India, so also, obviously, quasi-establishment had become absurd under a government dominantly non-Christian, as the Indian Government had become since the 1917 reforms. The coming into force of the Act in March 1930 may mean a combination of the Episcopal Church of India with the present unions of Congregational, Presbyterian, and Reformed Churches, at least in South India where such a step has been gaining favor since 1919; for the present, however, before any such combination, the General Council of the new offspring of the Church of England—the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon—will seek the advice of the Lambeth Conference. When expanded the autonomous South India United Church will have councils of the Presbyterian type. Bishops who will maintain the historical succession but be subject to the advice or consent of the other clergy and laity in the church councils, congregations which will have considerable liberty especially in the forms of worship. Non-Episcopal ministers will not be transferred to Episcopal churches and vice versa, and similar precautions will be taken to prevent the overriding of other traditional customs. The problem now centers about the question as to whether eventually every minister should be an Episcopally ordained one.—*M. T. Price*.

16885. RASCH, MARTIN. Erinnerungen von Fürsorgezöglingen an ihre religiöse Unterweisung und Konfirmation. [Recollections of social wards concerning their religious instruction and confirmation.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 3(2) 1930: 34-49.

16886. RAUTERBERG, G. Was lernen wir von Adolf Stöcker und der christlichsozialen Bewegung? [What do we learn of Adolf Stöcker and the Christian-social movement?] *Neuerk.* 12(2) May 1930: 36-48.—Of all the questions concerning the work of the church, the most important is that of the church and the field of labor. Adolf Stöcker was one of those who saw this most clearly. A recent book by Dr. Walter Frank, *Hofprediger Adolf Stöcker und die christlich soziale Bewegung* is the basis of this article. Stöcker's interest was primarily in the church and he entered politics as a means of preserving the church. The movement died because of the schisms in Protestantism. But much the same thing is taking expression today in the world view developing in the church.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

16887. RITCHIE, D. L. The United Church of Canada after five years. *Congregational Quart.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 329-337.

16888. SUZUKI, DAISSETZ TEITARO. Passivity in the Buddhist life. *Eastern Buddhist.* 5(2-3) Apr. 1930: 129-199.

16889. ZACHARIAS, H. C. E. Hinduismus und Katholizismus. [Hinduism and Catholicism.] *Hochland*. 27(9) 1929-1930: 222-235.

16890. ZWEIG, STEFAN. Das Leben und die Lehre der Mary Baker Eddy. [The life and teachings of Mary Baker Eddy.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41(7) Jul. 1930: 15-60.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See Entries 15673, 16425, 16481, 16565-16566, 16569-16570, 16572, 16574-16575, 16577, 16580, 16585-16586, 16589, 16906, 16914, 16919, 16923, 16937)

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 16726, 16844)

16891. AXELROD, L. I. АКСЕЛЬРОД, Л. И. Эстетика Н. Г. Чернышевского. [Aesthetics of N. G. Chernyshevskii.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 34(4) 1929: 104-140.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

16892. GUHA-GHAKURTA, P. The dramatic art of Rabindranath Tagore. *New Era*. 1(9) Jun. 1, 1929: 739-748.

16893. LANGWORTHY, JESSICA L. Blindness in fiction. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14(3) Jun. 1930: 269-286.

16894. LUNACHARSKIĬ, A. ЛУНАЧАРСКИЙ, А. Чернышевский как писатель. [Chernyshevskii as a writer.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 30(6) 1928: 17-40.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

16895. МИХАЙЛОВ, А. МИХАЙЛОВ, А. О ревизионизме и эклектизме в искусствознании. [Revisionism and eclecticism in art.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 35-36(5-6) 1929: 205-226.—This article criticizes Andruski's book *Plekhanov's aesthetics* (in Russian) published in 1929.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

16896. OUY, ACHILLE. Les contraintes sociales et l'imagination créatrice. [Social constraint and creative imagination.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 127-147.—Marc Ickowicz has distinguished four methods of a science of art: idealistic, sociological, Freudian, and materialistic determinism (Marxian). The first never got beyond a metaphysics of concepts. The second, typified by Taine, attempted to explain art as the product of the environment, but did not classify the environmental factors very convincingly. It simplified too markedly its anthropogeography. The Freudians have made clear the large role of sex desire in art, especially in its sublimated forms. Ickowicz, however, places the chief emphasis upon the economic factor, although he does not rely exclusively upon the materialistic interpretation of history for his explanatory theory. He shows the influence of the dominant classes upon literary types, especially in the work of Balzac and Zola. He does not make equally clear the fact that the art form and emphasis are usually indirect rather than direct results of social processes, and that almost as frequently as otherwise they are compensations for rather than expressions of society as it exists. (Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See Entries 16526, 16833, 16844, 16873, 16875)

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 16599-16600, 16608, 16790, 16802-16803, 16945, 16959)

16897. HICKS, GEORGE. The housing problem. *Labour Mag.* 9(1) May 1930: 12-15.—The fundamental cause of the many slum areas that still persist in industrial towns is poverty the inability of the people to pay higher rents. Consequently, where economic forces cannot be depended upon to correct the evil, public authority must assume responsibility and the excess rent must be made up out of public funds. The apparent intention under the pending housing bill to build small houses is to be decried since the poor have larger families and fresh slums will be created. The ups and downs caused in the building industry

since the war by changes in government policy show the need of a far-sighted and continuous program. At least 1,000,000 new houses are needed to re-house people now living in slums. Separate houses are preferable to tenements.—*W. B. Catlin*.

16898. JÚSTIZ, F. CARRERA. El problema social Cubano. [The social problem in Cuba.] *Rev. de la Univ. de la Habana*. 4(4) Apr. 1930: 7-10.

16899. K, D. Der "Kunde." Ein Beitrag zur Problematik der Wandererfürsorge. [The vagrant—contributions to the problems of the care of the vagrant.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39(20) May 15, 1930: 482-484.—During recent years a movement has developed for an international connection between professional vagabonds. An international meeting which took place in Stuttgart in the spring of 1929 gave an opportunity to the leaders of the vagrants, particularly to Gregor Gog, to state their views. These leaders oppose all charity for vagrants. They want to be apostles of revolution and use their migrations through the country districts to awaken the instinct of revolt among the peasants. Their main practical complaint refers to the lack of overnight shelters. It appears that they are turned out at six o'clock in the morning from any shelters they may receive in public homes; waiting rooms of railroad depots are closed at night; and the saloon with its drink is frequently the only place where they can get warmth. Institutions where labor is offered to the vagrant are in the main rejected but there are certain places like one in Frankfurt which meet with their approval, on account of the many conveniences as to bathing, pharmacy, and good food offered. Large scale German unemployment transforms many workers into casual laborers, and many casual laborers into vagrants, going from city to city without much hope of finding work.—*Rudolf Broda*.

16900. RUBINOW, I. M. The modern problem of the care of the aged. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1930: 169-183.—Present methods of dealing with old age include those who are able to continue their own support, those who live on their savings, those supported by their children, recipients of public or private charity, and those receiving industrial pensions. There remains a residuum of thousands or perhaps hundreds of thousands of aged persons who are pitifully struggling to eke out a bare living. This group constitutes a problem demanding immediate solution. The author shows why former methods of care are inadequate, and why the problem is increasing. He indicates that there is no great need for ingenuity in solving the problem since European experience has pointed to two definite solutions, namely old age pensions and compulsory old age insurance, which differ only in method of procedure, not in principle. "The principle involved is that there shall be a planned, organized system based upon a recognition of a responsibility of the majority who can work and earn toward those who did work and earn, but in the natural course of human events have lost that power."—*Alice L. Berry*.

16901. UNSIGNED. Extent, distribution, and causes of old-age dependency. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 9-16.—A summary of the extent of old age dependency in the United States, including a table showing the number of aged persons by states.—*A. Epstein*.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 15640, 15695, 15951, 16419, 16423, 16458, 16493, 16538, 16565, 16567-16576, 16578, 16580-16582, 16584-16585, 16587, 16589, 16595, 16735, 16855, 16950, 16960)

16902. ALBRECHT, HANS. Die Prostitution in Berlin. [Prostitution in Berlin.] *Monatsschr. f.*

Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform. 21(3) Mar. 1930: 171-178.—The number of registered prostitutes in Berlin has slowly and irregularly advanced from 3,392 in 1888 to 6,191 in 1925. Many of them live in the older parts of the city in houses inadequate in size, lighting, and sanitary arrangements. Some live with parents, husbands, or minor children. Most prostitutes are recruited from the ranks of low-paid occupations. The average age of the prostitute has risen greatly in the last 50 years.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

16903. BARNHOORN, J. A. J. Übersicht über die holländische psychiatrisch-juristische Literatur seit 1925. [Review of Dutch forensic-psychiatric literature since 1925.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(6) Jun. 1930: 355-363.—Forensic-psychiatric literature in Holland during recent years has been developing under the marked influence of the Criminal Psychopaths Bill of May 28, 1925. This law having been put into effect on November 1, 1928, the literature roughly can be divided into groups, that which was published from 1925 up to November 1928, and that which appeared after the latter date. The author mentions in the first group: F. S. van Bouwdyk Bastiaans' "Psychopathen und der Entwurf eines Psychopathengesetzes," and W. Slots' "Erfahrungen bei der Behandlung der Psychopathen"; In the second group Barnhoorn refers to J. Scholtens' paper "Werden bald viele in das Psychopathenasyl in Leyden aufgekommen?" (*Nederlandsch Juristenblad*, Jan. 1929); J. M. Rombout's "Über die Bedeutung der neuern psychopathologischen Ansichten für die Juristen"; J. Soesman's pamphlet "Einleitung zu dem Studium der Kriminologie" (1929) and van der Holvens' "Psychiatrie für Juristen und soziale Arbeiter"—*Boris Brasol.*

16904. BYLOFF, FRITZ. Die Arsenmorde in Steiermark. [Arsenic murders in Styria.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 1-14.—Murder by arsenic in eastern Austria, particularly in the rural Alpine districts of Styria is a crime accompanied by definite motivation and technique and has existed in much the same forms for 150 years. Arsenic is also employed to induce abortion and as a contraceptive. A number of definite cases of wilful poisoning of women by vaginal arsenic poisoning have taken place at the husbands instance under disguise of contraceptives. Most of those gifted in the craft of arsenic murders are women, however, who lack strength for a physical struggle with those they desire to kill. The whole process of poisoning in Styria is still associated with black magic. Men seldom commit such murders. Usually they are instances of women killing their husband with the motive of jealousy. The unmarried mother seldom murders her illegitimate child in such a fashion. She fears the black magic which would attend her if she killed an innocent child. The widespread use of arsenic among farmers to eliminate rats, flies and other rodents makes the matter difficult to supervise. The reason for the purchase of poison can always be attributed to a lawful motive. This may account for a higher rate of arsenic poisoning in rural over urban communities.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

16905. FEINSENBERGER, VORHASTNER; LANGE. Hypnotismus und Verbrechen. [Hypnotism and crime.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(6) Jun. 1930: 349-355.—These are papers which were read before the members of the Leipzig Medico-Legal Society on December 6, 1929. Feisenberger contends that hypnotism plays an insignificant part in criminal practice. Nevertheless the legal profession should familiarize itself with its nature which has nothing in common with telepathy, spiritism and parapsychology. Hypnotism is a physiological state produced by suggestion made possible as a result of increased suggestibility. The determination whether

an act was perpetrated in a hypnotic state entails many difficulties which can be solved, if at all, only by psychiatric diagnosis. Vorhastner seeks to distinguish the hypnotic states from amnesia, somnambulism, autosuggestion and other psychic states in which the loss of will-control can be observed. Lange refers to the techniques resorted to by hypnotizers. The influence of hypnosis affects both the somatic and psychical faculties of the hypnotized. The author recognizes the fact that the forensic aspect of hypnosis presents many grave difficulties which are closely connected with the most complex problems with which modern psychiatry is confronted.—*Boris Brasol.*

16906. FLESCHE, MAX. Sind Psychopathen zurechnungsfähig? [Are psychopaths responsible?] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(12) Dec. 1929: 732-734.—The psychiatric opinion which defended the murderer Hopp as a psychopath, hence "irresponsible," is ridiculed. His whole plan for carrying out the murder indicates complete understanding and free volition in his act.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

16907. GERNET, M. ГЕРНЕТ, М. Психология побегов из тюрем. [The psychology of prison escapes.] *Проблемы Преступности.* (4) 1929: 58-78.—Gernet deals separately with the three principal methods of prison escapes: the sapping or undermining, open break, and ruse. The paper is limited to the description of prison escapes made by political prisoners under the old regime, but it is suggested that the psychology of this class of criminals differs little, if at all, from the psychology of other prison inmates. The techniques of prison escapes has developed into a real science, necessitating much ingenuity on the part of the plotters. The author goes into the psychological reactions to the prison breaks among the convicts, on the one hand, and the prison administration on the other. In both groups there develops an intense feeling of professional solidarity.—*Boris Brasol.*

16908. HACKER, E. Die Kriminalität Ungarns in den Jahren 1921-1928. [Criminality in Hungary for the years 1921-1928.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(6) Jun. 1930: 372-379.—Systematic criminal statistics for Hungary are available only up to the year 1913. In the recent years scattered data on the fluctuations of Hungarian criminality can be found in various periodical publications, more particularly, in the *Statistischen Jahrbücher*; but there no attempt is made to trace the criminogenic factors, while for the two years immediately following the world war (1919 and 1920) no figures are available at all. The author gives a statistical digest from which it appears that in 1921, the total number of convictions was 33,951, or 558 for every 100,000 of the population above the age of 12, in 1924—59,479 or 978 to every 100,000. In 1921 there were 170 murder cases tried, in 1924, 227, and in 1928, 179. For theft, figures for the respective years are as follows: 10,026; 12,941; 8,911. There is also a sharp decrease in robbery, from 127 in 1924, to 73 in 1928. The percentage of women convicted for crimes to the total number of sentenced fluctuated from 28.9 in 1921, to 22.7 in 1928. Hacker's digest furnishes figures on other symptoms usually dealt with by criminal statistics, e.g. age, economic status, alcohol, family status, religion, etc.—*Boris Brasol.*

16909. HEALY, WILLIAM. The devil's workshop where criminal ideas are hatched and young delinquents are spawned. *Century.* 120(1) Winter, 1930: 122-132.—The cost of crime has been estimated at over three billion a year. There are 100,000 persons in reformatories and prisons, and about five times as many criminals are out of institutions. There are 400,000 police and other officials engaged in crime enforcement. There is an enormous number of robberies and homicides as compared with England. Statistics are in-

adequate and give no basis of comparison from year to year. The researches of the Gluecks and Dr. Bronner and the author show that crime careers begin early; 75% at 16 years or under, 27% at 14 years or under. There is an enormous amount of recidivism. In England, out of 168,000 commitments, 104,000 had been sentenced previously; 12,000 had served more than twenty sentences. Careful study of juvenile court records show 70% normal mentality. Placing children in good environment resulted in 82% success where the heredity was good, 81% where one or both parents were mentally defective or otherwise abnormal, 80% where one or both parents were alcoholic, and even 70% success where the parents were criminal. Since, therefore, the development of ideation produces delinquency, there should be avoided the moral contagion of institutions and the contagion of those released from institutions.—A. M. Kidd.

16910. HENTIG, HANS von. Fortpflanzungsphasen und Zurechnungsfähigkeit. [Reproduction-phases and responsibility.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 149-160.—The physical changes of adolescence, menstruation, pregnancy and the menopause are accompanied by psychical changes which affect the individual's social relations. Women are more likely to commit crimes during the periods of these changes than at other times. The abnormal mental state of an offender due to sexual change should be taken into account by the courts.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

16911. HOLUB, ARTHUR. Kriminelle Anlagen und Erbllichkeit? Criminal aptitudes and heredity? *Neue Generation.* 26(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 22-24.—A reply to Dr. Grünwald's article in *Neue Generation* 4(5) 1929, which made heredity the basis of criminal tendencies. This is opposed by all research in social sciences, even in heredity itself. Social situations in the family, feelings of inferiority, lack of affection between parents, rivalry among children for affection, discouragement, failure to attain congenial social relations are rather the source of delinquency and crime.—Mabel A. Elliott.

16912. KHALFIN, V. ХАЛФИН, В. Жилищный вопрос и имущественная преступность в городах РСФСР. [The housing problem and criminality in the cities of R.S.F.S.R.] *Проблемы Преступности.* (4) 1929: 19-23.—Poor housing conditions are apt to cause increase in the number of economic crimes while other forms of criminality are less affected thereby. According to the figures of the Central Criminal Statistics Bureau of the R.S.F.S.R. for 1925, it appears that out of the total number of those convicted for robbery and theft, homeless men yielded 18.9 and 21.3% respectively, and women 24.7 and 24.7% respectively. The homeless, both men and women, constituted an absolute majority among thieves, while cheats and swindling are recruited mainly from among the occupants of houses and apartments. The same condition was true of those convicted for misappropriation. Arsons were perpetrated mostly (43.5%) by persons who owned a house, while the homeless have taken practically no part in offenses of this particular kind.—Boris Brasol.

16913. KREMLEVA, T. КРЕМЛЕВА, Т. Воры и воровки больших магазинов. [Male and female shoplifters.] *Проблемы Преступности.* (4) 1929: 24-38.—The author contends that the Western writers have over-rated the sexual element in that variety of theft which is known as shoplifting. In this connection she polemizes with Dubuisson, Raimann, and Schultz. She also doubts the correctness of the view taken by some criminalists that shoplifting and kleptomania are conspicuously manifestations of feminine delinquency. From the Moscow police statistics for the year 1926 and the first four months of

1927 it appears that out of the total number of 159 arrested for shoplifting, 104 were men, and only 55 were women. The case study which Kremleva has carried out leads her to believe that shoplifting is primarily caused by economic distress and lack of education.—Boris Brasol.

16914. LAND, DR. Mord und Todesstrafe in Hamburg. [Murder and the death penalty in Hamburg.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 129-148.—A comparison of the number of murders and the application of the death penalty in Hamburg for the years from 1856 to 1929 shows that the number of murders and the number of death sentences are inversely correlated.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

16915. MOXON, CAVENDISH. Antisocial attitudes, their formation and reformation. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jun. 1929: 542-549.—Moxon calls attention to the most recent contribution to the problem of the cause and cure of crime by Otto Rank and August Aichorn. Rank stresses the importance of early infancy and the role of the mother or nurse during this period in conditioning healthy and socially normal emotional responses. It is Rank's opinion that the search for antisocial attitudes should begin in babyhood and not at the school period when it is too late. Then if anti-social attitudes do manifest themselves it is up to the parents to counteract them and they can do it best by striking the mean between the dangerous extremes in discipline and training. "Spoiling" the child by leniency is less productive of crime, than being over-strict and hypercoercive. Aichorn illustrates the above observation by many examples from his own experience as a principal of a reform school for delinquent adolescents of both sexes.—B. W. Abramson.

16916. RAPHAEL, THEOPHILE; LABINE, ALFRED C.; FLINN, HELEN L.; HOFFMAN, L. WALLACE. One hundred traffic offenders. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(4) Oct. 1929: 809-824.—This is a study of 100 traffic offenders in Detroit, made by the Psychopathic Clinic of the Recorder's Court of that city. The hundred offenders were studied with reference to the following factors: charges preferred; site of violation; age of offender; civil status; employment; residence; length of driving period; where licensed for driving; type of vehicle; status relative to vehicle; previous offenses, traffic and otherwise; intelligence quotient; personality traits; knowledge of traffic rules; physical defects; degree of acceptability as a driver. The more striking of the findings are the following: (1) 12 were definitely feeble-minded; (2) 42 were classifiable as of inferior intelligence; (3) 1 was "psychotic" or insane; (4) 1 showed an active epileptiform tendency; (5) 3 (at least) were seriously handicapped physically, while 7 showed significant defects in hearing and 14 in vision; (6) 46 were seriously alcoholic; (7) 3 had no license; (8) 35 had no insurance; (9) 25 more had no liability insurance; (10) 2.4 was the median number of previous difficulties; (11) 13 were acceptable as drivers only on a liberal evaluation. On the basis of this study the writers conclude (1) that to the extent that this group is typical of traffic violators they are not dependable drivers; (2) that much of our present difficulty with traffic violators is traceable to groups of which this sample is typical; (3) that from the point of view of prevention stricter examinations for licensure is essential; and, (4) the conclusions of this study are provisional.—W. O. Brown.

16917. RICHARD, GASTON. La pathologie sociale d'Émile Durkheim. [Émile Durkheim's social pathology.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 113-126.—Durkheim took a statistical view of crime and pronounced it normal because of its generality, although he recognized the necessity of victimizing the offender by punishing him in the interest of the

group. Punishment he regarded as a passionate retribution by constituted authority. The normality of crime he held to inhere in its necessity as a protest against a too rigorous enforcement of the laws of society which would deprive men of their liberty. In contrast to his definition of crime, Durkheim regarded suicide as abnormal, although it also is general and, by the same criteria as crime, necessary. Suicide, he thought arose (1) from over-constraint of society or over-solidarity of the social organism and (2) from under-constraint or the disintegration of controls in society. In both cases the individual lost his sense of value of life and, in the first case, sacrificed it to superorganization (soldiers are particularly prone to suicide) and, in the second case, succumbed to a sense of his futility (those upon whom society makes few demands are frequently suicides). Durkheim may be criticized severely on four points: (1) Statistics alone cannot give a criterion of value; not frequency, but harmful effects upon the individual and society must be the criterion of judgment of criminal acts. (2) He saw only the externalities of the question, viewing the criminal act as a violation of law rather than as an act against individual and social welfare. (3) Crime cannot be normal if the criminal is abnormal, by Durkheim's own admission. (4) Suicide and crime belong in the same class of acts socially considered and must be valued similarly, not in opposition.—*L. L. Bernard.*

16918. RICHARD, GASTON. *Urbanisme et prostitution.* [City life and prostitution.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 327-331.—Mainly a review of articles in *Vivre Intégralement* by Pierre Lépine, director of laboratories at the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Always an urban phenomenon, prostitution has had a great spread since the war. A study of 1,435 prostitutes (500 of them in licensed houses) in Nancy showed one-third from more or less established homes (but 60% of the fathers alcoholic); two-thirds from homes broken by death, divorce, or desertion. Prostitution is considered to be a function of woman's economic inferiority and of the standards of wealth and leisure-time use of urban populations. There is a constant balance between inscribed and clandestine prostitutes, so that if the numbers of one increase those of the other decrease and vice versa. The war spread syphilis in France; energetic efforts after the war produced a decrease but their force is already spent and the amount of infection is again mounting rapidly. "Regulation" can not aid in dealing with these twin problems of prostitution and syphilis; it merely gives a false sense of security. The evils must be attacked by thoroughgoing measures: better homes, more schooling, careful supervision of young girls who work out as apprentices; recognition of sex equality; energetic repression of all commercial exploitation.—*Paul Popenoe.*

16919. SCHICKERT, HANS. *Statistik der Todesstrafe in Baden 1851-1929.* [Statistics of capital punishment in Baden 1851-1929.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 161-171.—During the period 1851-1929 Baden, with a population in 1850 of 1,360,919 and in 1925 of 2,312,462, had 132 death sentences, all following conviction for murder. Of the persons so sentenced there were 116 males and 20 females. The modal age group was 26-30. Of the males 47 were laborers; 32 were craftsmen; 15 were farmers. Thirty-one individuals showed mental abnormalities. In 97 cases the death penalty was commuted to imprisonment.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

16920. SENSINOW, W. M. *Die verwahrlosten Kinder in Sowjetrussland.* [Neglected children in the USSR.] *Hochland.* 26 (9) Jun. 1929: 244-262.

16921. SIMESTER, ELSIE. Four generations of the d'Isgenic family. *Eugenics.* 3 (7) Jul. 1930: 265-271.—The history of four generations in this family shows defect, crime and vice in abundance. It includes

20 years of contact with social agencies. All of the descendents are living in one city, and during the last 5 years were involved with 39 agencies—14 private and 25 public. In the last 15 years the known cost of this family to the public was nearly \$45,000, and the cost doubles about every 5 years. The expense for the next 5 years will be around \$50,000.—*R. E. Baber.*

16922. VISLICK-YOUNG, PAULINE. *Urbanization as a factor in juvenile delinquency.* *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 162-166.—This study of a group of Russian Molokan boys from the same homogeneous background who appeared before the Los Angeles County Juvenile Court in recent years, points to a direct relationship between the extent and character of contacts with American life and the amount and kind of delinquency in the group. This conclusion is supported by the demonstrated absence in the group of significant psychological, psychiatric, economic, familial, and other differences usually regarded as explanatory in social behavior.—*W. R. Tylor.*

16923. VOLD, GEORGE B. *Factors entering into the success or failure of Minnesota men on parole.* *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 167-169.—The official parole files for 1,192 consecutive cases of men placed on parole in Minnesota from 1922 to 1927 were analyzed according to a schedule of 44 factors which might be related to parole. A composite index of parole violation was computed on the basis of the 17 pre-parole factors which yielded the highest coefficients of contingency with "outcome on parole." The results obtained by following Burgess' method were very similar to those of Burgess. A cumulative index weighted in proportion to the actual percentage of violation in each subclass, similar to that computed by the Gluecks, gave a Pearsonian correlation of 0.922 with the simpler index.—*Irene Barnes.*

16924. ZMIEV, B. ЗМИЕВ, Б. *Преступность в Татреспублике.* [Criminality in the Tartar Republic.] *Проблемы Преступности.* (4) 1929: 39-57.—This is a statistical digest of the crime fluctuation in several provinces of Eastern Russia during 1924, 1925 and 1926. According to the figures of the local commissariat of justice, the total number of convictions in 1924 was 53,057, in 1925, 34,956, and in 1926, 18,048. These figures are not illustrative of the actual state of affairs, because, if the crime situation for these years is studied analytically and with reference to the major groups of offenses the picture assumes an altogether different aspect. Thus, convictions for bodily injuries give the following upward curve: 1924, 3,619; 1925, 4,464; 1926, 5,126. The figures for economic crimes, respectively, increased in the following proportions: 3,462, 3,677, and 3,984. The marked decrease in the number of offenses against the government is explained by the fact that most of these transgressions which in 1924 were dealt with by court institutions, came subsequently within the jurisdiction of administrative agencies. The general trend in the Tartar Republic was quite in line with the situation in the other portions of Russia, viz: there was a marked increase in the volume of general offenses, especially as far as economic crimes and bodily injuries were concerned. The survey covers the principal classificatory symptoms of the crime situation (race, economics, age, sex, urban and rural criminality).—*Boris Brasol.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 15936, 16340, 16600, 16786, 16790, 16805, 16810, 16897, 16918)

16925. FANFANI, AMINTORE. *Effusione della paralisi progressiva in paesi malarici.* [Extent of progressive paralysis in malarial regions.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore.* Ser. 8, Sci. Stat. 3 (1) Dec. 1928: 417-432.—Discovery that general paralysis

could be cured by infecting the patient with malaria led to inquiry whether there is more or less than the average amount of paralysis in regions that are highly malarial. The author traced the paralytics received in a hospital for mental diseases in Rome, 1881-1900, and found that in regions where malaria is widespread, the frequency of paralysis is high, and that it is low in regions which are free from malaria. This, he thinks, might be explained by the greater poverty and organic weakness of malarial populations, which might predispose them to serious results from syphilitic infection; or it might be that the curative action of natural malaria may diminish the mortality of individuals who are predisposed to become paralytics. The data do not yield any explanation that is acceptable.—*Paul Popenoe.*

16926. HUTTON, W. L. Three problems. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 21 (7) Jul. 1930: 315-319.—In Ontario alone 3,441 persons died from cancer in 1928. Cancer should be made a reportable disease; the data thus obtained would be of great value as an addition to the little now known of this disease. While tuberculosis has receded somewhat from its prominent position it still is a tremendous public health problem. It is to be hoped that the proposed clinics for mental defectives in Ontario will lead to the establishment of a Department of Mental Hygiene.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

16927. KORALNIK, I. י. דער פראגע קאראלניק, ווערן די טויטסיביל בא אידן. [The distinctive features of morbidity and mortality among the Jews.] *יידישער וויסנשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיק און סטאטיסטיק.* 1 1928: 133-179.—For his study, the author employs various official statistics of different countries; and he deals with about 150,000 cases, in the period 1914-1926. The first part gives a general picture of the causes of death among Jews and non-Jews on the basis of raw quotients; the second part treats three special problems, viz., epidemic diseases, tuberculosis, and cancer. The normal table of the causes of death, shows that Jewish mortality is lower in epidemic diseases, in diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs, of the nervous system, skin, joints and extremities. Furthermore, there is a lower Jewish death rate in diseases of pregnancy and parturition, from fits, murder, suicide, and congenital debility. In cancer, arteriosclerosis, and marasmus senilis, the Jewish population of cities in western Europe show a higher, and those of eastern Europe a lower quotient, than the non-Jewish population, due to the greater frequency of old-age groups among the former. The causes of the lower Jewish mortality are to be sought in the socio-economic conditions of the present.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

16928. OPIE, EUGENE L., and ISAACS, E. JOYCE. Tuberculosis in Jamaica. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 12 (1) Jul. 1930: 1-61.

16929. POHLISCH, Dr. Alkohol und Nachkommenschaft. [Alcohol and offspring.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism.* 37 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 332-343.—A study of all the offspring (146) of 58 men, apparently sound otherwise but admitted to a psychiatric hospital with delirium tremens, and all giving a history of at least 5 years of very heavy drinking, showed only 7 psychopaths and very few other types of defect. In this case, then, there was no evidence of damage to germ-plasm. Two studies by other authors are cited to the same effect; the author concludes that at present the idea that alcohol damages human heredity should be dropped from educational material.—*Paul Popenoe.*

16930. UNSIGNED. Typhoid fever in the large cities of the United States in 1929. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 22 (8) Aug. 1930: 1122-1132.

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 16721, 16735, 16740, 16812, 16814, 16815, 16906, 16966-16967, 16971)

16931. BALDWIN, NORMAN A. Les populations de la terre la sainte et leur attitude à l'égard de la maladie mentale. [Peoples of the Holy Land and their attitude toward mental disease.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 23 (10) Dec. 1928: 277-281.

16932. BECK, SAMUEL J. Rorschach test and personality diagnosis. 1. The feeble-minded. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10 (1) Jul. 1930: 19-52.

16933. BRIDGES, J. W. What is abnormal psychology? *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 430-432.—Abnormal psychology is the study of all extreme mental deviations from the norm—supernormal as well as subnormal. It includes but is broader than psychopathology. Many abnormalities are not pathological. Genius and exceptional memory are abnormal, but not undesirable. Abnormal psychology is not psychiatry, educational science, medical psychology, nor mental hygiene. The latter two are medical applications of the former. Mental hygiene is a form of preventive medicine. Clinical psychology makes use of both abnormal and normal psychology. Abnormal psychology must also be distinguished from psychoanalysis which is partially psychological theory and partially diagnostic and therapeutic method.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

16934. EWALD, GOTTFRIED. Die endogenen Psychosen. [The functional psychoses.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 38-64.

16935. FRIBOURG-BLANC, A. Les débiles mentaux dans les milieux militaires. [Mental deficiency in the military environment.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 23 (9) Nov. 1928: 225-237.

16936. FRIEDMANN, B. D. Über einige psychische Reaktionen im Zusammenhang mit der Objektwahl bei der latenten Homosexualität. [Some psychic reactions in connection with the choice of object in cases of latent homosexuality.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie.* 3 (5) May 1930: 259-269.

16937. GARVIN, WILLIAM C. Post prohibition alcoholic psychoses in New York State. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9 (4) Jan. 1930: 737-754.—From 1909 to 1928 admissions for alcoholic psychoses to the civil state hospitals, New York, declined from 561 in 1909 to 122 in 1920 and rose gradually to 509 in 1928. However, alcoholic psychoses were 10.8% of all first admissions in 1909 and only 5.9% of all first admissions in 1928. The decline began before prohibition became legal.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

16938. GAUTHIER, M. Les déséquilibrés dans l'armée. [Unbalanced individuals in the army.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 23 (9) Nov. 1928: 238-256.

16939. MATZ, PHILIP B. Future incidence of nervous and mental diseases among ex-service men. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9 (6) May 1930: 1043-1060.—In this study Matz estimates the future rate of development of nervous and mental diseases among the ex-service men on the basis of the statistical data of the Veteran's Bureau. About 25 years from now we shall have almost double the number of sufferers with mental and nervous diseases among ex-service men. Thus, while in January 1, 1929 there were 20,378 mental cases among the ex-service men, in 1946 there will be 41,917 cases. The probability for any ex-service man to incur a nervous or mental disease increases up to the age of 40. After the age of 40, there is a decline which continues up to the age of 50. After the age of 50, the probability of his developing a mental disease increases again.—*B. W. Abramson.*

16940. SCHNEIDER, KURT. Die allgemeine Psychopathologie im Jahre 1928. [General psychopathology in 1928.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete*. 1(3) Mar. 1929: 127-150.

16941. WHITE, WILLIAM A. The language of the psychoses. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(4) Jan. 1930: 697-718.—The development of the mind is not an additive process, but one of acquiring facility in the perception of relationships through the stages of analysis and synthesis. Likewise a study of the development of language shows improvement in facility of expression to be much more than a matter of acquiring a larger vocabulary. A study of language development, then, should give us basic understanding of psychoses since the mental processes of the child resemble those accompanying the psychoses of adults. For example, the monologue of the self-centered child is similar to the monologue of the narcissistic psychosis. The pre-logical reasoning of the child and the animistic ideas of the dementia praecox are comparable. There is no differentiation between the world of reality and the world of play for the child or for the schizophrenic. Comprehension of words in excess of ability to use them is common among children and is also a mark of aphasia. In case of children the mental process is built up in a progressive fashion—in case of the psychotic patient there is deterioration. The regression is both functional and organic, and there should be no quarrel between the functionalists and the organicists in the field of mental disease.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 15690, 15693-15694,
16350, 16605, 16950)

16942. BONVOISIN, M. The social activities of employers' compensation funds. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 17.—Through a system known as "Employers' Compensation Funds" conditions in workmen's families have been greatly improved in some centers of France. The Employer's Compensation Funds are voluntary joint organizations of employers who have agreed to pay a compensation to a central fund allotted in proportion to the amount of wages paid, or to the number employed or, in some districts, to the working day. These funds are paid to the worker in the form of a family allowance which is a bonus paid over and above the worker's wage to any employee with a family in proportion to the number of children dependent upon him. In administering the funds, in some districts such social services as pre-natal and post-natal care, visiting nursing, convalescent centers and holiday camps have been inaugurated.—*Anne F. Fenlason*.

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 16885, 16959)

16943. CABOT, RICHARD G. Hospital and dispensary social work. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 51.—Hospital social service as a paid full time job had its inception in 1895 in the Royal Free Hospital in London. It was initiated at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston 10 years later. Since then it has had a wide spread development on the continent and in the United States. "The purpose of social work in hospitals is to obtain such understanding of the

patient and his concerns as will enable us to supplement the efforts of physicians and nurses, both in the comprehension and treatment of his illness." Hospital social service evolved from (1) the change in the conception of medical diagnosis and medical treatment from a concentration on "bodily manifestations of disease" to the inclusion of the mental and social factors affecting a patient, (2) the precepts of the campaigns against tuberculosis which changed the attitude of physicians toward patients to one of partnership, (3) the growing realization that the hospital physician is a public servant and "that hospitals exist primarily to serve the public rather than the physicians who work there." The functions of the hospital social service worker vary widely in different countries and hospitals but all have the common aim of prevention, hospital treatment and later treatment. To these Cabot adds a fourth function of diagnosis "insofar as an understanding of the patient's social and mental life is essential to the understanding and evaluation of his symptoms."—*Anne F. Fenlason*.

16944. DAVRANT, GEORGES. L'assistance publique au secours de l'enfance. [Public relief in the field of child welfare.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 106(425) Apr. 15, 1930: 265-270.

16945. HAMILTON, ALICE. State pensions or charity? *Atlantic Monthly*. 145(5) May 1930: 683-687.—Walter Gifford's article in the February *Atlantic* in which he maintains that voluntary charity for the support of the aged poor is a sound principle is refuted. Old-age pensions are quite in keeping with assumption of other types of social welfare projects by the state. Old-age pensions may become a significant form of protection in light of the recent tendency towards scraping men prematurely.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

16946. JEBB, EGLANTYNE. International social service. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 19.—Economic and social changes have created problems of international relationship. The aim of international cooperation is the recognition of universal laws governing human prosperity. The emphasis should be on common traits of nations rather than national differences. Social work is defined as "every effort to relieve distress due to poverty, to restore individuals and families to normal conditions of living, to prevent social scourges; and to improve the social and living conditions of the community through social case work, through group activities, through community action in legislation and administration and through social research." It is international in its demand for a broad economic and intellectual background and its deep moral roots. In the sphere of social endeavor we have (1) international economic responsibility, (2) international political responsibility, and (3) international human responsibility. The National Red Cross, the Rockefeller, Carnegie and other American foundations, the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants, the International Migration Service and the International Relief Union are examples of the effective functioning of social work on an international basis. As a means of extension of international social service the author recommends a permanent International Social Conference where problems of international cooperation would have continued study and discussion.—*Anne F. Fenlason*.

16947. KRAKESOVA, MARY. Development of case work in rural communities. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 17.—Rural case work in Czechoslovakia was introduced by the Czechoslovakian Red Cross in response to post-war needs. The work is carried on by volunteers who have taken lecture courses in the elements of case work. The work is handicapped both by lack of funds to pay social workers and lack of facilities to train them adequately. A social work school in Prague has been newly organ-

ized. Case histories are cited which show the scope and complexity of rural case work and the need for having workers who understand the factors which make rural social work more challenging than urban work.—*Anne F. Fenlason.*

16948. LUKACS, CHARLOTTE de. *Le service social en Hongrie.* [Social work in Hungary.] *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 20.—Social work in Hungary is carried on mostly by three organizations, the Ligue Nationale de Stefania, the Red Cross, and the Institut National des Assurances Ouvriers. The government has semi-official supervision of these agencies, thus permitting it to aid in relieving the post-war distress but still leaving it free to withdraw when a return to normal conditions takes place. There is a serious lack of trained workers. A definite attempt is being made to realize cooperation between public and private agencies. Social work is fairly well organized. Protection both through insurance and subsidy is given the working mother with a nursing child. Assistance is given both before and after the birth of the child. National asylums exist for the care of abandoned children and orphans. As a rule abandoned children are cared for by the community in which they are abandoned. Attempts are made to place the children in private family homes either for adoption or boarding care. Careful medical and social supervision are given these children. In most cases of dependency, an attempt is made to keep the mother and child together. Delinquent children are cared for in institutions with the idea of correction replacing the idea of punishment. Working children are protected by law, and the state takes an interest through legal enactments in preserving the moral integrity of its youth. The care of the unemployed, the sick, and the aged is considered the responsibility of the public. There is a fairly efficient system of medical supervision, but a tragic insufficiency of facilities for the care of the sick.—*Anne F. Fenlason.*

16949. STÖCKER, HELENE. *Fünfundzwanzig Jahre Kampf für Mutterschutz und Sexualreform.* [Twenty-five years struggle for mother protection and sexual reform.] *Neue Generation.* 26(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 47-55.—In 1905 the Organization for the Reform of Sex Ethics was created in Berlin. Out of this in 1911 grew the International Union for the Protection of Mother and Reform of Sex Ethics but the German society remained in virtual control. The primary aim of the organization was to protect children born out of wedlock and their mothers. In 1912 the German Woman's Alliance held its notable Congress "The Woman in Home and Profession." *Die Sexuelle Frage* has appeared every month since the movement began, with many noted contributors, including Bloch, Ellis and Hauptmann. Homes and clinics for unmarried mothers have been established, while marriage has been encouraged by making celibates ineligible to certain civil service positions. Article 121 of the new constitution provides that children born out of wedlock shall enjoy the same advantages as other children. War is opposed to all goals aiming at a higher culture, hence opposed to all for which those advocating sex reform stand. The society has extended its object and demands the protection of mankind as a whole. Further immediate goals are (1) a completely different value attached to extra-marital sex relations, (2) further modification of the constitution, (3) funds for the widespread instruction of women in methods of birth control.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

16950. THITEN, JOHANNES. *Ungenügender Schutz von Kindern aus Alkoholikerfamilien.* [Insufficient protection of children from alcoholic families.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(12) Mar. 20, 1930: 289-292.—A conference of delegates from different Welfare Organizations of Germany in Berlin, January 20, 1930, discussed the problem as to whether the children of

alcoholic families are sufficiently cared for by German administration and charities. The conference resolved that parents should be deprived of their rights over the children, not only in the extreme cases for which the present legislature provides such a procedure, but under all circumstances when the welfare of the child calls for such provisions. Persons suffering from alcoholism shall be confined in asylums if their condition constitutes a danger for others but provisions are necessary to safeguard their rights against arbitrary action.—*Rudolf Broda.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 16470, 16610, 16612, 16620)

16951. ABBOTT, GRACE. The county or the community. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 251-252.—Social work experience has demonstrated that operation on a statewide administrative basis is more efficient for some services, such as institutional treatment. For preventive work, especially with individuals, the county basis is more satisfactory and becomes increasingly efficient when it operates within local communities.—*H. A. Phelps.*

16952. COOPER, CHARLES C. Endowment funds held by settlements. *Neighborhood.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 97-100.

16953. DALMAZZO, FANNY. Social case work in Italy. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 17.—The forms of social work in Italy are (1) child welfare, (2) family welfare, (3) welfare of emigrants, (4) social work for delinquents, and (5) social work among foreigners. Child welfare is the most highly developed form of social work in Italy as a result of a children's code known as the Federzoni law which was promulgated in 1925. It is administered through the National Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Children, created for that purpose. The work is done locally through federations of public and private agencies under the direction of the National Society. Its program includes such functions as assistance to pregnant women, and poor or deserted mothers, either married or unmarried; aid for indigent children less than 5 years of age; help for physically, mentally or morally neglected minors, offenders or delinquents up to 18 years of age. Family welfare is carried on by local "Congregations of Society" in the various communes. The National Society gives material relief in families where the father is involuntarily out of the home by reason of imprisonment or hospitalization. The welfare of emigrants is under the administration of a central emigration department in Rome with branch offices in other parts in Italy, four emigrant homes located in Italian ports, special emigration offices in foreign ports and royal commissioners traveling on all ships of every nationality carrying more than 100 Italian emigrants. Social work for delinquents is carried on by private and voluntary organizations known as Welfare Societies for Released Prisoners. Social work among foreigners includes medical and hospital relief, legal assistance and aid in securing the benefits of such social insurance, provisions as industrial accident insurance, maternity, illness, old age, and unemployment insurance.—*Anne F. Fenlason.*

16954. GRUNDY, S. P. Social work in Great Britain. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 27.—By the end of the 19th century the germs of the new Poor Law, sanitary and public health administration, factory and workshop regulation and general education had grown into the establishment of national minimum standards in social service. The increased assumption of social service activities by the govern-

ment has resolved the **LE** problem of social welfare into one of interrelation **between** the various functions of the state and the various **agencies** rather than the creation of new agencies. Private agencies are still pioneering in new activities as is evidenced by the fact that "upwards of 129 maternity and child welfare agencies are now making provision for orthopedic treatment of children under school age." State provisions show few signs of expansion. The relationship between state action and individualism will be worked out in practice under economic and political conditions that are full of hope for the future of the country. This assumption is supported by an analysis of receipts and expenditures for social service for the period 1919 to 1925 which shows the trend in the development of social services from relief-giving or the transfer type of wealth to the cooperative type. A synthesis of the state and the individual citizen, organized in groups according to locality, occupation or interests cooperates in producing well being. This tendency is borne out further by an analysis of hospital receipts which show that the development of hospital service is changing in character from the relief-giving to the cooperative type—but that industrial disputes are a check in this development and result in a reduction of insurance reserves and a deficit in hospital accounts.—*Anne F. Fenlason.*

16955. RAJNISS, FERENCZ. The contribution of social case work to other fields of social endeavour. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 21.—To counteract the vicious results of specialization in economic and social life, synthesis of effort in economic problems is needed. There is a growing tendency toward institutional synthesis which is found in a federation of agencies working under a common board and actuated by the same broad principles. The United States, England and Germany have pointed the way by showing the effectiveness of such organizations. Method synthesis is another growing movement. This tends to set up a common spirit, a common outlook and a common knowledge for the use of all social workers irrespective of all professional divergencies. Institutional synthesis results in the breaking down of rigid boundaries in fields of work and makes social planning possible. The synthetic method leads to the application of case work principles to the maladjusted individual. In generic case work are found methods which may be adapted to all fields of social endeavor. In generic case work we also may hope to find possible means of synthesizing philosophy, knowledge and method with social and natural sciences into a new practical science. In this science will be included all the important results of other social sciences, combined with the results of practical experience gained in the whole field of social work.—*Anne F. Fenlason.*

16956. SCHIMMEL, JERZY. Projekty budowlane. [Housing projects.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 385-398.—The author believes that it is necessary to abolish the legal regulation of housing and to re-introduce free competition on the housing market; price would then become the regulator of the housing question. This would stimulate the construction of new houses.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16957. YOUNG, ERLE F. Scientific study of social case histories. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 358-364.—Improvement in the case records of social agencies is necessary if they are to be effectively used for sociological research, but even at present their value is high if the research worker will consider carefully the methods applicable to such data. A new approach, suggested by the recent work of E. W. Burgess in a study of parole, is to analyze cases on the basis of a predetermined list of unitary factors of which the development and interrelationship can be studied.

This method merely requires that records be reasonably full and accurate, not uniform. The difficulty of "controlling the material" sufficiently to warrant scientific conclusions because of the complexity of environmental and cultural conditioning factors appearing in the records of most agencies suggests the advisability of two further methods: (1) classifying the cases in terms of "natural areas" in which they have their habitat; and (2) in terms of the cultural group from which they have arisen.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 16502, 16599-16602, 16604-16606, 16608-16609, 16613-16614, 16782, 16900, 16944-16945, 16950, 16953-16954)

16958. BRATT, J. Wie kann das Alkoholverbot der Gesellschaft schädlich sein, wenn die Enthaltensamkeit für den Einzelnen nützlich ist? [How can prohibition be harmful to society when temperance is of benefit to the individual?] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism.* 38 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 70-86.

16959. MASTICK, SEABURY C. Old age security in the State of New York. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4 (2) Jun. 1930: 210-221.—New York has amended her recent Public Welfare Act by a compulsory law to provide for the aged, and by establishing a division of old age security in the department of social welfare. Old age relief is to be given to any person of 70 years or more who does not need institutional care and who meets certain residential qualifications. No moral qualifications are included. The amount and nature of the relief vary with the case, no limitation being made. This may include medical and surgical care and nursing. The State is to reimburse each public welfare district to the extent of half the amount expended for each aged person, and for half the expenses of administration. Joint State and local administrative responsibilities are outlined. Reasons for the different provisions are stated.—*Alice L. Berry.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 16417, 16571, 16575-16576, 16855, 16863, 16907, 16909, 16964, 16971)

16960. CHAPLIN, RALPH. Prison blight. *Forum.* 83 (3) Mar. 1930: 167-179.—Everything about a prison is conducive to idleness, vice, low cunning, and desperation. When a prisoner is released he is completely unfitted for civil life. Little attention is paid to the prisoner's attitude, yet that should be the ultimate objective of prison treatment if it would be corrective. Destructive mutinies are only an evidence of how far prisons are failing to control either crime or the criminal.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

16961. POROT, A. L'assistance par le travail dans les asiles Hollandais. [Beneficial effects of labor in Dutch institutions.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 24 (2) Feb. 1929: 41-54.

16962. WEFRING, K. Sinssykeasylenes Virksomhet. [Activities of mental hospitals.] *Norges Offisielle Stat.* 8 (84) 1929: pp. 42.

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 16903, 16941, 16962)

16963. DIMOLESCO, A. L'organisation de la thérapeutique par le travail à l'asile de Bucharest. [Organization of therapy through the use of labor in the Bucharest asylum.] *L'Hygiène Mentale.* 24 (2) Feb. 1929: 54-56.

16964. KAYSER, Dr. Die Irrenpflege der Provinz Posen bis zum Verlust der Provinz. [The care of the

mentally diseased in the province of Posen up to the loss of that province.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychiatisch-Gerichtliche Medizin.* 93 (3-4) May 1930: 145-154.

16965. KRONFELD, ARTHUR. Fortschritte der Psychotherapie. [Progress in psychotherapy.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 21-37.

16966. LANGE, JOHANNES. Leistungen der Zwillingspathologie für die Psychiatrie. [The importance to psychiatry of pathology in twins.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 90 (3-5) May 10, 1929: 122-142.

16967. MEYER, E. Die gegenwärtigen praktischen und wissenschaftlichen Bestrebungen in der Psychiatrie. [The present practical and scientific trends in psychiatry.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (1) Jan. 4, 1929: 7-9.

16968. OTIS, MARGARET, and HARRIS, KATHERINE. Improvement of feeble-minded girls over 16 years of age. *J. Applied Psychol.* 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 301-315.—The authors have organized a reading circle in the Belchertown, Massachusetts, State School with a membership of 22 girls whose medium I. Q. was 68. They have reached the following conclusions:—Training in book reading affects the Binet-Stanford tests. There is a marked improvement in the I. Q. of the girls after the age of 16, and that feeble-minded girls of 16 years of age may be trained in reading and their use of language may be improved.—B. W. Abramson.

16969. REĬKH, V. PEÏX, B. Психонализ как естественно научная дисциплина. [Psychoanalysis as a natural science.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 35-36 (5-6) 1929: 345-350.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

16970. RUSSELL, WM. L. Mental hygiene in preventive medicine. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 Part III May 1930: 36-46.—Body-mind relation justifies inclusion of mental hygiene in general hygiene. The whole patient (though still individualized) is its unit of observation. Mental hygiene contributes also to the hygiene of normal social attitudes and relations and to the guidance of childhood.—T. D. Eliot.

16971. TURNER, J. S. Need of reform in care and commitment of mentally sick; medical jurisprudence as it relates to proof of insanity. *Texas State J. Medic.* 25 Mar. 1930: 720-726.—(A systematic plan for commitment and hospitalization of mental patients.)—E. R. Hayhurst.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 15696, 16362, 16628-16630, 16798, 16818, 16943)

16972. CRUCHET, RENÉ. Le médecin français au Maroc. [French medical work in Morocco.] *Mercure de France.* 214 (749) Sep. 1, 1929: 318-351.

16973. DATTNER, BERNHARD. Fortschritte der Paralysebehandlung. [Progress in the treatment of paralytics.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 1 (6) Jun. 1929: 267-282.

16974. DEBRÉ, ROBERT, et al. La lutte contre la mortalité infantile. [Fighting infant mortality.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (424) May 12, 1930: pp. 56; (426) May 26, 1930: pp. 60.

16975. FAY, S. W.; WAYSON, J. T.; BAIROS, M. B. Health and sanitation in Hawaii. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 38 (3) Sep. 1929: 217-227.—Up to about 1850, Hawaiians were practically the only inhabitants, but have now dwindled to a mere 20,000 while Caucasians make up some 37,502, Chinese 25,310, Filipinos 60,078, Japanese 134,600, Koreans 6,318, Asiatic-Hawaiians 10,036, Caucasian-Hawaiians 15,948, Portuguese 29,117, Porto Ricans 6,781, Spanish 1,809, and all others 548. The various races have intermarried more

and more, except the Japty se and Koreans. The different habits and manne Thef living influence the health situation. The clima e is most healthful, the housing conditions better, on the whole, than elsewhere, a safe and adequate water supply prevails (there are no rivers), and for the past 10 years no typhoid fever epidemic has been traced to a public water supply. The variety of races and semi-tropical climate brings an unusually varied food supply, while manufacturers and merchants had been very progressive in keeping it safe. The dairy business is extensive and on the increase. There is no disease peculiar to the islands,—malaria is not endemic due to the absence of the anopheles mosquito, but pneumonia mortality is high. Rigid federal inspection of immigrants has controlled the importation of outside communicable disease.—E. R. Hayhurst.

16976. KEHRER, F. Wesen und ärztliche Bedeutung der Charakterologie. [Nature and medical significance of character analysis.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (8) Feb. 22, 1929: 297-301.

16977. KRETSCHMER, ERNST. The socioeconomic significance of German health resorts. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5 (3) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 271-301.—This study tries to ascertain to what extent the State, the social insurance institutions and other social institutions, public and private, utilize the curative means offered by health resorts. The utilization of these resorts for the less well-to-do classes is still in its infancy and is therefore frequently left unrecorded in the official and semi-official reports, so that a statistical treatment of the subject is beset with difficulties.—H. Fehlinger.

16978. LA RIVIÈRE, R. DUJARRIC de. Vaccination antituberculeuse par le vaccin B. C. G. [Antituberculosis vaccination with the B. C. G. vaccine.] *Traité d'Hygiène.* 23 1929: 574-588.

16979. MÖLLERS, B. Öffentliche Gesundheitspflege und Gesundheitsgesetzgebung im Deutschen Reich und seinen Ländern. [Public health care and public health legislation in Germany and its provinces.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl. Suppl.* #2. Feb. 19, 1930: 57-85.—The author, Professor Möllers, Chief Government Counsellor in the German Federal Health Department, gives a detailed outline of the various measures and steps taken by the German Government to safeguard the health of the population. There is a description of the various bureaus in the Federal Health Department, their functions, personnel and divisions. The author describes in outline form the laws and ordinances regulating such functions of the Federal Health Department among which are quarantine and the prevention of infection and contagious diseases, the control of venereal diseases, regulation of water supply, disposal of garbage and refuse. Of especial significance is the law that deals with juvenile court procedures and juvenile delinquency. There is a description of the laws and regulation pertaining to industry with emphasis on those that deal with child and woman labor, laws dealing with the care of the crippled and deformed, and the department of social insurance. This department deals with (a) insurance against sickness and comprises about 7,500 Sick Funds with a membership of twenty millions; (b) accident insurance, of industrial, agricultural and marine workers against industrial accidents and industrial diseases, which takes care of 26 million people; (c) invalid insurance—comprising 18 million people; (d) miners' insurance which includes health and accident insurance, also invalid insurance, old age pension and insurance against loss of position through disability and takes care of 900,000 men; (e) unemployment insurance takes care of sixteen and a half million workers and provides a governmental subsidy of a 26 weeks' period.—B. W. Abramson.

16980. PINCHERLE, M. The work of Carlo Francioni. *Riv. di Clinica Pediatrica*. 27 (895) Dec. 1929:—Carlo Francioni (1877-1929) was professor of pediatrics in the University of Bologna. His successor, M. Pincherle, began his course at the university in 1929-1930 by a lecture in which he eulogized Francioni

and reviewed his 56 publications.—*Amer. J. Diseases Children*.

16981. THOMPSON, L. R. Relationships between public and industrial health work. *Personnel*. 5 (4) Feb. 1929: 261-268.

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